

# THE REPORTS

OF

Sr. George Croke Knight;

*Late, one of the Justices of the Court*

OF

KINGS-BENCH;

*And formerly, one of the Justices of the Court*

OF

COMMON-BENCH;

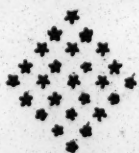
OF SUCH

Select Cases

*As were adjudged in the said Courts, the time that he was  
Judge in either of them:*

Collected and written in French by Himself; Revised  
and published in English

By Sir HAREBOTLE GRIMSTON Baronet,  
One of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of *Lincolns-Inne*.



LONDON,

Printed by R. Hodgkinson, and are to be sold by William Leake at the Crown in Fleetstreet,  
betwixt the two Temple Gates, by Thomas Firby near Grays-Inne Gate in  
Holbourn, and at *Lincolns-Inne* Gate. 1658.



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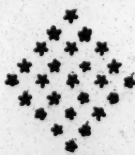
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TO  
THE STUDENTS  
OF THE  
COMMON-LAWS  
OF  
ENGLAND.



REASON is the life of the Law,  
*saith that grave Father and sage*  
*thereof, Sir Edward Coke ;* Cok. In-  
*Nay, the Common-Law* stitut. 97<sup>b</sup>  
it self is nothing but learned Reason, or the perfection of Reason, gotten by much study and observation ; which by many succession of ages hath been fined and refined by an infinite number of grave and learned men, and, by long experience, grown to such a perfection for the Government of this Realm, as the old rule may be justly verified of it ; No man of his own private reason ought to be wiser than the Law. *This Law, as saith* Cok. Instit. 334. Optima  
*the same Author, consisteth of* Legum & consuetudinis  
*three parts ; First, on Reports* Interpres est res perpetua  
*and judicial Records : Secondly, on Statutes* similiter Judicata.  
a contained



## The Preface.

contained in Acts and Records of Parliament :  
And thirdly on the common Customes of the  
Realm, grounded upon Reason, and used time  
out of minde, &c. *The Construction and Expla-  
nation of all which belongs to the Judges of the*  
*Realm : (For \* though the Law is the*  
*Rule, yet in it self it is but mute : The*  
*Judge is Lex loquens :) Whose Judgements and*  
*Reasons given in Court, lest they should vanish with*  
*the breath that uttered them, or being written in the*  
*memory of the Hearers only. should be more frail*  
*and fluid than humane nature it self, The wisdom*  
*of our former Kings appointed four*  
*Reporters, to commit to writing and*  
*truly to deliver, as well the words*  
*spoken, as the Judgements and Rea-*  
*sons thereupon given in our Courts at Westmin-*  
*ster, who were chosen men, and conferred alto-*  
*gether at the making and setting forth any Book*  
*of Reports ; which Book in respect of the num-*  
*ber of the Reporters and their approved learn-*  
*ing, carried great credit, as justly it deserved,*  
*saieth Mr. Plowden. Hence it is, That all our*  
*Year-books of Law Reports, from the beginning of*  
*the reign of King Edward the third, until the latter*  
*end of King Henry the eighth, received their be-*  
*ing, and continue their repute with us to this present.*  
*If we have since failed in the number of the persons*  
*reporting, it hath been amply recompenced in the*  
*Grandure and Authority of one single Author, Sir*  
*James Dyer Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas,*  
by

\* Cok. Insti-  
tut. 130.

Plowd. Prologue  
to his Commen-  
taries. Cok. Pre-  
face to the third  
Report. Hobert  
Rep. fol. 252.

## The Preface.

by whose great learning and assiduous study, the said Judgements and Law-Resolutions have been transmitted and perpetuated until the twenty fourth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth: since when there hath not been any continuation or dependance of term or time in the Lord Cokes Reports, or in any other approved Law-Author, to this present; whereby a constant Series or Diarie of our Law-Resolutions, in our Courts at Westminster, might have been propagated unto us. By which Interstitium in these licentious times, Non tam Rescripta & Judicium scita, quam propudia & saevioris literaturæ impropria, immodicè scaturiunt: A multitude of flying Reports (whose Authors are as uncertain as the times when taken, and the causes and reasons of the Judgements as obscure, as by whom judged) have of late surreptiously crept forth; whereby, instead of that plentiful and profitable increase, which those fields thus by a vigilant Husbandman tilled) would have yeelded to our Students, we have been entertained with barren and unmar-  
ranted Products, Infelix lolium & sterile avena: Which not only tends to the depraving the first grounds and reason of our Students at the Common-Law, and the young Practitioners thereof, who by such false Lights are misled, and thereby their Clients causes either delayed or miscarried, and multiplicity of Law Suits rather cherished than suppressed; But also to the contempt of our Common-Law itself, and of divers our former grave and learned Justices and Professors thereof, whose ho-  
noured



## The Preface.

noured and reverend names have in some of the said Books been abused and invoked to patronize the indigested cruditias of those plagiaries. The Wisdom, Gravity and Justice of our present Justices, nor deeming nor deigning them the least approbation or countenance in any their Courts, pursuing therein the judgement and practise of the Reverend Sir Henry Hobert, who (when Serjeant Henden, Term. Mich. 20 Jac. at the Common Pleas Bar in Godfry Wades Case, vouched for authority Dalifons printed Reports) demanded of him by what warrant those Reports of Dalifons came in print.

Having therefore many, or rather one continued fifty years work by me, of the summary Reports or Commentaries of that grave, pious, and learned Justice Sir George Croke Knight (which he began about the time when the Lord Dyer ended his Reports; and is uninterruptedly continued by him (our Author untill neer his decease: and) not willing to deprive this present age or posterity of so much good; fearing also least after my decease, they should be obtruded to the publique by an incurious Law-band, or

There be certain legall Formalities & Ceremonies peculiarly appropriated and anciently continued amongst us; so as they seem now to be essentials of the Law it self, and ought not without the supreme authority to be changed or disused: Such are those which are observed by our Author in the creation of Serjeants at Law, &c. And such I conceive are the writing of the Orders and Records of Courts, in such peculiar hands, the printing of Law Reports in their proper Letter and native Language.

through sordid ignorance of some others, be prostituted in the contemptible Pamphlet-dress and character of such their blinde & misshapen Reports (dignum patella operculū) as some of our late Justices & Professors of Law are in that kinde abused. Whereby

by

## The Preface.

by the very Majesty of the Law is prophaned, the authority of Reports lessened, and the matters in their Books rendered less usefull to our Students. I have taken upon me the resolution and task of extracting and extricating these Reports (by the help of better eyes than my own) out of their dark originals; they being written in so small and close an hand, that I may truly say they are folia sybillina, as difficult as excellent, and have thereunto added the severall Tables and Indexes of the names of the Cases, and the chief matters therein contained. I would have sent them forth in their native Idiom, the proper and peculiar phrase of our Common-Law, wherein they are succinctly, sensibly, and fully reported, (There being many words in them so appropriated, Cok. Lit. 9<sup>a</sup> as that they cannot be so legally expressed by any other word, or by any periphrasis or circumlocution) if not otherwise by present authority inhibited: And in regard the whole work is too voluminous to be comprised in one Booke, I have according to the ancient method observed in our Law Reports, reduced them to the number of our Kings and Queen, in whose reign taken: and as well in observance of the advise of the Lord Coke to the Students of our Common-Law, That they should first read the later Reports, because for the Cok. Lit. fol. 242<sup>a</sup> most part the later Resolutions and Judgements are the surest, and therefore best to season them therewith at the beginning, both for the settling of their judgements and retaining them in memory, and are easier to be understood



## The Preface.

than the ancient; *As also for that I would in a reasonable time* provocare ad vivos, upon Tacitus grounds, and not improperly in his own words, it being now *ultra quindecim annos (grande mortalis ævi spatium)* in quibus multi fortuitis casibus interciderunt; pauci, & ut ita dixerim, non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, exemptis e media vita tot annis, quibus juvenes ad senectutem, senes prope ad ipsos exactæ ætatis terminos per silentium venimus: “above fifteen  
“yeers (a great part of mans age) wherein many have  
“been wasted by usuall chances, a few of us only re-  
“maining that have overlived, as I may say, not only  
“others, but also our selves, so many years subducted  
“out of the midst of our life, in which we proceeded in  
“silence from young men to aged, from aged almost to  
“the grave. In which space the chiefest both at  
Bench and Barre have been taken from us by death, some few only who were then Antesignani with them, and now primi cerii in foro nostro Westmonasterienfi remaining alive with my self (who for the greatest part of the time in taking these Reports had the honour to be at the feet of this Gamaliel) whom I may vouch to attest with me the candour and integrity of our Author, as well upon the Bench, as in writing this worke; wherein he never sought to draw to himself the glory of any argument or opinion delivered by another, but were he at the Barre or Bench, hath faithfully set down his said judgement or opinion, and yeelded him his due commendation. I have therefore first published the last part of his Reports, consisting



## The Preface.

*sting of such choice Judgements and Resolutions only whercin himself was both Judge and Relator, who without ostentation might have fitly applyed that of Syracides unto himself, Ego ultimus evigilavi, tanquam is qui spicas legit post messorum, profeci benedictione Domini, & tanquam vindemiator, implevi torcularis lacum : Considerate, me mihi non soli laborasse, sed omnibus quærentibus eruditionem : " I am awaked up last of all, as one " that gathereth after them in the Vin- " tage, in the blessing of the Lord I am " increased, and have filled my Wine press " like a Grape-gatherer : behold I have not laboured " for my self alone, but for all them that seek " knowledge. To whose worthy memory I think my self obliged, præ libaminis loco aliquid parentari.*

*Ecclesiasticus  
cap. 33. vers.  
15. and 16.*

*This reverend Judge Sir George Croke was descended of an ancient and illustrious Family called le Blount, his Ancestor in the time of the civil dissension betwixt York and Lancaster (as Justice Markham, taking part with King Edward the fourth, was relegated during the reign of King Hen. the sixth; and as Justice Fortescue, siding with Hen. the sixth, absented himself in the time of King Edw. the fourth, so) being a fautor and assistant unto the house of Lancaster, was enforced to subdact and conceal himself under the name of Croke, till such time as King Henry the seventh most happily reconciling those different titles, this our Ancestor in his postliminium assuming his ancient name, wrote himself Croke,*

## The Preface.

Croke, aliàs Blount (*that of Blount being altogether omitted by our Judges father upon the marriage of his sonne and heir Sir John Croke, with the daughter of Sir Michael Blount of Maple-Durham in the County of Oxon.*) *This Croke, aliàs Blount had issue Sir John Croke (Grandfather to our Judge) who being a Six Clerk in Chancery, was restrained marrying, until enabled by the Statute of 14 Hen. 8. cap. 8. and being in much favour with the King, was by him made one of the Masters of the Chancery. He took to wife the daughter of Sir Ambrose Cave of Leicestershire Knight, by whom he had issue Sir John Croke of Chilton in the County of Buckingham Knight, a man of great modesty, charity, and piety; who in the yeer of Queen Elizabeth was by her made the first high Sheriff for that County divided from Bedfordshire. He took to wife Elizabeth the daughter of Alexander Unton Esquire, and by her had issue five sonnes, viz. Sir John Croke, Henry Croke, our Author Sir George Croke, Paule-Ambrose Croke, and VVilliam Croke. Sir John Croke, eldest sonne of Sir John, inherited his fathers vertue and fortunes and was very famous for his wisdom, eloquence, and knowledge in our Laws: Being speaker of the Parliament anno 43 Eliz. he received this elogium at the end thereof from her Majesty, That he had proceeded therein with such wisdom and discretion, that none before him had deserved better. He was Recorder of London, and, in Pasc. primo Jacobi Regis, Knighted, and made Serjeant at Law; and, in Termin.*



## The Preface.

Termin. Pasch. anno quinto of the said King, advanced by him to be one of his Justices of the then Court of Kings-Bench, where he so continued untill the twenty third of January, in the seventeenth yeer of the said Kings reign, at which time he departed this life at his house in Holbourn, leaving behinde him a plentiful Estate and Issue. Henry Croke the second sonne, and Paule-Ambrose Croke the fourth sonne, were grave professors of the Common Law, and the last of them Reader of the Inner-Temple. VVilliam Croke the fifth sonne was a man of an humble spirit, and piously disposed, addicting himself wholly to a Country life.

Sir George Croke the third sonne, and Author of this worke, was born about the second yeer of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and passed over his infancy and tender yeers under the wings and care of a most discreet and loving Mother, in the exercise of all good qualities, giving thereby very early signes of his future perfection in learning: When time and diligent instruction had made him fit for a remove, he was sent to Oxford, to improve the talent of his naturall ingenuity, with the help of the Arts, and study of Philosophy. After some abode there, he was again transplanted to the Inner-Temple; where he employed the remaining part of his youth in the study of our Common-Law, and was doub't Reader of that house. Upon the twenty ninth of June anno 21 Jacob. he received his Writ of being Serjeant at Law, and the same day was Knighted, and made the Kings Serjeant: Upon the eleventh of February  
b anno

## The Preface.

anno 21 Jacobi he was created one of the Justices of the Common-Bench, and continued in that place untill Mich. Term. anno 4 Car. Reg. at which time, upon the death of that learned and grave Judge Sir John Doderidge, he was advanced to be one of the Justices of the then Kings-Bench; from whence I shall take a short survey of him. He was of a most prompt invention and apprehension, which was accompanied with a rare memory, by means whereof, and through his sedulous and indefatigable industry, he attained to a profound science and judgement in the Laws of the Land, and to a singular intelligence of the true reasons thereof, and principally in the forms of good pleading. He was of an universall and admirable experience in all other matters which concerned the Common-wealth. He heard patiently, and never spake but to purpose, and was alwayes glad when matters were represented unto him truly and cleerly: he had this discerning gift, to separate the truth of the matter, from the mixture and affection of the deliverer, without giving the least offence. He was resolute and stedfast for truth: and as he desired no employment for vain-glory; so he refused none for fear: and by his wisdom and courage in conscientiously performing his charge, and carefully discharging his conscience, and his modesty in sparingly speaking thereof, he was without envy, though not without true glory. To speak of his integrity, and forbearing to take bribes, were a wrong to his virtue. In summe, what Tacitus saith of Julius Agricola, his wifes father, who was a Governour in our Brittain,



## The Preface.

tain, I may truly say of this\* Agricola, our reverend  
Judge, my wives father, Agricola tem-  
pora curarum, remissionumq; divisa; \* Tacit. in vi-  
ta Agricola.  
lib. 2. c. 1.  
ubi conventus ac Judicia poscerent, gravis, in-  
tensus, severus, & sæpius misericors : ubi offi-  
cio satisfactum, nulla ultra potestatis persona,  
tristitiam & arrogantiam & avaritiam exuerat :  
Nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas, au-  
thoritatem, aut severitas amorem diminuit.  
“ That he well and discreetly divided the seasons of  
“ his affairs and vacations : In times of Audience  
“ and Judgement, he was grave, heedfull, austere,  
“ and yet mercifull too. That duty performed, no  
“ face any more or shew of authority ; severe and  
“ stately looks were laid apart in such sort, that nei-  
“ ther his gentle and curteous behaviour weakned  
“ the reverence, nor his severity the love due to his  
“ person : He was of a strict life to himself, yet in  
conversation full of sweet deportment and affable,  
tender and compassionate, seeing none in distress,  
whom he was not ready to relieve : nor did I ever  
behold him doe any thing more willingly than when  
he gave almes : He was every way liberall, and ca-  
red for money no further than to illustrate his vir-  
tues : he was a man of great modesty, and of a most  
plain and single heart, of an ancient freedome and  
integrity of minde, esteeming it more honest to offend  
than to flatter, or hate : He was remarkable for ho-  
spitality, a great lover, and much beloved of his  
Country, wherein he was a blessed peace-maker, and  
in those times of conflagration was more for the Buc-

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## The Preface.

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ket than Bellows, often pouring out the waters of his tears to quench those beginning flames which others did ventilate : In Religion he was devout towards God, reverent in the Church, attentive at Sermons, and constant in Familie duties. Whilest he lived, he was the example of the life of faith, love, and good works, to so many as were acquainted with his equall and even walkings in the wayes of God, through the severall turnings and occasions of his life : and though now dead, still continues to doe good, being the founder of a Chappell, which he caused to be dedicated and set apart for the service and worship of God, and for the ease of the Inhabitants of Studeley (being an Hamlet and Member of Bechley in Buckinghamshire, and at least two or three miles distant from that Parish Church) as also of an Hospitall for poor People, both which he endowed with a liberall revenue. At last this pious and learned Judge (finding his age and infirmities to increase, and being desirous, before he put off his decaying and declining body, to have some leisure to examine his life, and to prepare for that great day wherein all must render an accompt to the supreme Judge of their Actions) was an humble suitor to the late King for his Writ of ease, which was denyed and yet in effect granted : And for the rarenesse, I shall recite both Petition and Answer, which are as followeth, &c.

To



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The Preface.

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✠ To the Kings most excellent Majesty.

*The humble Petition of your Majesties humble  
Servant Sir George Croke Knight, one of the  
Justices of your Bench,*

*Humbly sheweth,*

**T**Hat he having by the gracious favour of  
your Majesties late Father of famous me-  
mory, and of your Majesty, served your Ma-  
jesty, and your said late Father, as a Judge of  
your Majesties Court of Common-Pleas, and  
of your Highnesse Court called the Kings  
Bench, above this sixteen years, is now become  
very old, being above the age of 80 years: And  
by reason of his said age and dullnesse of hearing  
and other infirmities, whereby it hath pleased  
God to visit him, he findeth himself disabled any  
longer to doe that service in your Courts, which  
the place requireth, and he desireth to perform;  
yet is desirous to live and die in your Majesties  
favour.

*His most humble suit is, That your Ma-  
jesty will be pleased to dispence with his  
further attendance in any your Maje-  
sties Courts; that so he may retire him-  
self and expect Gods good pleasure: And  
during that little remainder of his life,  
pray for your Majesties long Life and  
happy Reign.*

GEORGE CROKE.

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## The Preface.

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### *The Kings Answer.*

**U**Pon the humble addresse, by the humble Petition of Sir *George Croke* Knight, who after many years service done both to Our deceased Father and Our self, as Our said Fathers Serjeant at Law, and one of His and Our Judges of Our Benches at *Westminster*, hath humbly besought Us, by reason of the infirmity of his old age (which disableth him to continue to perform to Us that service, he much desireth to have according to his duty done) his further attendance might be by Us in Our Grace dispenced with; to the end all Our loving Subjects, who have, and shall faithfully serve Us (as We declare this Our Servant hath done) may know, That as We shall never expect, much lesse require, or exact from them performances beyond what their healths and yeers shall enable them; so VVe shall not dismisse them without an approbation of their service, when We shall finde they shall have deserved it, much lesse expose them in their old age to neglect. As Our Princely testimony therefore, That the said Sir *George Croke* being dispensed withall, proceeds from Us, at the humble request of the said Sir *George Croke* (which VVe have cause, and doe take well, that he is rather willing to acknowledge his infirmity by his great age occasioned, than that by the concealing of the

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## The Preface.

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the same any want of Justice should be to Our People) and not out of any Our least displeasure conceived of him; doe hereby declare Our Royall pleasure, That VVe are graciously pleased, and doe hereby dispense with the said Sir George Crokes further attendance in Our said Bench at *Westminster*, and any Our Circuits. And as a token of Our approbation of the former good and acceptable service, by the said Sir George Croke, done to Our deceased Father and Our self; doe yet continue him one of Our Judges of Our said Bench: And hereby declare Our further will and pleasure to be, That during his, the said Sir George Crokes life, there shall be continued and paid by Us unto him, the like Fee and Fees as was to him, or is, or shall be by Us paid to any other Our Judges of Our said Bench at *Westminster*, and all Fees and duties, saving the allowance by Us to Our Judges of Our said Benches for their Circuits only.

Soon after this good fudge (having been an early labourer in the Lords husbandry, and endured the heat of the day till the eleventh hour, whereby he obtained the promised penny of this life, which wisdom hath in store for her children, viz. length of dayes on his right hand, and on his left riches and honour) made an holy retreat to his house at *Waterstoke* in *Oxfordshire*; where, full of assurance that Christ would be unto him in death advantage, he not long after cheerfully resigned up his Soul into the hands  
of

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## The Preface.

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of him that gave it. And upon his Tombe, there erected, at the charges of his virtuous Lady and Relict Mary the Daughter of Sir Thomas Bennet, Knight, for the lasting memory of his name, whose service deserved the favour of his Prince and Country, there is this inscription :

*Georgius Croke* Eques Auratus, unus Justiciariorum de Banco Regis, Judicio linceato & animo presenti insignis, veritatis hæres, Quem nec minæ nec honos allexit : Regis auctoritatem & populi libertatem æqua lance libravit ; Religione cordatus, Vita innocuus, manu expansa, corde humili pauperes irrogavit ; Mundum & vicit & deseruit anno Ætatis suæ *LXXXII*. Annoque Regis *Caroli XVII*. Annoque Domini *MDCXLI*.

Whereunto I shall subjoyn,

*Horac. lib. 1.  
Ode 24.*

—— Cui pudor, & Justitiæ soror  
Incorrupta fides, nudaq; veritas :  
Quando ullum invenient parem ?

—— “Unto whom both Modesty  
“And Justice Sister (Faith, from scandal clear)  
“And naked Truth : When will they finde a peer ?

Concerning



## The Preface.

*Concerning the whole work it self, I may, I think, and not immodestly, use the words of the Roman Preco proclaiming the Ludi seculares, Venite & videte quod nemo mortalium vidit aut visurus est, A work of our Law-Reports by one man taken and continued beyond a Jubile: whereof this part contains the Cases of so late time, that thereby it hath the advantage of former opinions concerning most of the Queries controverted in the elder Books, giving a resolution to many of them: And hath also cleerly explained severall of our late Statutes, delivered divers most exact Rules for pleading, and carefully set down all legall formalities in the creation of Serjeants at Law, Judges, &c. with other the Ceremonies and Orders of their precedency, their times of sitting in Court, keeping of Essoynes, adjournment of Terms, and other such ancient Rights and Usages of our Common Law; whereby the honour and very being thereof hath been preserved. Of all which I would reminde our Student of the observation, which is given him by Sir Edw. Coke, That there is no knowledge, case, or point in Law, seem Cok. Litt. fol. 9. it of never so little accompt, but will stand him in stead at one time or other; and therefore in reading, nothing to be pretermitted.*

*The method herein used is likewise considerable; not being stuffed with the pleadings at large, and their many continuances, with the same Arguments at Barre and Bench reinforced pro & contra: But here the Case is shortly stated according to the points*

## The Preface.

*in Law, therein to be discussed and adjudged, the reasons plainly and succinctly laid down, and yet the matter intended truly uttered, and, as neer as may be, in the name and words of the party who delivered it, and the former Authorities to warrant the same summarily vouched; so as the Book is (ad compendi-*

*Julius Solinus  
in Epist. Poly-  
hist. inscripta.*

*um præparatus, quantumq; ratio passa est; ita moderate repressus, ut nec prodiga sit in ea copia, nec damnosa concinnitas) already abridged, and as far as the subject matter will permit, equally ballanced; so as neither its affluence shall cloy, or its concisenesse be a losse to our Students. This Book also passeth in surety of Law, most of our former Reports, which were chiefly composed of the sodain speeches of the Justices, upon the motion of Cases by the Serjeants and Councillors at*

*Plowd. Prologue  
to his Compen-  
taries.*

*the Bar: But most of the Cases herein, be matters in Law, tryed upon Demurrer, or by speciall Verdict, containing matters in Law, which both were debated by those of the Barre and Bench to the uttermost; and in the end allowed, or, for the causes shewn, disallowed, and whereof the Author himself had a Copy, studied, argued, and after great deliberation, gave his Judgement or resolution in every of them: And so they be most firm and sure to trust unto.*

*Cok. Litt. 370.*

*209. 217.*

*Plowd. Pro-  
logue, &c.*

*And whereas it is the advice of Sir Edw. Coke to Students, That they should look not only to the Cases reported; but unto the Records of the Pleadings and*



## The Preface.

and Judgements therein, which much confirm the credit of the Report, and the Readers surety of the Law. In most of the Cases here reported, the number, Roll, when, and where entred, is prefixed: that thereby, if any scruple or doubt of Error should be in the Report, the Student might have a ready recourse thereunto: And herein also I shall further secure you, that as already before the publishing hereof, most of the present Justices have had a perusall of the authentique and originall manuscript-Books of these Reports, composed in their genuine language: So when the rest of them for the publique good shall either in their originall, or by translation be made common, I shall with the same care and reverence, like another \* Py-  
sane Letter, preserve them, as choice Monuments of his great prudence & unwearied industry that collected them; and will be ready at any time hereafter to produce them for proof or confirmation of what I have or shall publish out of them, when by the honourable Justices, or upon any important occasion, I shall be thereunto required.

I shall not need to apologize for my self in making publique these Reports, wherein I had the only propriety, by the free donation of the reverend Author:

\* The Emperors from Justinian, who died 565. until Lotharius 11. in the year 1125. so much neglected the body of the Civill Law, that all that time none ever professed it: But when the Emperor Lotharius the eleventh took Amalfi, he there found an old copy of the Pandects or Digests, which as a pretious Monument he gave to the Pisans; By reason whereof it was called *Littera Pisana*: From whence it hath been since translated to Florence, &c. and is never brought forth but with Torch-light, or other reverence. *Carin. Cron. lib. 4. fol. 438. Seldens Annotations upon Fortescue, fol. 20. 21.*

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## The Preface.

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*The work I hope will not need it. If I finde this acceptable, I shall cheerefully give birth to the other volumes of this eminent Person. For as it is my comfort, That God hath vouchsafed;) so it shall be my endeavour, that I may any way (though but thus instrumentally) use my hand in the least service tending to a generall good : Det Deus ut perficiam.*

From my Manor house of Gorhambury,  
May 7. 1657.

HAREBOTLE GRIMSTON.

Hæc studia Adolescentiam alunt, Se-  
nectutem oblectant, Secundas res  
ornant, Adversis perfugium præ-  
bent, Delectant domi, Non im-  
pediunt foris, Pernoctant nobis-  
cum, Peregrinantur, Rustican-  
tur.

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Anno

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Anno primo

CAROLI

R E G I S.



King JAMES departed this life upon the twenty seventh day of *March*, in the year of our Lord God 1625. By whose demise all the Justices Patents became void : Whereupon King *Charles* signified his pleasure to the Lord Keeper, That all in judiciall places should retain them, as before, and be new impowred ; And accordingly Sir *Randolph Crew*, chief Justice of the Kings-Bench, received a new Writ ; And Sir *Henry Hobert*, chief Justice of the Common-Bench a new Patent, and were sworn *de novo*. The same day also Sir *Thomas Coventry*, Attorney-generall, and Sir *Robert Heath*, Solicitor-generall to the late King, had new Patents sent them, and were again sworne. And like Patents were made for the other Justices, with recitall of their severall places (as they were in antiquity) and of their Removes or changes. Justice *Jones* was sworne one of the Justices of the Kings-Bench, and my self, at the same time, at the Lord-Keeper's house, was sworne (again) one of the Justices of the Common-Bench ; And afterwards the other Judges, as they came to *London*, took their Oaths and received their Patents ; and although there had been a Proclamation made, That all the Judges might hold and execute their severall Offices as formerly ; yet we conceived it safest, That none of us should

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intermeddle untill we were re-Authorized by our new Patents, and sworn a new.

This vacation Sir *John Walter* Attorney to Prince *Charles*, before he was King, and Sir *Thomas Trevor* the said Princes Solicitor, were appointed the Kings Serjeants, and Writs directed unto them retornable in *Chancery*, who thereupon, in the vacation, appeared before the Lord Keeper at his house in *Westminster*, and there took the Oath for Serjeants, and then also sworne the Kings Serjeants, and their Patents there delivered them. Afterwards Sir *Henry Yelverton* received a Writ to be Serjeant, retornable in *Chancery* the fourth day of *May* (which was the first day of the Term) with a Warrant also to be one of the Justices of the Common-bench, and thereupon he made suite to the Chief-justice, That he might have his Robes and Coyse put upon him in the Treasury of the Common-bench, and be dispensed with for returning in his party-coloured Robes from Serjeants Inne to *Westminster*, as the manner is of new Serjeants; Upon this occasion all the Justices and Barons met at Serjeants Inne, by appointment of the Chief-justice, where Sir *Henry Yelverton* then shewing the reasonableness of his request (because by the sodainness of his calling he was unprovided for the solemnities) cited a president, *viz.* That Sir *Edward Coke* being Kings Attorney, was made Serjeant and Chief-justice of the common-Pleas, and sworn in *Chancery* the same day, and then his Robes and Coyse being put on in the Treasury of the common-Bench, by Sir *John Popham*, chief-Justice, and by Sir *Thomas Flemming* chief-Baron, he was led in his party Robes to the common-Bench barre to make his Count, and there tooke the oath of chief-Justice all in one day. And he likewise desired, that so it might be done to him, but all the Justices conceived it was not a president to be followed, being part of the ceremonie for the creation of Serjeants, which ought to be performed in solemne manner; Nor could it be convenient to suffer any more such examples. Therefore



fore they all resolved, That the writs of the said Serjeants retornable *immediate* to appeare in the vacation, and then sweare them at the Lord Keepers house, was not legall and according to the course of Law: For although the *Chancery* be alwaies open to purchase general writs, or try matters of equity, to have writs retornable *immediate*, yet this Writ, which is of so high a nature as to command *ad comparandum & recipiendum Statum, & gradum servientis ad legem*, ought to be made retornable at a day certaine in term and not in the vacation when a day cannot be prefixed (as of necessity ought to be) for the performance of all the ceremonies requisite for that calling: Whereupon they moved the Lord Keeper to have other writs directed unto them, to take the said estate and degree, retornable in *Chancery*, May the 4. being the first of this term, which was done accordingly, and they sworn there by agreement amongst themselves in this order. First Sir *John Walter*, who had a warrant to be the Kings Serjeant, and appointed to be chief-Baron (in the place of Sir *Laurence Tanfeild*, who died the 30 of *April* before) Then Sir *Henry Yelverton*, who had been the Kings Attorney, and was ancient to them both, and lastly Sir *Thomas Trevor*, who had also a Patent to be the Kings Serjeant; And on Tuesday, May 10, in the second week of the term, the said Sir *John Walter* being of the inner Temple; Sir *Henry Yelverton* of *Grayes Inne*, and Sir *Thomas Trevor* of the inner Temple, with the Benchers, Readers, and others of those Inns of Court, whereof they respectively had been, being attended by the Warden of the *Fleet* and Marshall of the Exchequer, made their appearance at Serjeants Inne in *Fleet-street*, before the two chief Justices, and all the Justices of both Benches. And Sir *Randolph Crew*, chief Justice, made a short speech unto them, and (because it was intended they should not continue Serjeants to practise) he acquainted them with the Kings purpose of advancing them to seats of Judicature, and exhorted them to demeane themselves well in their severall places. Then every one in his order made his Count (and defences

were made by the ancient Serjeants) and their severall Writs being read, their Goyfs and scarlet-Hoods were put on them, and being arrayed in their brown-blew Gownes, went unto their Chambers, and all the Judges to their severall places at *Westminster*, and afterward the said three Serjeants, attyred in their party-coloured Robes, attended with the Marshall and Warden of the Fleet, the servants of the said Serjeants going before them, and accompanied with the Benchers and others of the severall Inns of Court, of whose society they had been, walked unto *Westminster*, and there placed themselves in the hall over against the Common-pleas bar.

And, the hall being full, a lane was made for them to the barre; then (the Justices of the Common-Bench being only in Court) they recited their severall Counts (and severall defences made to severall Counts, and had their Writs read. The first and third by *Brownlowe* the chief Prothonotary, and the second by *Goulston* the second Prothonotary. And Sir *John Walter* and Sir *Thomas Trevor* gave Rings to the Judges' with this inscription, *Regi Legi servire libentis*. And Sir *Henry Yelverton* gave rings whereof the inscription was, *Stat Lege Corona*, and presently after (they all standing together) returned to Serjeants Inn, where was a great Feast, at which Sir *James Lee*, Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of *Manchester*, Lord President of the Councell were present.

And upon Thursday the twelfth day of May, Sir *Henry Yelverton* was made Justice of the Common-Bench (being the fifth Justice) and the same day Sir *John Walter* was sworn chief Baron, and Sir *Thomas Trevor*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Termino





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# Termino Pasche, anno primo Caroli Regis in Communi Banco:

## Hamond versus Dod.



E B T, upon an Obligation conditionall, reciting  
whereas such Copp-hold Lands were to be sur-  
rendered to the use of the said Hamond and  
Gay, and their heires by Alice S: at her full  
age, and that Gay should pay to Hamond  
thirty three pound at such a day, and if he fa-  
iled it should be to the use of Hamond and his

heires. It was conditioned, That if the said Obligor practised the  
said A. S. at her full age to surrender to the use of Hamond and his  
heires, and if Hamond and his heires might have and enjoy the  
said Lands to him and his heires, That then, &c. The Defendant  
pleaded that Gay did not pay the thirty three pound, and that the  
said A. S. came of full age such a day, and that after she was at  
a Court, in full court, she did surrender, release and quit claim, to  
the now Plaintiff, being in possession, all her right, estate and inte-  
rest in the said Tenements, &c. and that the Plaintiff alwaies af-  
ter might have enjoyed the said Tenements, &c. The Plaintiff re-  
plied, Quod bene & verum est. That the said A. S. did surrender  
&c. prout. But that afterward, (viz. on such a day) the said Gay  
entred and expelled him, &c. whereupon the Defendant demurs.  
And now this Tenent, it was moved by Arthur Serjeant, That  
this Replication was good, without shewing that the Expulsion  
was for title, because by the Obligation he hath taken upon himself  
to defend against all titles: Vid. 2 Edw. 4. fol. 271. If a Replicati-  
on be not good, yet if the bar be ill in substance, Judgement shall be  
for the Plaintiff. Vid. Coke 3. Rep. fol. 920 Ridgway's case. But  
it was resolved, That this Replication is not good, because he had  
not shewn that he was expelled by him, &c. &c.

Bond doth not extend unto it : Vid. 15 Eliz. Dyer. fol. 325. & 26 Hen. 8. fol. 3. It was also held, That the Barre (that the Surrendered and released in Court,) is good and certain enough, according to common Intendment. Although it be not said, that the Surrendered to the use of the Plaintiff ; yet being alledged, to be Surrendered and released in Court, and accepted by the Plaintiff, and confessed in the Replication, That it was a Surrender to the use, &c. It is good enough, &c.

Holme *versus* Lucas.

**A**ssumpsit. The Declaration and the writ were, Quod cum indebitatus fuit to the Plaintiff, in fifteen pounds. In consideration whereof, he assumed to pay unto the Plaintiff the said fifteen pounds, &c. The Defendant pleaded, Non assumpsit, and found for the Plaintiff ; and now moved in arrest of Judgment, That this Declaration is not good, because it is generally, Indebitatus assumpsit ; and doth not shew for what cause, viz. for merchandise sold, or money lent, or for other causes which lye in contract : For if it were Indebitatus by Judgment, or by Specialty, which lyes not in contract, an Assumpsit in consideration thereof would not lye ; because damages recovered in an Assumpsit, cannot be a barr to a debt upon a record or specialty. Henden Serjeant for the Plaintiff agreed, That such a Declaration had not been good, if the Defendant had demurred unto it : but having now pleaded Non assumpsit, and the Jury having found Quod assumpsit ; It shall be intended, That he assumed for such a debt which lyeth in Assumpsit. And therefore the Defendant hath made his Declaration good ; and as to this point, divers presidents have been in this Court, That after verdict, it hath been held good : And the Plaintiff had judgment ; and many presidents were alledged to have been the other way, in the Kings Bench and Exchequer Chamber : whereupon it was appointed, That presidents on both sides should be searched. And in the mean time Curia advisare vult.

Arscott *versus* Heale, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**rror of a Judgment in the Kings-Bench, in Debt upon an Obligation of two hundred pounds, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds by John Arscott, John Chichester, and John Vigniers, or any of them. They being all jointly and severally obligors : The Defendant John Arscott pleads, That he paid it at the day. The Plaintiff replies, That neither the said John Arscott, John Chichester, nor John Vigniers, nec eorum aliquis had paid the said hundred pounds at the day, Et petit quod inquiretur per Patriam, & prædictus Johannes Arscott similiter. The Jury found, That the foresaid John Arscott had not paid the said hundred pounds, as the Defendant had pleaded ; and thereupon Judgment was given for

mds fol. 31  
Hogbe versus  
Smith





for the Plaintiff : And the Error assigned was, because the Verdict was not according to the issue ; for it might be paid by any of the other, which had sufficed. But the Court held it to be well enough : for the Addition of John Chichester and John Veigners, not mentioned in the barre, was but surplusage : And their finding that John Arscot did not pay the money, is sufficient. And it shall not be intended, that any of the other two had payd it, when the Defendant saith, That he himself paid it. And if it had been proved, that any of the other two had made the payment, the Jury should have been directed to finde, that the Defendant had paid it by such, &c. whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

*Saverne versus Smith*, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in an Ejectione firmæ. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, That John Dix, being a Cophholder in Fee of the Manor of Swaffling, had issue two daughters, Agnes married to John Smith, and Margaret married to William Reve, and dyed seized : William Reve made a Lease for ten years of Margarets part, without licence, and against the custome of the Manor : which being presented by the Homage as a forfeiture, the Lord seized upon it, and granted it to the said John Smith and his Heirs. Afterward William Reve dyed, having issue Nicholas, who entred and let to the Plaintiff, for thre years. The Plaintiff, entred, and was ejected by the Defendant, who claims under the said John Smith. Et si super totam materiam, &c. The Judgement was entred, pro eo quod videtur Curia, That the Defendant was guilty of the trespass and ejectment aforesaid, modo & formâ prædict. as the Plaintiff hath declared. Ideo consideratum est, That he shall recover his damage aforesaid, &c. The Error assigned in Law was, first, That Judgement is given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been given for the Defendant. Secondly, Because the Judgement is for the ejectment de integris tenementis, where it ought to have been but of the moiety. For the matter in Law, the case is, A Cophholder in fee takes husband, who makes a Lease for years, which by the custome of the Manor, is a forfeiture. The husband dyeth : whether this forfeiture shall binde the *Feme* and her Heirs, after her husbands death ? And it was adjudged, it should not binde ; but that the *Feme* shall have it again after the husbands death, notwithstanding the forfeiture. Achoc Serjeant said, That for the first point, he would not insist whether it were error or no : for he conceived the second to be a manifest error ; because the Plaintiff had no colour to have an Ejectione firmæ, but for a moiety only. And the Judgement was given for the whole and entire damages assessed by the Jury. whereupon Curia advisare vult.

Flight

Flight *versus* Crasden.

**A** Sumpfit, whereas the Plaintiff was obliged to the Defendant in an Obligation of sixty pounds, to pay thirty the 9. day of May 1624. That the Defendant the said 9. of May, in consideration the Plaintiff would pay unto him the said 30 l. upon the said 9. of May, promised to deliver the said Bond to be cancelled, and alledged in fact, that he paid the said 30 li. to the Defendant according to his promise, and that the Defendant had not delivered him the said Bond to be cancelled, but refused, and had caused him to be arrested thereupon, to his damage, &c. The Defendant protested that he made not any such promise, pro placito dicit quod non solvit, &c. whereupon they were at issue, and being found for the Plaintiff, Gwin Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That this is not any consideration to charge the Defendant. For he received but his money at that instant time, and consideration ought alwaies to be matter of profit and benefit to him to whom it is done, by reason of the charge or trouble of him who doth it, Otherwise it is not a sufficient ground for a promise, and to the Action lies not; and for proof hereof, he cited 9 Edw. 4. fol. 19. But Richardson Serjeant for the Plaintiff shewed, That it is consideration sufficient to have it paid without suit or trouble; for peradventure the non-payment at that time would be more prejudiciall unto him than the forfeiture of the Bond would be of advantage if he should be forced to sue for it. And he promised to doe nothing but that which in honesty and equity he ought to doe, viz. to deliver up the Bond upon payment of the money, which promise is binding. And of that opinion were all the Court, for the reasons before alledged. And Hobert said, If he had promised in this case, That if he would pay the money in the morning of the said day, he would give him five pounds, it had been a good promise, because the money was paid before Sun-set, (the time when the law appoints it to be paid :) And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Harvey and Yelverton absentibus.

## Sir Upwell Caroons Case.

**S** Ir Upwell Caroon, an alien born, and not made Denison, (being Agent here for the States of the Low-Countries,) dyed intestate. And now contestation was made to whom Administration should be committed. For the Judge of the Prerogative offered to commit it to three of his brothers and sisters children, who were aliens borne, and lived in the Arch-dutchels Country. But one who was Grand-childe of his sister, borne in England and inhabiting here, indeavoring to obtain it, moved, That of right it appertained unto him, being a Denison; because the Estate consisted in Leases for years, of lands and personall Estate in Debts, and that Aliens may not have Leases for years, although they may have personall



personall things, and therefore prayed a Prohibition, for by the Statutes of 31 Edw. 3. & 21 Hen. 8. Administration ought to be granted to & by all homes, and Aliens cannot thereby be intended which are not inhabiting or commorant here. Sed Curia advisare vult. Afterwards in Michæmas Term, being again moved, It was resolved by the whole Court, That no Prohibition was grantable, for an Alien may be Administrator, and have Administration of Leases, as well as of personall things, because he hath them as an Executor in anothers right, and not to his own use, And he may be Administrator as well as a person Outlawed or Attainted may be an Executor; And this Court hath no authority about committing Administrations, &c. Pasch. 41 Eliz. rot. 170. Beck. versus Philipps. Debt brought by an Administrator. The Defendant pleads the Plaintiff was an Alien not adjudged *Quod Respondet* master.

Doctor Brikendens Case. *Quod Respondet* master.

**P**rohibition was prayed, because upon prosecution in the spiritual Court for Tythes, Sentence was against the Defendant, and an Appeale sued thereupon, and Doctor Brikenden made thereby a party as promotor of the suit, who was not any party thereto; And herein the first Sentence was confirmed, and this was in November 1623, and costs were then awarded to Doctor Brikenden, but not taxed until Hilary Term 1623, and afterwards came the Pardon, which pardons all offences before December 1623, whereby this offence, and the costs taxed thereupon (as was pretended) although they were awarded in the spiritual Court before the said Pardon, were also pardoned; and because it was not allowed there a Prohibition was prayed; but denied. For those Costs being awarded to the party before the Pardon, although they be taxed afterwards, be not taken away by that Pardon.

Marshals Case.

**E**scelone firme. After imparlance the Defendant pleaded *Antient Demerit*, and it was thereupon demurred; for being after Imparlance it came too late: But the Court doubted thereof, because such land is not impleadable at the common Law, & therefore it came timely enough when he had not pleaded any other Plea. Sed Curia advisare vult.

Termin

Termo Trinitatis, anno primo Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

Lionell Farringtons Case.

**D**Ebt was brought upon the Statute of 23 Elizab. Regine against Thomas Prince and his wife, Ad respondendum; 120 l. for the Recusancy of his wife, & absence from Church for eleven moneths, viz. from the twenty third of September, vicesimo primo Jacobi, unto the day of the writ: per quod, Actio accrevit eidem Domino Regi, & Lionello Farrington; qui tam, &c. ad habendum the said 120 l. Upon this Declaration Defendant demurres; pro eo quod Delaratio ipsius Lionelli minus sufficiens, in Lege existit ad ipsum Lionellum, qui tam, &c. versus ipsum Thomam manutendum, &c. unde petit Judicium. Et quod prædictus Lionellus, qui tam, &c. ab Actione sua prædicta versus eos habendum præcludatur. Et prædictus Lionellus qui tam &c. ex quo ipse sufficientem materiam in lege, ad Actionem prædictam versus eos manutendum, superius declaravit, &c. And they joyned in demurter; which being entered in Hilary Term; King James departed this life in the vacation following; and it was moved in Easter Term, whether the original writ, Declaration, Pleading and Demur upon that Action being brought by the Informer for the King and himself, should be abated by the demise of the King, as an original brought by two, where by the death of either, the writ shall abate; or as writs original brought by the King, in his own name only; as it is in Cok. 7. Rep. fol. 30. Or whether the writ and Declaration only shall stand, and not be discontinued, as it is resolved in the said case? Or whether the writ and Declaration, and all proceedings thereupon shall stand by the Statute of primo Edward. 6. capite septimo, as it shall doe in writs of debt, betwixt common persons: And because no president had been produced in such cases, and many presidents were, that those only should stand: But all Demurrers and Pleadings to informations were determined: The Court advised untill this Term, and ordered, That presidents should be searched, to know what had been done in Actions of Debt upon small Statutes, brought by information for the King, and party. And now being moved again, and informing, That there could not any presidents be found, and that such writs upon that Statute had not been frequent late of late: The Court resolved that this writ and Declaration, with all the proceedings thereupon, should stand: for it is merely the suit of the party, and within the Statute of primo Edward. 6. which shall not be discontinued or abated



bated. For although the writ be, *Quod reddat Domino Regi & Informatori*; yet it is presumed for himself, he being as the original party only: For the Statute appoints, That no protection or wager of Law shall be therein: And the pleading upon this writ shews as much; viz. That the Plaintiff Farrington shall maintain his Action. And, That the Declaration is not sufficient to compel him to answer to the informer; never mentioning the King. And the Replication and joining in demurrer is only by the informer; viz. That it is not sufficient to bar him of his Action: whereupon they all resolved, That not only the writ and Declaration, but all pleadings thereupon and the demurrer should stand. *Ld. Col. Rep. 7. fol. 30. Dy. 125. 6 Ed. 6. Fitzherbert Nonsuit 130.*

#### George Venable's Case.

**T**his Terme a Writ of Privilege was signed by all the Justices of the Common Bench, for George Venable a Clerk under the *Gloss Brevium*, to free him from being a Souldier; requiring, That it is the custome and privilege of the Court, time whereof, &c. That neither the Attorneys nor Clerks of the Court shall be pressed for Souldiers, nor elected to any other Office sine voluntate sua; but ought to attend the service of the Court, vide the Lord Cokes Books of Entries. fol. 436. where the like writ of privilege was granted to a Clerk of the Kings Bench, to discharge him from being pressed for a Souldier.

**N**ote, That upon Monday the twentieth of June this Term, being the first day of *Octabis Trinitatis*, A Writ of Adjournment was delivered to the Justices to adjourn the two Returns of *Octabis Trinitatis*, & *Quindena Trinitatis*, usque tres septimanas post Trinitas. Which was *die Luna* the last week; And that all pleas and procefs, and all Returns of Sheriffs should be adjourned to that Return. And the Writ was dated the eighteenth day of June, which was *die Sabbati* in the first Return: Which mentions, That whereas the Pestilence much increased in London, the Suburbs and parts of *Westminster*; And if the Subjects of all parts of the Realm should resort hither for law causes, it would be very dangerous to increase the Sicknesse, to the perill of the Kings Person, and of forrain States resorting unto him. Therefore the King, by advice of his Councell and Judges, &c. had appointed, &c. And thereupon Proclamations issued, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, anno primo Caroli Regis; signifying the Kings pleasure to adjourn these two Returns untill the last Return; And that the last Return should be held only for continuance of Causes and Procefs, and for the Joining of Issues; But that no proceedings should be upon demurrers, or speciall verdicts; nor any Judiciall hearings in any of the Courts of Chancery, Starre-Chamber, Court of Wards, Court of

*Request, Dutty, or Exchequer Chambers* And that no persons should be compelled to appear in person, but by Attorney, with a proviso, That all Accountants and parties appointed to pay Money into the Exchequer, should hold their dayes in the Exchequer to account. And thereupon the Justices of the Kings Bench, Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer, sate in their severall Courts, and heard divers motions in their respective Courts; but none upon any demurrers or speciall verdicts; and so continued untill eleven of the Clock that morning: And then in the Common Bench, the Writ of Adjournment ensealed and inclosed in wax, with the great patent Seal, was opened; and three Proclamations were made to hear the Writ of Adjournment read; which being done, the Crier rehearsed the effect of the Writ of Adjournment in English; That all Pleas, Processe and Appearances thereupon, were adjourned untill *tres Trinitates*: And then the Court rose without doing ought else: Nor were there any Esloyns or proceedings made upon that Return: And upon Monday in *tres septimanas Trinitatis*, being the day of Esloyns of the said return, the day following, and the last day of the Term, the Court sate again, and heard all motions; but none upon Demurrers, or speciall Verdicts, by reason of the Proclamation aforesaid. And all Recoveries, Fines, and motions for proceeding to Trialls, were as if it had been in full Term. *Vide Trin. 4 Edw. 4. fol. 20. Trin. 11 Edw. 4. fol. 37. Trin. 21 Ed. 4. fol. 37. Mich. 5 & 6 Elizab. Dyer 225.*

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Termino

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Termino Michaelis, anno primo Caroli Regis, in  
Communi Banco, apud Reading.

**T**He King by Proclamation three weeks before the beginning of Michaelmas Term, in respect the Sicknesse continued so great at London, and the parts thereto adjoyning, signified his pleasure, That the said Term should be adjourned from *octabis Michaelis*, untill *mensis Michaelis*: And, on the first day of *octabis Michaelis*; Justice *Yelverton*, puisny Judge, had a Writ to adjourn accordingly; it being his turn to keep the Essoynes. And like Writts of Adjournment, were directed to the Justices of the Kings Bench, and Baron of the Exchequer: And the puisny Judge, and Barons of every Court came to *Westminster*, the first day of the Return, being the day of Essoynes, and read the Writ of Adjournment of their Courts only, and did nothing else. And at *mensis Michaelis*, the Justices of every Court had other Writts directed unto them, to adjourn, untill *Crastino animarum*, to Reading. And the King, by Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, signified his pleasure, That his Courts of Chancery, Requests, Wards, Starre-Chamber, Dutchy, and Receipt of the Exchequer, should be there held. And accordingly the first day of *Mensis Michaelis*, (which was the day of Essoynes) the puisny Judges of all the Courts of the Kings Bench, Common-Pleas and Exchequer, came to *Westminster* and read the said Writts, and adjourned the Term unto Reading.

**I**N the meantime, *viz.* upon the twenty seventh day of October, *John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, Keeper of the great Seal, was discharged of his place. And upon the thirtieth of October, being Sunday, *Sir Thomas Coventry* of the *Inner Temple*, Knight, the Kings Attorney, was made Keeper of the great Seal. And the same day *Sir Robert Heath*, the Kings Solicitor, was made Attorney Generall: And *Richard Sheldon* was made Solicitor, and Knighted, both being of the *Inner Temple*.

**U**Pon *Crastino animarum*, being Thursday, and the day appointed by the Statute of *Edw. 2.* for the Chancellor, Treasurer and Judges meeting in the Exchequer, to nominate persons to be made Sheriffs for all Counties, it was much doubted whether all the Justices were to come thither, it being the day of Essoynes, and to sit in Court; or whether they might stay untill *quarto die post*; And that one of them only should come the first day to keep the Essoynes. And by reason of the shortnesse of the time from the change of the Lord Keeper, it was appointed by the King, That the day of the billing of the Sheriffs should be deferred from the usuall day; and that all the

Justices, besides the three puisny Justices (who were to keep the Essoyns) should not come untill Saturday; And that no Court should sit untill Monday; For they held, That the *quarto die post* of the Return is properly the day for sitting, and not before, although it be after adjournment, as it is where the Term begins without adjournment.

**U**Pon the Tuesday following, all the Justices were assembled at the Lord Keepers house to be conferred withall, whether it stood with Law, or was convenient to grant an *Habeas corpus* to the Warden of the Fleet, or to the Marshall, by their Keepers or others, to have any Prisoner which was in execution to appear at a day certain the next Term in Court; and under colour thereof, That the said Prisoner should goe at large with his Keeper, in the vacation or Term time, and return to Prison at the time appointed: And all the Justices and Barons agreed, That it was not allowable or justifiable in Law: But the Warden and Marshall have only a convenient time to bring the Prisoner accordingly in Court, and to carry him back again to Prison: And if they suffer him to goe at large any longer time than is convenient, (And the Law shall adjudge what is convenient,) it is an escape in him. And the Lord Keeper and all the Judges agreed, That they would not grant any *Habeas corpus* returnable for a longer day, than the necessity of the Case required; and not otherwise than stands with Law, as in Debr, Trespasse, and other Actions, where Bail is to be put in, to answer to Suits. And they admonished the Warden of the Fleet, That under colour of such Writs, he should not suffer Prisoners to goe at large, upon perill to be charged with escapes.

Sir John Isham *versus* York.

**A**ction upon the Case, for words. Whereas the Plaintiff is and hath been Justice of the Peace of the County of Northampton for ten years: The Defendant, to scandalize him in his place, and to cause him to be amoved out of Commission, spake these words, I have been often with Sir John Isham for Justice, but could never get any at his hand but injustice. After verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgment, That these words be not actionable; For it is not said that he offered him injustice in his office of Justice, nor that he complained unto him for Justice, as Justice of the Peace, and he denied it: But generally, That he could not have Justice: And it might be, that he complained unto him for matters betwixt party and party, for private offences, wherein he could not have redress, as from a Justice of Peace. Afterwards at another day Serjeant Crew, of Counsell with the Plaintiff shewed, That the Plaintiff declaring that he was a Justice of Peace, and that the Defendant intending to scandalize him in his place, and to cause him



him to be removed, had spoken, &c. And being found guilty thereof, it must be intended those words were spoken upon that occasion, and of him as a Justice of Peace, and not of him as a private person, or for any private occasion; and compared it to the Case of Beechley and Steukley. *Cok. 4. Rep. fol. 40.* And of the same opinion was all the Court; And thereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff,

*Smith versus Crashaw, Ward, and Ford, in the Kings Bench.*

**T**he Plaintiff brought an Action upon the Case against the now Defendants, for that they had falsely accused him of Treason, at D. in the County of Northfolk, and had caused him at the said Town to be apprehended by the Constable, and brought before a Justice of Peace, who committed him to Norwich Castle, and that at the Assizes there, they falsely and maliciously had exhibited a Bill of Indictment of Treason, before the Justices of Assize, and falsely and maliciously affirmed it to be true; by reason whereof he was deteyned in Norwich Prison, untill discharged by Proclamation. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and verdict for the Plaintiff, in Michaelmas Term anno 20 Jacobi Regis, it was moved in the Kings Bench in arrest of Judgement upon exceptions then shewn, and Judgement thereupon, *Quod querens nihil capiat, &c.* And it was now there revived again by a new Action upon the Case, in nature of a Conspiracy, as formerly. And the Defendants pleaded special matter of excuse, and traverse the malicious accusation, which was found against them, and two hundred forty pounds damages given. And it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Action lies not, because there never was any president seen, that any such Action or writ of Conspiracy for such cause, was brought, nor is it ever mentioned in any of our books, (for the mischief which might ensue to the State, if men should be deterred from discovering Treasons.) But all the Justices, after divers motions in several Terms, and long consideration of this Case (being the first president which can be shewn) resolved, That the Action well lies; for it being alledged to be falsely and maliciously, and by conspiracy exhibited, and the Defendants by the Verdict found to have falsely and maliciously exhibited it, It is no reason it should be unpunishable; for then no person would be safe if such practices should be suffered, and the parties endangered thereby should have no remedy; & therefore they adjudge it for the Plaintiff. Now the Statute and the writ of Conspiracy doe not in particular mention for what cause but generally declare, If any falsely and maliciously conspire to procure any to be indicted. And here in this Case, it being set forth, That they falsely and maliciously accused him of Treason, where they knew it to be false, and falsely and maliciously had conspired to cause him to be indicted, and falsely and maliciously exhibited an Indictment, and had sworn the matter thereof to be true, whereas

whereas it was false, and they knew it to be false. And it is tra-  
 versed, That they did not falsely and maliciously accuse him, and ex-  
 hibit the Indictment which also is found against the Defendants, so  
 the substance of the Declaration is found against them. It is good  
 cause of Action, and the Defendants are not to be excused of such  
 falsities, nor the Law will not suffer the Defendants to go unpun-  
 nished; wherefore, by the opinion of all the Justices in the Kings  
 Bench (who delivered their opinions seriatim, viz. Sir Randolph  
 Crew chief Justice, Dodderidge, Jones, and Whitlock). It was ad-  
 judged for the Plaintiff.

#### Greens Case.

**G**reen prayed a Prohibition to the Ecclesiasticall Court at Sa-  
 isbury, because his wife sued him there to be separated from  
 him, propter fornicationem. And sentence was there given for the hus-  
 band against the wife; and he was enforced to pay all the costs for  
 his wife: And afterward she appealed; and because the husband  
 would not answer the Appeal against himself, and pay for the trans-  
 mitting of the Record, he was therefore excommunicated; and  
 now prayed a Prohibition. The Court conceived the Case to be ve-  
 ry hard, that he should be enforced to spend his money against him-  
 self. But because it was alledged, That the course was so in the  
 Spirituall Court, they would advise untill the next Term; and or-  
 dered to stay their proceedings in the mean time.

#### Cook versus Younger.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the office of the under-Sher-  
 wardship of the Courts of the Manor of Keysham, and o-  
 ther the Manors of the Bishop of Gloucester, was anciently an of-  
 fice grantable for term of life, with the fee of three pounds six shil-  
 lings and eight pence by the year; And whereas a former Bishop  
 of Gloucester had granted to the Plaintiff the said office for life,  
 with the fee of three pounds six shillings eight pence, payable annu-  
 ally at the two feasts of the year, viz. at the Annuntiation of  
 the Virgin Mary, and at Saint Michael the Arch-Angell, it  
 suing out of the said Manors. And that the said Bishop died,  
 and that the Plaintiff was ready to keep the Courts of the now  
 Bishop: But the Defendant pretending a grant made unto him  
 from the said Bishops successors disturbed him from keeping of them.  
 After Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, It was  
 moved in arrest of Judgement, That this grant was void to binde  
 the successor of the Bishop. First, because the prescription is,  
 That the said Office is grantable with a fee of three pounds six shil-  
 lings eight pence by the year, and here the payment is appointed to  
 be at two feasts of the year, and so not warranted by the Statute.  
 Secondly, because the prescription is, That the Office is grantable  
 for



for Life, and he doth not shew for whose life; and it may be for the life of the Bishop, who was Grantor: But none of these exceptions were allowed. And to confirm their opinions, the Case of the Deane and Chapter of Worcester in Cok. 6. Rep. fol. 37. was vouched, That the dayes of payment are not material where no less than the ancient rent is reserved partly; and that the prescription being to grant for life, shall be intended to be for the life of the Grantor. Thirdly, it was objected, That here was a mis-triall, the disturbance being alledged to be in the Court at Keysham, and so in other Manors where no Wills are, and the Tryall being per vicinietum of the Manors, whereas it ought to be of the Wills wherein the Manors are; it therefore was not good, nor ayded by the Statute of 21 Jacob. But the Court held, That in regard some of the said Manors are alledged to be within those Wills, and the venue being of the Manors, it shall be good by the Statute, although it were of fewer or more places then it ought to be. And therefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Bryan *versus* Wetherhead, Trin. 20 Jac: rot. 602.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special Verdict was found, That John Brian being seized in fee of a Tenement called Keyshams in Alesbury, (being Copy-hold of the Manor of Alesbury, whereof Sir John Packington was Lord) erected a building by Inchoachment upon six foot of the waste of the said Manor, and adjoynded it to the Shop of the said house. And afterwards Sir John Packington in anno 33 Regina Elizabethæ, by Indenture demised to the said John Brian the said six foot of waste, so built upon, & adjoyning to the said Keyshams, for an hundred years; who, in anno 1 Jacobi Regis, surrendered the said Tenement, called Keyshams, to the use of Mary Brian and her Heirs. And, in anno 5 Regis Jacobi, assigned all his term in the said six foot of waste so built upon, to the said Mary Brian, who, in anno 19 Jacobi, by Indenture let and demised to William Whetherhead the said Tenement called Keyshams, cum pertinentiis, habendum for 70 years: who assigned all his estate to the Defendant. And afterward, in the said 19 year of King James, the said Mary dyed intestate. And Administration was committed to the said Brian; who entered upon the said six foot of waste so built upon. And whether by these words, the Messuage called Keyshams, cum appertinentiis, this parcell of the shop, built as aforesaid and annexed to the other shop, should passe or no, was the question? And it was resolved by all the Court, That it passed not: for being but a *hædo purprestare*, and added to the shop of the tenement in anno 33 Elizabethæ, and not being found that it had been used altogether with the house, or reputed or accepted as parcell thereof, *ex vi termini*, nothing passed but what was parcell of the house from the time, &c. And the verdict hath found, That it was not accounted as parcel of the house

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from any time after the purchas, and therefore it shall not passe by the words cumpertinentis, especially in a *Deede*; But in a *Debise* Hobart conceived peradventure it might passe. And judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

**U**Pon the thirteenth day of November, this Term, Sir *Roberts Heath*, Attorney Generall, came into Court, and brought with him a Commission under the great Seal, directed to the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer; the Kings Attorney and Solicitor commanding them, and all Justices of Peace in their limits, That they should put in execution all the Laws against Recusants, according to the Petition of the Commons in the last Parliament, and the Kings gracious pleasure thereto signified; and further declared his pleasure, That all summs of money collected upon *Escheats*, should be imployed to the maintenance of his Ordinance, his Forts and places of defence: and if any should remain, it should be imployed for the support of his Navie, and should not be put into his publique Treasury, but by it self, and for those purposes; and that all Leases of Recusants lands, or to their uses, should presently be called in, as far as by the Law they may be; and that none shall make suit to have them for recompence of any service or other uses, but should be only imployed to the uses aforesaid.

Sir Francis Vincent *versus* Lesney.

**T**Respass. For that the Defendant Accipitrem ipsius Francisci percussit with his staff, upon which stroke the Hawk died. The Defendant pleaded Not Guilty, and it was found for the Plaintiff, and damages assessed to six pounds; and now moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good, because he doth not shew what kinde of Hawk she was, as Goshawk, Hawner, &c. For Accipiter is the genus, and in the Declaration he ought to shew the species thereof: And it is here too uncertain, and compared it to *Platers Case*, Coke 5. Rep. fol. 34. quare clausura fregit & pisces cepit, &c. where the Declaration was ill, because he shewed not their number and kinde, as Carps, Tenches, &c. sed non allocatur; For here declaring, Quod Accipitrem ipsius Francisci, &c. being but one, is sufficient, and not like to *Platers Case*, which was altogether uncertain: And this Case is the stronger, because it is after verdict, which hath found him guilty of killing of the Plaintiffs Hawk. Secondly, it was alledged, That the Declaration was not good, because it is said Accipitrem ipsius Francisci, and he doth not shew that she was reclaimed, for an Hawk is *sera natura*, and if not reclaimed, she Plaintiff cannot have any property in her, nor can she be said to be ipsius Francisci: And to confirm this *Spencers Case* in 14 Elizab. in the Lord Dyers Reports was cited: But the Court held the Declaration to be good enough, being in an Action of



of Trespasse, for striking and killing, &c. which he only may have who hath the possession. And it differs from the said Fine and Specie's Case; for there it was an Action of Treason and Conversion; which lies not but of an Heir reclaimed, and which may be known by her verbells, Bells, or by some other mark, whereby notice can be taken of her owner. Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Andrew Farrer versus Edward English.

**A**ssumpfit. The Plaintiff declares, whereas in consideration he was content, and would accept the summe of twelve pounds and ten shillings of the Defendant, in discharge of all reckonings and Account betwixt the Plaintiff, and one Thomas English, the Defendants Brother; (who was then out of the County of Northfolk;) and would Seale and deliver a generall Acquittance to the use of the said Thomas, as he should be required That the Defendant assumed and promised to the Plaintiff, he would procure the said Thomas English, when he returned into Northfolke, to Seale and deliver a generall Acquittance to the Plaintiff. And he alledges in fact, that he accepted the said 12 li. 10 s. in satisfaction of all reckonings; And that primo Mai, anno 21 Jacob. at Norwich, he Sealed and delivered a generall acquittance to Edward Smith, to the use of the said Thomas English; And that upon the said first day of May, anno 21 Jacobi, the said Thomas English returned to the Defendant into Northfolk; And that the Defendant, licet requisitus by the Plaintiff, the said first day of May, hath not procured the aforesaid Thomas English to make a generall acquittance, Sed hoc facere penitus recusat. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpfit, and found for the Plaintiff. And now Athoe Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement. First, because there is not any sufficient consideration why Edward English should pay, or the other should accept the said twelve pound ten shillings in satisfaction, and should make that promise. Sed non allocant, for he paying, and the other accepting, is sufficient. Secondly, because the consideration is not sufficiently alledged to be performed on the part of the Plaintiff, being executorie. For he alledgeth, That he delivered a generall Acquittance; but shewes not any, whereby it may appear to the Court to be a sufficient Acquittance. Thirdly, because, it was alledged to be delivered to Edward Smith, to the use of the said Thomas English, who is a stranger, and peradventure could not, or would not deliver it to Thomas English; and it was the intent of the parties to have it delivered to the party himself, or to Edward English, who was party to the promise. And for these two last reasons I held, That the Declaration was not good; But the Lord Hobert, Harvie and Yeverton conceived the Declaration to be well enough: for, the promise being generall, To Seal and Deliver a generall Acquittance

justice to the use of the said Thomas English is sufficient without alledging, That he delivered a generall Acquittance, according to the words of the promise; & the words being, That he shall deliver to the use, &c. And he alledging, That he delivered to Edward Smith, to the use, &c. is also good enough; especially after Verdict upon Non Assumpsit, wherein he denyed the promise, but not the performance of the consideration. But the Lord Hobert said, If he had demurred upon the Declaration, because he did not shew the said Acquittance, it might peradventure have been otherwise. And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

White *versus* Rysden.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff, at London, such a day and year, accommodated to the Defendant a Gelding, ad equitandum ab London usque Civitatem Exoniæ, & ibidem salvo redeliberandum to the Plaintiff; That the Defendant, intending to deceive the Plaintiff, rid upon the said Gelding from London unto Exon, and from Exon unto London; and, by that riding, so much abused the said Horse, that he became of little value; And, notwithstanding the Plaintiff, at Exon, such a day and year, required of him the redelivery of his said Gelding, he then refused, and yet refused to deliver him; And the same day, at Exon aforesaid, converted the said Gelding to his own proper use, to his damage of twenty pounds. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and damages ten pounds. And it was now moved in chief of Judgement, by Richardson Serjeant, That this Declaration was not good, to joyn together in one Action, the non-delivery of the Horse, according to the contract at Exon, and the conversion to his own use, and the mistaking him in the Journey, which are all severall causes of Actions. Also it appeareth that here was not a good trial, because the bargain was at London, and the *res* was alledged in riding back to London, and the *misfeas* in the journey; and the tryall ought to have been at London, where the beginning of the contract was, and not at Exon, where the conversion was alledged. Also since damages being given for all these *res*, (whereas the sole cause of the Action, was for that the Gelding was not redelivered to him,) it is not good. But all the Court delibered their opinions *seriatim*, That the tryall was good, and the damages well assessed: First, Because the principall *res* was, the not delivering upon request, at Exon, according to the contract. And then, when he denyed the redelivery, and after converted him to his own use, the Plaintiff, may well have an Action for both, and together. And although peradventure the Defendant might have demurred (as the Lord Hobert conceived) for the doubleness of the Declaration; yet when he demurred not to it, but pleaded Not guilty of the premises, and is found guilty, that makes the Declaration good; and there is not any cause to say the Plaintiff's Judgement. *Secundly,*



condly, the tryall is good de viceneto de Exon, because the Tort is supposed to be done there, and not at London. And thirdly, the intire damages are well assessed for the Tort alleged in the Declaration: whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Coke 7. Rep. fol. 1. Bulmers Case.

Castle *versus* Hobbs. Trin. 21 Jacobi rot. 2817.

**E**jectione firmæ for Lands in Donnington. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special Verdict was found, That William Read being Copeholder for life of certain Lands, parcel of the Manor of Donnington, paying 15 s. per annum, to the Lord of the Manor; and that King Henry the eighth being seized in fee of this Manor, anno tricesimo quinto Regni sui, for the summe of 854. li. granted by his letters patents to Richard Andrews, and Peter Temple, to them and their Heirs, inter alia omnia Messuagia, Terras, Tenementa, redditus Reversiones, Servitia, & Hereditamenta sua, in Donnington subscripta, (viz.) totum illum annualem redditum quindecim solidorum & alia servitia excentia de terris, *Willielmi Read;* (& sic diversos alios redditus, de Copeholders,) Ac totum illud Messuagium & sex virgatas terras, in Donnington, in tenura J. D. habendum & tenendum omnia prædicta messuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus reversiones servitia & hereditamenta, in Donnington, prædicta. to the said Richard Andrews and Peter Temple and their Heirs. And whether the said Patent was a good Patent to convey the said Lands in the tenure of William Read, as aforesaid, they prayed the discretion of the Court? And if it were a good Patent, they found for the Defendant; and if not, they found for the Plaintiff. And thereupon it was argued by Bridgeman for the Plaintiff, and by Crew for the Defendant; And Bridgeman shewed, That it cannot be a good Patent to convey those Lands to Andrews and Temple, because nothing is granted but the Rent of 15 s. and the Services of William Read, whereby is intended only the Rents and Services, which are due from him, as a Freeholder, and there is not any mention of Lands to be granted, or that it is Copehold, and it shall not be said to be a passing of the Freehold of the Copeholder. And therefore the King being deceived in his Grant, nothing passed from him, and so the Grant void. But Serjeant Thomas Crew shewed, That this Patent was to passe the Rent of the Copeholder, and the Freehold of the Copeholder in fee, otherwise the Patent should be construed void, wherein these words of the Kings Grant are particularized, (viz.) Totum illud messuagium, & sex virgatas terras habendum messuagium, terras, &c. Which implies there is no mispition in the Patent; for thereby a Messuage is granted, which cannot be, unless the Copehold should passe, wherefore he conceived, it shall passe by construction. And he moved, That if the Patent were void, yet the Plaintiff could not have Judgement. For it is found, That King Henry the eighth was

seized in fee, and made that Patent: which if void, then the Lands are again in the Crown: and no title being found for the Plaintiff, he cannot have any Judgement: But all the Court conceived, It was a void Patent, to convey the land of the Copyholder to Andrews and Temple. For first there is not any land granted, but the Rents and Services of William Read, which is intended freehold: And there being no such, the grant is merely void. And for the second point, they all conceived, for as much as the Jury hath found, That if it were a good Patent, then for the Defendant; if otherwise, they found for the Plaintiff. It is intended, That there is a sufficient title found for the Plaintiff, unless by this Patent it be defeated and voided. So that if the Jury be satisfied, that the Plaintiff hath any good right by any other manner title, the Court ought not to doubt thereof, as it is resolved in Goodales Case, in the Lord Coke 5. Rep. fol. 97. And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Smith versus Trinder, & alios.

**E**jectione firmæ, of a Lease by Elizab. Countesse of Berkshire, of Lands in Water-Eaton, upon evidence to the Jury at the Bar. Upon Not guilty pleaded, the case was, That Francis Earl of Berkshire purchased the Land in question, to him and his wife, and their heirs, in anno 41 Elizab. Regina. Afterward, in anno decimo sexto Jacobi Regis, Francis Earl of Berkshire (without his wife) lets this Land to Sir Lawrence Tanfield, late chief Baron of the Exchequer, for threescore years, if they lived so long, rendering two hundred and eighty pounds yearly rent, at the two usuall feasts, during the term: Francis dies. Whether this Lease shall binde the Countesse by the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. cap. 28. was the question, because she was not made a party to the Indenture? And Yelverton, Harvey, and my Self, upon the first motion and perusal of the Statute conceived, It should binde the Countesse. For the body of the Act is, That all Leases made of Land, which the husband is seized of, in right of his wife, of inheritance, or jointly with his wife by purchase, during the coverture, or before, shall be good and effectual: And that the wife shall have such remedy for the rent, as he that made the Lease. But then the proviso is, That such Lease shall be made of such Land, whereof the Inheritance is in the wife by Indenture, in his and his wifes name, And that she shall seal; And that the Reservation shall be to him and his wife, and to the heirs of the wife. And that clause shall extend to Lands of intail of the wifes, jointly by purchase, during the coverture: For clearly by the body of the Act, It is a good Lease, and not within the Proviso, because it is not the sole Inheritance of the wifes; And the Proviso extends only thereto; And it is out of the words and intent of the Proviso: For the appointment is, That the reservation shall be to them, and the heirs of the wife, which is not intended of a joint estate, But the reservation should not extend to both their heirs. So out of the intent and words of the Proviso.

But

vid. Books 1. 17.

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vid. Cooks inst. 144  
44, a contra.



But the Lord Hoberd doubted thereof, wherefore it was directed to have it found specially; Then upon the evidence it appeared, that anciently it was in Lease, and occupied by two Tenants; the one paid sixty pounds, and the other an hundred and eighty pounds, and so for both two hundred and forty pounds yearly rent only; and now they are joined in one Lease, and two hundred and eighty pounds yearly reserved, which is more by forty pounds a year than both the Leases were before. And whether this be a good Lease within the Statute, &c. whereupon a special verdict was found at the Bar for both points, and afterwards, it was ended by arbitrament.

*Hodgkinsonne versus Whood*, Trin. 19 Jacob. Rot. 596.

**E**jectione firmæ of a Lease of William Rogers for lands in W. in the County of Salop: Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special verdict was found, That Thomas Rogers was seized of that land in fee, holden in Socage, and had issue by several venters, Francis his eldest Sonne, and William his second Sonne, and devised the land in Question to Francis his Sonne, to the use of himself for life, and after, to the use of the Heirs Males of his body, and for default of such issue, to the use of the Heirs Males of Thomas Rogers, and the Heirs Males of their bodies for ever: And for default of such issue, to the use of his right Heirs. And afterwards maketh a Lease for thirty years to William his Sonne, to begin after his death, and dyeth without other alteration of his will. William enters and surrenders his Lease of thirty years to Francis, who enters and lets the Land to the Defendant for years yet ending; and afterward Francis dyeth without issue, William enters as Heir male of the body, and makes this Lease to the Plaintiff: And hereupon two questions were made. First, whether this Lease made to William for thirty years, to begin after the death of the Devisor, (so being to begin at the same time, that the Devise of the Inheritance should take effect) be a countermand and revocation of that Devise totally, or only quoad the term, and shall stand as to the Inheritance? And as to that point all the Justices resolved, It is not any revocation of the Inheritance, but only for the term, for they both may stand together; and there shall not be any revocation unless it be expressed, That the intent of the Testator is changed, or that they cannot stand together. And here it may well stand both the Inheritance; and for that point was cited the Case by Justice Coke and Bullock in anno secundo Jacobij in the Common Bench, where one devised land to his Sister in fee, and afterwards made a Lease for 99 years unto her of the same lands, to begin after his decease, and devised it to a stranger, to the use of his Sister, which stranger did not believe himself to be in the life of the Testator, but afterwards, and he refused, and claimed the Inheritance; It was resolved because the Devise of the Lease made

215:2 Rev 49

to one and the same person, beginning at the same time, cannot stand together in one and the same person, That it was a countermand of the Devise : But there they all agreed ( besides Warberton Justice ) That if the Lease had been made to any other than the Devisee, they might stand together, and the Lease should not have been a revocation of the Will, as to the Inheritance, but only during the Term. Another case was cited in Mich. anno 41. & 42. Elizab. Regin. in this Court betwixt Coward and Marshall, where one devised lands by his will in writing to one of his younger sons in fee, and after by another writing, devised the same lands to his wife for life, rendering annually to his said younger Sonne twenty shillings. It was resolved that both these Devises may stand, and that the one is not a revocation of the other; and although it was in several writings, yet it was but one Will. But Yelverton cited a Case, adjudged in the Kings Bench, where one deviseth to one in fee, and afterwards makes a feoffment to the use of his wife for life, remainder to his right Heirs; so as it is quasi the ancient reversion. Yet because he departed with all the estate, it shall be a revocation of the Devise in all, and shall not be good without a new publication; wherefore they all resolved, That in this Case there is not any revocation of the Inheritance; and appointed there should be no more arguments at the Bar as to that point. The second Question was, whether this Devise to Francis and to the Heirs-males of his body, and for default of such issue, to the Heirs-males of the Devisor, and the Heirs-males of their bodies, and for default of such issue to the right Heirs of the Devisor, be a limitation in taile, to the Heirs-males of the body of the Devisor, so that William may claim by this limitation an estate in taile; or whether it vested in Francis only, as being Heir-male to the Devisor, as by purchase; or if the Inheritance in fee-simple vested in him, for then his Lease for years is executed out of the fee estate, and William not claiming as right Heir, is then bound by that Lease made by Francis: And of this point was more doubt conceived, wherefore they ordered it should be argued the next Term, and afterwards in Hilary Term it was moved again, and adjudged for the Plaintiff.

William Platt Assignee of Richard Platt *versus* Plommer,  
Mich. 20 Jac. rot. 1752.

7 **C**ovenant. Upon Demurrer, the Case was, That a Copyholder in fee with the Lords License, made a Lease for twenty one years by Indenture, rendering rent, wherein the Lessee covenants for himself, his Executors and Assignes, with sufficient Sureties, That he will erect a pale about such a Close, and lay upon the lands demised yearly forty loads of dung, and sufficiently repair the houses. Afterwards the Lessor surrendered to the use of the Plaintiff and his Heirs, who was admitted accordingly; and for not performing



ming these Covenants, the Plaintiff, as Assignee, brings his action of Covenant; and whether the Assignee may maintain this Action by the Common Law, or by the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. cap. 34. was the Question? And upon this Declaration the Defendant demurred: The principall doubt was whether a Copyholder, who comes to his Tenement by surrender of the Lessor, be such an Assignee as may have an Action of Debt or Covenant by Statute of 32 Hen. 8. Secondly, admitting he be not within the Statute, whether by the Common Law (Covenants being made by express words with the Lessor, his Heires and Assignes) the Assignee for these Covenants may maintain this Action? This Case was moved by Hennage, Finch for the Plaintiff, and by Crawley for the Defendant, Headjournatur.

*Knighr versus Harvy, Admihlratior of Harvy.*

Hil. 22 Jacobi, 1635.

**D**Ebt brought in Hilary Term, anno 22 Jacobi, upon an Obligation of eleven pound, dated vicesimo Maii anno vicesimo Regis nunc. The Defendant impetres: And in Easter Term, primo Caroli Regis, the Declaration and Plea of the Defendant was entered, and he declared therein upon an Obligation dated 20. Maii, anno 20 Regis nunc. Afterwards, by order of the Court the said Declaration was amended, and made Regis Jacobi: And the Defendant pleaded therunto a Judgement upon another Bond of 100 l. dated anno quinto Regis nunc. (which was mistaken, for it ought to have been Regis Jacobi) and that he had *exens en ses mees*, but only to satisfy that Judgement; and thereupon the Plaintiff joyns issue, That the said recovery was made by fraud and Covine, and found for the Plaintiff; and this Term the Defendant moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Plea is repugnant and impossible, That a recovery should be anno quinto Regis nunc; And therefore the issue joyned thereupon is nought, and no Judgement can be given in this case: But all the Court conceived, That for as much as there was a default in the Defendants Plea, although the Plaintiff hath joyned issue thereupon, which is found to be false, and the Defendant hath not confessed Assers in his hands, but only for that Judgement: Yet the Plaintiff having a good Declaration shall have Judgement; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Sir Edward Coke Sheriff of Buckinghamshire his Case.

**S**ir Edward Coke late chief Justice of the Common Bench, and afterwards of the Kings Bench, and removed from his places, being made Sheriff of the County of Buckingham had a *Dedimus potestatem* to take his Oath annexed to a Schedule: To which he took exceptions, for that there were more Additions to the laid Oath than

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were in the ancient oath, which is in the Register, and afterwards confirmed and appointed by the Statute of 18 Ed. 3. He therefore conceived there ought not to be such Additions unless by Parliament. The Additions were, First, That he should seek to suppress all Errors and Heresies commonly called Lollaries, and should be assistant to the Vicar, Minister and Ordinary in Church matters. Which part of the Oath was added by reason of the Statutes of 3 Rich. 2. and 2 Hen. 4. 25. where by it is appointed that the same should be taken by the Sheriff, especially for those two causes. But he thereto certified, That those Statutes are repealed by the Statutes of primo Edwardi sexti and primo Eliz. and therefore ought not to be taken. The second Addition was, That he should return reasonable issue, whereto he excepted, because it is appointed by the Statute, and penalties imposed for not performing it; and it ought not to be upon oath. The third Addition was, That he should return all Juries of the nearest and sufficient persons, whereto he excepted, because that part of the Oath is not appointed by any Statute; and it is against common practice, that he himself should return Juries, it being commonly done by the under Sheriff, who is also appointed by the Statute to be sworn. The fourth Addition was, That he should cause the Statute of Winton, and the Statutes against Rogues and Vagabonds to be put in execution, whereto he excepted, because the Statute of Winton is altered, and the Statutes against Rogues and Vagabonds are appointed to be executed by the Justices of the Peace, and not by the Sheriff. Upon these Exceptions the Lord Keeper assembled all the Justices, to confer with them about the same. And as touching the first point they conceived it was fit to be omitted out of the Oath, because it is appointed by Statutes which are repealed and were intended against the Religion now professed and established, which before was condemned for Heresie, and is now hold for the true Religion. For the second Addition they conceived it convenient, and for the service of the King and Subjects, and the greater part of them were of opinion, That an Oath in this, and the other points, may be well enjoined by the King and order of State without Parliament; and it may be well imposed upon the Sheriff to take, being for publique benefit and execution of the Laws. For the third Addition, it is not so strictly to be intended, That he himself should return Juries, but it ought to be intended according to the construction of Law, That he himself by himself, or under Sheriff should return the Juries, which is a sufficient performance; for the Law saith, *Qui per alium facit, per seipsum facit*. For the fourth Addition, it rests upon the former reasons, That this Oath being appointed and continued divers years by direction of the State, although without the expresse authority of any Statute Law, yet may be well continued for the publique benefit, in repressing such persons. And although authority be given to the Justices of the Peace to put the Statutes in execution, yet it doth not take away the Sheriffs right, who is the publique Conservator. And so they delivered their opinions to the Lord Keeper at his house at Reading.



**M**emorandum, That the last day of this Term there came a Writ from the King to the Justices of the Common Bench, commanding the Court to be adjourned *from Reading to Westminster* in the County of *Midd.* and that all Pleas and Proceedings should be adjourned to *Westminster*, to be held there the day of *Offabis Hilarii*; (And like Writs were directed to the Justices of the Kings Bench and Barons of the Exchequer) and it was openly read there, and then the adjournment made accordingly of all Pleas, &c. unto *Westminster*, &c.

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**D 2****Termino**



Termino Hilarii, anno primo Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

**M**emorandum, That in this Vacation Sir Henry Hobere Knight  
and Baronet, chief Justice of the Common Bench, died at  
his house in Blyckling in the County of Norff. being a most  
learned, prudent, grave and religious Judge.

Sir Richard Udall *versus* William Tindall, Vicar of Alton,  
Hilarii 22 Jacobi, rot. 733.

**T**RESPASS, For taking two loads of wood. Upon Not Guilty  
pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That if wood be Minu-  
tæ Decimæ, then the Jury found that the Defendant is not guilty ;  
If it be not Minutæ Decimæ, then they finde for the Plaintiff : and  
it was argued by Henden Serjeant for the Plaintiff, and by Bridg-  
man for the Defendant ; and on the behalf of the Plaintiff it was  
said, That in as much it is so found, without more circumstances,  
it shall not be intended to be Minutæ Decimæ, for it may be that a  
great quantity of wood may be sown, and the greatest part of the  
commodity of the Parish may consist in wood, and then it cannot  
be reputed Minutæ Decimæ ; for although in their own nature they  
be Minutæ, yet they now become Majores, if the greatest part of the  
profits of the Parish consists therein. For Minutæ Decimæ are  
properly intended such, which are but of small consideration in a  
Parish, as hearbs in a Garden, and such like ; Therefore he said  
that wood sown in the field be not Minutæ Decimæ : And that in  
tertio Jacobi upon a speciall Verdict in Essex betwixt Hertman and  
Boxley, it was resolved, That Tythe of Welde (which is a kinde  
of grasse growing amongst other grain, and commonly sown there-  
with) were not Minutæ Decimæ. But Bridgman for the Defen-  
dant vouched the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Case, Paschæ  
43 Elizab. where it was adjudged upon a speciall Verdict, That  
the Tythes of forty acres of land planted with Saffron, apper-  
tained to the Vicar and not to the Parson. But Henden answer-  
ed, that was not because they were Minutæ Decimæ ; but for that  
upon the Endowment found, the Allegation was that the Parson  
should have Tythe of Cozn and Hay only : But Yelverton said  
that was not the reason, but because they were accounted as Minu-  
tæ Decimæ, and appertained to the Vicar : And all the Justices  
resolved, That wood growing in nature of an Herbe, the Tythe  
thereof ought to be reputed for Minutæ Decimæ : And Judgement  
was given for the Defendant.

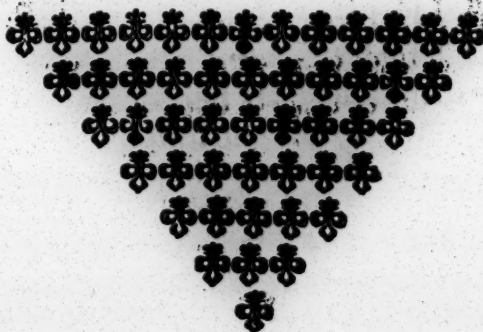
Mary



Mary Peacock, Executrix of Richard Peacock, *versus* Steere.

**R**'Avishment de Gard. The Plaintiff declares, That one John Steere, held such land of the Testator by knights service, and died; his Heir within age; and that the Testator seized the said ward, and died thereof possessed, and afterwards the Defendant ravished him: The Issue being upon the Tenure, it was found for the Defendant; and the question was, upon the Statute of quarto Jacobi Regis capite tertio, whether the Plaintiff shall pay any costs? because she counts, That she brings her Action upon her own possession. And Hutton, Harvey, and my Self held, That the Defendant shall not have costs; But Yelverton, *contra*. Vide Mich. duodecimo Jacobi, betwixt Goldsmith and the Lady Platt, & Mich. tertio Jacobi, betwixt Havers and Dacre, And Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz. betwixt Fetherston and Allybard.

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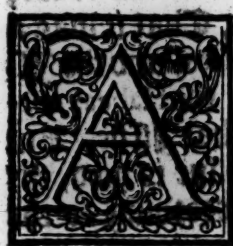


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**Termino Paschæ, anno secundo Caroli Regis  
in Communi Banco.**

*Crampe versus Barne.*



**A**ction for words: whereas the Plaintiff was a Citizen of Gloucester, and so had bene for twelve years, and used all that time the Trade of a Shoemaker: That the Defendant to defame him, spake these words of him, He is a Bankrupt Rogue. After verdict upon Non guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff: It was moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words were not actionable; for Bankrupt is not spoken indefinitely, nor absolutely, but as an adjective to Rogue; so the words are extenuated. Also a Shoemaker is not such a person as may have an action for these words, no more than a Labourer or Husband-man: for he doth not live upon buying and selling, or upon credit, but upon his manuell labour. But it was resolved, That the action lies; for the addition of Rogue to Bankrupt doth not extenuate, but aggravate it, and shew his malice: And a Shoemaker is such a person as is within the Statute of Bankrupts; for he lives by his credit in buying Leather, and selling it again in Shoes, &c. and not upon his manuell labour only, as Labourers and Husband-men doe. Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Foster versus Smith.*

**A**ssumpsit: whereas the Defendant was indebted to the Plaintiff in seven pounds, That in consideration thereof he promised to pay, &c. The Defendant pleaded Non assumpsit, and found against him; And it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration is not good: for he doth not shew any cause of the debt, viz. by Bonds or otherwise; And although he hath pleaded Non assumpsit, and it is found against him, yet the Declaration being ill, the Court doth not say it: It was therefore adjudged for the Defendant.

and Hobbs C  
Lucas Esqr  
Feb. 6

Anne Smith

*Anne Smith versus Anne Lady Wade, Executrix  
of Sir William Wade.*

**A** Sumple upon a promise of the Testators. After Non assump-  
sit pleaded, and verdict found for the Plaintiff, it was mo-  
ved in arrest of Judgement, That the writ and Declaration were  
against Anne, Executrix of Sir William Wade, and the Issue, Record,  
and Venire facias were accordingly, for a Triall betwixt the said  
parties; but being tried by a Nisi prius writ in London, the writ  
of Habeas corpora was to have Corpora Juratorum, &c. betwixt  
the said Anne Smith and the Lady Wade, Executrix of Sir Henry  
Wade Knight; So a misprision of Henry Wade for William Wade,  
and therefore it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That it was a  
Triall without warrant; for the Record of Nisi prius, and the Is-  
sue being against the Executrix of William Wade, the Habeas cor-  
pora was not sufficient, being by Nisi prius to trie that Issue. But  
all the Court conceived, That in as much as the Issue is good, the  
Record of Nisi prius good, the Venire facias good according to the  
Issue, although there be a misprision in the Habeas corpora, it was  
but the fault of the Clerk, and may be well amended. Because  
there is not any alteration of the verdict, and it is well warranted  
by the former Record; therefore it was appointed to be amended,  
and adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Swayne versus Rogers, in the Exchequer Chamber*

**T** Respasse for Battery, in the Kings Bench, and Judgement for  
the Plaintiff, Error in the Exchequer Chamber was assigned,  
for that the Judgement was Capiatur, whereas the Battery was  
before the generall Pardon; so as the fine is pardoned, and the  
Judgement ought not to have been a Capiatur, for the Court is to  
take notice of the Pardon and give Judgement for the party. But  
not any fine; Sed non allocatur: for the Court needed not to take  
consuance thereof without demand of the party, and it doth not ap-  
pear, whether the party be any of the persons excepted, or one who  
is to have benefit of the Pardon: But afterwards it was shewn,  
that the Declaration was of Assault, Battery, and Imprisonment,  
and the Defendant as to the Battery pleads a Justification, where-  
upon the Plaintiff demurred; and as to the Imprisonment he pleads  
another Justification, whereupon the Plaintiff takes Issue, de in-  
juria sua propria, &c. and Issue joined; and at the Triall the Jury  
found as to the plea for the Battery, That the Defendant did it de  
injuria sua propria, and assessed damages five pounds, and costs four-  
ty shillings, whereas they ought not to have made the verdict,  
because a Demurrer was thereupon, but only have found conditio-  
nal damages if it should be adjudged for the Plaintiff: And for  
the Imprisonment they did not finde the Issue, but assessed conditio-

nali



nall Damages twenty shillings; so they found merly crosse to what they ought, and the Judgement upon this Verdict for the five pound Costs and the forty shillings found by the Jury, nullo habito respectu of the twenty shillings was merly erroneous; wherefore, although it was prayed that it might be amended, if it appeared to be the misprision of the Clerk who entered the Judgement, yet Non allocatur; But the Judgement was reversed.

Smith *versus* Richardson, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**Rror upon an Assumpsit in the Kings Bench, wherein the Plaintiff declared, That in consideration the Plaintiff had sold to the Defendant four bags of Hopps, whereof three bags weighed septem centenae & unum quarterium centenae Anglicae, seven hundred and one quarter of an hundred weight, and the other bag weighed ducentas centenae & dimidium unius centenae Anglicae two hundred and an half weight; the Defendant assumed to pay according to the rate of seven pounds for every hundred of the said three bags, and according to the rate of six pound ten shillings for every hundred of the other bag, Et dicit in facto that the foresaid three bags according to the said rate amounted to the summe of fifty pound and fifteen shillings; and the foresaid other bag according to the said rate aforesaid, attained to fifteen pound five shillings, yet the Defendant aforesaid, &c. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpsit, and found against him, and Damages given only according to the said rate before mentioned, and Judgement entered; and thereupon a Writ of Error was brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Error assigned was, for that ducentas centenae & dimidium unius centenae Anglicae, two hundred and an half weight, &c. This Anglicae is void and repugnant to that which the Anglicae was before, and contrary to the propriety of the words. For ducentas centenae is two hundred hundred, so it is much more than the price reacheth unto, and it is without sense, and therefore repugnant, and the Declaration ill, and Judgement erroneous: But all the Justices and Barons held that it was no Error; being in disadvantage to the Plaintiff and not material; for it rests only in damages, and the Jury hath given according to that rate, so as there is not any prejudice to the Defendant; and the issue being upon Non assumpsit and found as is alledged, it is good enough, and Judgement was affirmed.

A Case out of the Court of Wards.

**U**Pon the eleventh of May, this Term all the Justices and Barons being assembled, the chief Baron propounded a Case depending in the Court of Wards, viz. two Joynt-Tenants to the land and their Heirs; the one of them makes a conveyance to the use of himself and his Wife for a Joynture, and the advancement of his Son.

Whether

Whether this be an assurance within the Statutes of 32 and 34 Hen. 8. so as the King shall have the third part? Sir Randolph Crew, the chief Justice, and the chief Baron, were divided in their opinions from the other Justices and Barons in this point, who all, upon that sodain motion, conceived it to be out of the Statutes. For the words are *If any sole seized, or seized jointly with others, &c.* there in such cases the Statute provideth, That the King shall have the third part upon such conveyance; But where two are jointly seized to them and their Heirs, and the one makes a conveyance: this is out of the words of the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. and therefore it ought not to be within the intent of 34 Hen. 8. for that is a Statute of Explanation, and shall be construed only according to the words, and not with any equity or intendment: For there cannot be an Explanation upon an Explanation, as it is held in *Butler and Bakers Case in the Lord Cokes 3. Rep. fol.* and Jones said it was so resolved in the Court of Wards by the opinion of the chief Justice in anno 43 Elizab.

**M**emorandum, That at the same time another Question was moved amongst them, where Judgement is given in Debt at the grand Sessions in Wales, against a Defendant, inhabiting in one of those Counties, and the Defendant dieth intestate, and one who inhabits in London takes Letters of Administration. Whether any execution may be in Wales; because he neither inhabits nor hath any thing there? and if not, then whether that Record may be removed into the Chancery by *Cerciorari*, and sent by *Mittimus* into the Kings Bench or Common Pleas, to the intent to take forth a *Scire facias* upon it, to have lands out of Wales (or goods in the hands of the Administrator lyable to it there?) And all the Justices and Barons conceived *Quærenus*, for he may not have a *Scire facias* in any Court, but where the Judgement is given; and if such course should be used, all Judgements in the Courts in London or in inferiour Corporations, would be removed and executed here, which would be a great inconvenience to the Subjects, to make lands or persons lyable to such Judgements in other manner than they were at the time of the Judgement: Wherefore there is no remedy but to execute such Judgements in their peculiar Jurisdictions.

*Crane versus Crampton.*

**A**ction upon the Case *sur Assumpsit*, That the Defendant in consideration of a Kiss-band delivered unto him by the Plaintiff, promised to pay unto him, at the day of the said Plaintiffs Marriage, the summe of three pounds, and alledgeth in fact that he was married such a day, Et licet sepius requisitus, yet he hath not paid: Judgement given *sur nihil dicat*, and after writ of inquiry of damages executed in Norff. It was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good, because he doth not shew that he gave notice of his Marriage before he married,



for otherwise the Defendant is not bound to take notice thereof; for it rests in the privacy and knowledge of the Plaintiff, and not of the Defendant. And it cannot be a breach of promise unless the Defendant hath notice given him before the Marriage; also the payment ought to be after request, and the day of request ought to be mentioned, for licet sapius requisitus will not serve; and it appears not that the request was after Marriage; for request before will not serve, but Hutton, Harvy, and Yelverton conceived it was good enough. For the Defendant at his perill ought to take notice, & the Plaintiff needs not shew that he gave notice of the Marriage; and postea requisitus sufficeth, without shewing the day of the request. But I doubted thereof, for a president was cited of one Morle in the Kings Bench, where for not alledging notice, the Judgement was reversed; but notwithstanding this exception Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

*Lacon versus Barnard, Attorney. Hilar. 20 Jac. rot. 830.*

**U**pon a Bill of *Trover & Conversion* of one hundred Sheep, shewing that the Plaintiff upon the twenty fifth day of March anno 19 Jacobi Regis was possessed of those goods and lost them; and that upon the last day of April they came to the Defendants hands, who the same day sold and converted them to his proper use; the Defendant for eleven of them pleaded Not guilty, Et quoad the 89. residuum he pleaded, That the Plaintiff at another time, viz. upon the eighteenth day of September anno 19 Jacobi Regis, prosecuted an originall writ out of the Chancery, returnable in this Court, against the Defendant, and one Brian Smith, quare ceperunt & abduxerunt 100. oves, and thereto they appeared, and the Plaintiff counted against them of their taking of an hundred Sheep upon the fourteenth day of April, anno 19 Jacobi Regis; and thereto they pleaded Not guilty for the eleven Sheep, and for the eighty nine residue they pleaded a recovery in Debt, by the Defendant against Edward Hatchliff of a Debt of fifty pound, and that the said Edward Hatchliff was then possessed of the said eighty nine Sheep; and that by virtue of a *Fieri facias* those goods were sold unto him; whereupon he took them into his custody. The Plaintiff thereto replied, and took issue, and found for him, and damages assessed to two pence: And thereupon the Plaintiff had Judgement of the said two pence damages, and had six pounds for costs; and avers that the said taking and driving for which the recovery in Debt was had, and the conversion of the said eighty nine Sheep in this Action be all one, and that the said Judgement is yet in force. To this plea the Plaintiff replies, that true it is, he brought such an Action, and recovered the two pence for the taking and driving of the said eighty nine Sheep, and six pounds for costs; but he further saith, that the said two pence damages was not assessed for the value of the said Sheep and the conversion of them, and that the said Defendant

at the day and year in the Bill, sold the said eighty nine sheep and converted them to his own use. The which conversion is the same conversion, whereof he now complaineth, and travaileth, That the said taking and driving, in the said Action, whereupon the Judgement was given, is the same Trespass quoad the conversion of those goods whereof the Plaintiff now declareth. And upon this Replication the Defendant demurred generally, and it was now argued at the Barre by Serjeant Crew for the Defendant, and by Serjeant Henden for the Plaintiff; and after the said arguments at the Barre, it was resolved by Hutton, Harvy, and myself, That this Replication is good, and that the Plaintiff ought to recover. For the damages of two pence given for the eighty nine sheep being so small, is in it self an implication (and the Court shall sountend it) that it was given only for the taking and driving of them, and that the Plaintiff had them again, and not in lieu of the value of them; for if it should be given for the value of them, then the Plaintiff should thereby lose the property in them, and have nothing for his sheep but two pence, and the Defendant should have the sheep: But the Law will rather intend (and so it may be averred) that those damages were given only for the taking and driving, and that the Plaintiff had them again, and afterwards lost them, and that the Defendant found, and after converted them, &c. and this demurrer is a confession that he converted them after the said taking and driving; for the action of Trespass is supposed to be upon the fourteenth day of April in the nineteenth year of King James, and the *Trover and Conversion* in this Action is supposed to be upon the thirtieth day of April the said nineteenth year of King James, which well stands with the former Action: for the Defendant may take and chase them one day, and the Plaintiff recover damages for the chasing, and after lose them, &c. And this first Action is brought for the first taking and chasing, and the second for the conversion, so both may stand together, which is now confessed by the Demurrer, and that the damages were given for the first taking and driving, and not for the conversion; therefore they conceived the Plaintiff should recover; but Yelverton held, because the Action of Trespass is *Cepit & abduxit*, therefore it includes that the Defendant had them, and ousted the Plaintiff of the possession. And although the damages be small, it shall be intended to be given for the sheep; and if so, then he cannot have an Action for converting them afterward, Vide 11 Rich. 2. title Trespass 207. 40 Ed. 3. fol. 27. 46 Ed. 3. fol. 18. 14 Hen. 7. fol. 12. 44 Ed. 3. fol. 2. But Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.





Termino Trinitatis, anno secundo *Caroli* Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

*Crips versus Gryfil. Trin. primo Car. rot. 1932.*

**E**jectione firmæ of lands in Leighton-Buffard of the Demise of Robert Key. Upon a speciall verdict the case was, That John Gryfil, father of the Defendant, was seized in fee of the said lands, and upon the tenth day of October, anno 16 Jacobi Regis, by Indenture of Feoffment, mortgaged them to Peter Key and his Heirs, upon condition, if he or his Heirs paid to Peter Key and his Heirs one hundred and sixty pounds, upon the twentieth day of October anno Domini 1624. that he might re-enter. That afterwards upon the thirtieth day of March anno 1619. the said Peter Key, by his Will in writing, gave to Robert Key all his Goods, Monies, Bills or Bonds, Mortgages, or Specialties for Monies, and made him his Executor, and died; and that the one hundred and sixty pound not being paid, Robert Key entered and let to the Plaintiff: And without argument the opinion of the Court was, That these words All my Mortgages, made a good devise of the Lands mortgaged; whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

*Reymund versus Hundred de Oking.*

**A**ction upon the Statute of Winson. whereas one Palmer the Plaintiffs Servant was robbed within the said Hundred, of sixty eight pounds by persons unknown, and had made Hue and Cry according to the Statute, and none of the Thieves were taken; and the said Palmer had made oath before such a Justice of peace, of the said County next adjoining to the said Hundred, within twenty daies before this Action brought, That he did not know any of the parties who robbed him, That the said Hundred had not made him any recompence. And upon Not guilty pleaded, and tried at the Barre this Term, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, that this Action lies not, because the Plaintiff himself was not sworn, That he knew not any of the parties who did the Robbery; for it is not sufficient that the Servant who was robbed was sworn, for by the Statute of 29 of Eliz. the party who brings the Action, ought to make the oath; and it was argued that the Servant who was robbed ought to have brought the Action, and then his oath would have been sufficient;

but when the Master brings the Action, he himself ought to be sworn, that he knew not any of the Robbers, otherwise he might not bring it, and therefore the Action lies not. But it was resolved by the Court, That the Action well lies for the Master, and that the Servants oath was sufficient; for it is properly in his notice that he was robbed, and did not know any of the Robbers, and the Master knows it not that he was robbed, or who were the persons, but by report of his Servant; and it would be inconvenient if the Master should not bring the Action, but the Servant only, for the Servant might release, or compound, or discontinue the Suit, and so the Master should have the losse by his fallshood; therefore the Master shall bring the Action, and have his Servant, who was robbed, be his witness; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. See Coke book of entries, where such Action is brought by the Master, and the Servant sworn.

Sir Robert Banisters Case.

**D**Ebt for not setting out Tythes. Upon a speciall Verdict the case was, A Parson made a Lease of his Rectory Anno no-  
no Elizab. for sixty yers, which was confirmed by the succeeding Bishop, and succeeding Patron, neither of them being Bishop or Patron at the time of the Lease. Resolved per totam Curiam, That it was good according to the opinion in Newcombs Case in the Lord Cokes 5. Rep. fol. 15. And so without argument it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Aylesworth *versus* Chadwell, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Debt, upon an Obligation in the Kings Bench. The first Error assigned was, That the parties being at Issue, The awarding of the Roll was of a Venire facias retognable die Martis post crastin. Purificationis. And the Venire facias was made retognable, die Sabbati post octabis Purificationis. The second Error was, That the Venire facias did beare date the twelfth day of February, and was retognable die Sabbati post octabis Purificationis, which is before the Terme: Sed non allocantur, it being a judiciall Process, and the fault of the Clerk, shall be amended. And thereupon Judgement was affirmed.

Brown *versus* Taylor, Hilar. 22 Jac. rot. 1669.

**E**jectione firmæ, of a Lease of Sir John Savill and others, of Lands in Stapleton. Upon Not guilty pleaded, It was found for two parts for the Defendant, And a speciall Verdict for a third part, That one Holgate was seized of these tenements, holden by Knights Service, And in anno 21 Jacobi infeoffed Spencer and others to the use of himself for life; and after his decease, to the use of



of such person or persons as he should appoint by his will, for such interests, or otherwise, as in his said will should be specified. Afterwards he makes his will in writing, and thereby deviseeth that all his Tenants of his Farms, shall enjoy their tenements for twenty one years after his decease. And that R. T. shall have the rent out of his land for his life, payable at four Feasts of the year. And deviseeth to his wife all his Lands in Stapleton for her life; whether this be a good declaration of the uses, to limit it to his wife? and that she shall take it by the feoffment, or whether by the immediate devise, (And then the devise is void for a third part, because the lands are holden in Capite) was the Question? And after argument at the barre (without any at the bench) Hutton, Harvie and Yelverton agreed, That they should take by the devise, and not by declaration of the uses. For they held, That after the feoffment in this manner, he hath a qualified fee in him, as owner, so as he may make his will of those lands, and devise the rent as owner thereof. And then the land being held by King's service. The devise is void for a third part. Or he may declare his will, as upon the feoffment, which shall inure as a Declaration of the uses upon the feoffment, and then all the land passeth. So that here, when he makes this will, without reference to the feoffment, the Land will continue it as the will of one who is owner, and may dispose of it as owner, and not as a Declaration of the uses, which is an Authority only. Also the will appoints rents to be paid, which is a good will and Devise, but the Authority limits him, That he may not appoint any rents to be paid. And to have it to be a will for one part, and to dispose as by authority for another part, cannot be good in Law, therefore it shall be adjudged as a will to inure for both; But I doubted thereof, and conceived it might be well construed as a Declaration, And thereby it shall be a good limitation for all the land. And that by the said Authority, he might dispose of the rent out of the land; And his declaring that his Tenants shall hold their Farms for twenty one years after his decease, cannot be but by Declaration; And it is more for the advantage of the parties, that it should be so construed; And the Law shall expound for the greatest benefit of the parties, when by any construction it may be: And by this means all the parts of the will may take effect: But the three other Justices held, That he could not dispose of the rent, by reason of the said words, but of the estate of the land only: Whereupon, without any argument, they adjudged for the Plaintiff. See Lord Cokes 6. Rep. fol. 17. & 18. Sir Edward Cieres Case, & 18. Rep. fol. 85. Lowes Case.

Term

Termino Michaelis, anno secundo Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

Love *versus* Plater. Paschæ 2 Car. rot. 386.

**A**ction for words, whereas the Plaintiff is, and had been an Attorney of the Common-Bench for thirty years. That the Defendant to deprave him, spake these words. Thou art the dishonestest Attorney in England, and if any be more dishonest than thou art, he deserves to be hanged. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff, and now moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable, because he doth not say, that he was dishonest in his practise, as Attorney: And it may be in other matters: Also he doth not averre, That there were any dishonest Attorneys in England; And the Court shall not intend it, without shewing thereof. And a president was cited betwixt Walker and Brown; Thou art as very a Thief as any is in England, and he did not averre that there was any Thief in England: No Judgement was there given for the Plaintiff; whereupon the Court would further advise. But there was no Judgement given herein, for the parties agreed.

Thomas Windsor and the Inhabitants of Farnham in Chancery.

**N**ote, Upon a reference out of the Chancery, betwixt Thomas Windsor and the Inhabitants of Farnham, to Sir Randolph Crew chief Justice, Sir John Walter chief Baron, Sir William Jones, and to my self. The sole Question being, whether a Decree made by Commissioners upon the Statute of 43 Eliz. Reg. of charitable uses, cap. 4. and exception put in against it in Chancery, and there examined, heard, and confirmed in part, and altered in part, may now be reexamined upon bill of Review, as other bills of Review, upon Decrees in Chancery. And it was resolved by all of us, That this bill of Review is not alloweable, but the Decree in Chancery is conclusive, and not to be further examined, because it takes its authority by the Act of Parliament, and the Act doth mention but one Examination; And it is not to be resembled to the case, where a Decree is made by the Chancellor, by his ordinary authority. And Jones said That so it is upon a Decree made upon the Statute of 37 Hen. 8. by the major part, and confirmed by the Chancellor, which is not reexaminable: And so these opinions were certified in Chancery.



Tutter *versus* Inhabitants de Dacon & Casho.

Trin. 2 Caroli, rot. 1717.

**A**ction upon the Statutes of Winton, & 27 Eliz. cap. 13. of Hue and Cry, alledging the Robbery to be committed at Shely and Ridge, in divisis Hundredorum de Dacorne & Casho, and that he made Hue and Cry, and gave notice of the Robbery at South-Mimms, within the County of Midd. near the Hundreds aforesaid, and shews all other circumstances according to the Statutes. The Defendants plead Not guilty, and found against them; And now moved in arrest of Judgement, that this Declaration is not good; for he alledgeth the notice to be given at South-Mimms within the County of Midd. which is in another County, from that where the Robbery was committed: And he doth not say prope locum ubi roberia facta fuit, but prope Hundredum, which may be ten miles from the place where the Robbery was done: And then it is not according to the Statute of 27 Eliz. which appoints it to be given near the place where the Robbery was done: And Divers presidents were shewn to that purpose, viz. Trin. 30 Eliz. Rot. 1425. and Hilary 36 Eliz. Rot. 506. And likewise the words of the Statute of 27 Eliz. cap. 13. were insisted upon, That no e shall have Actions upon those Statutes, except the said persons so robbed, with as much convenient speed, as may be, give notice of the Robbery to some of the Inhabitants of some Town, Village, or Hamlet, near the place where any such Robbery shall be committed. And so, not being alledged that notice was given to the Inhabitants, near the place where the Robbery was committed, it was said not to be good. But on the other side it was urged, That the Allegation, that notice was given to the Inhabitants in a Village out of the County, is clearly good, being near the place where the Robbery was committed; for a Stranger cannot know the division of the Counties, and so it hath been ruled here: And the Allegation that South-Mymms is near the Hundred, is good enough, and may be well intended in the division where the Robbery was done; especially, it being after Verdict, and that the Jury would not have found the Defendants guilty, unless it had been so proved. And a president was cited, anno quinto Jacobi in the new Book of Entries, fol. 348. where an Action was brought against the Hundreds of Langtree and Crawthorn, and the Robbery was alledged to be at Torkton in divisis Hundredorum prædictorum, and notice and Hue and Cry were alledged to be at Cilcester in the division of the Hundreds aforesaid, And the Plaintiff after Verdict had Judgement, and upon view of that president all the Court conceived that the Declaration was good enough, and that the Hue and Cry being alledged to be made out of the County, was not materiall, being near the place where the Robbery was done, and that place being alledged to be near the division of the hundred aforesaid, shall be intended near the

the Division of the Hundreds where the Robbery was done, and not at the most remote place thereof, for that should be a forrain Intendment : But it shall be good either way ; and the best course is to alledge it to be at the place where the Robbery was committed, or at the Village near the place therewith : But prope divisio shall be so intended, especially after verdict : wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Palc. ann. 21 Jacobi, rot. 488. in Banco Regis, betwixt Foster and the Hundred of Spelthorn and Isleworth, supposing the Robbery to be made apud Bodsoni, prope divisio Hundredorum prædictorum, and alledges the Hue and Cry was made, and notice given to the Inhabitants of Hatton, prope divisio Hundredorum prædictorum ; and yet adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Rowden *versus* Mulster. Trin. 18 Jac. rot. 1051.

**T**RESPASS for entering into lands in Menewden. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall verdict was found, That George Sterling a Cophholder in fee of the Manor of Manewden, anno 39 Regine Elizab. surrendered it into the hands of two of the Tenants of the said Manor, to the use of his will, and had issue two Sons, John and Henry, and devised the said cophhold lands to John and the Heirs Males of his body, the remainder to Henry and the Heirs Males of his body, with remainders over, &c. And afterward died, That this surrender was after in anno 41 Elizab. presented by the homage, and John the eldest Sonne was admitted thereto habendum to him and his Heirs ; And afterwards John had issue three Sonnes, and surrendered the same to the use of his will, and thereby devised it to Katherine his wife for her life, and dies, And that in anno 43 Regine Elizab. the said surrender was presented ; and she admitted ; afterwards the three Sonnes of the said John died without issue ; and they further finde, That no Cophholder may surrender, or devise his Cophhold lands in tail. And that afterwards the said Katherine married J. S. who lets to the Plaintiff for a year, who entered accordingly, And the Defendant by the command of Henry ousted him, Et si super totam materiam, &c. The sole question was, when a Cophholder in fee surrenders to the use of one in tail, there being no custome to warrant such an entail, whether it be an Estate tail by the Statute of Westm. 2. de donis conditionalibus, or a fee-simple conditionall at the Common-Law ? And it was argued at the Barre, and after solemnly at the Bench, because it was a generall cause, and might concern divers Cophholds : And Yelverton the puisney Justice held, That it was an Estate tail, by the equity and intent of the Statute de donis conditionalibus, although it were not within the express words thereof : for all Statutes made for the good of the Common-wealth, and wherein no prejudice accrues to the Lord or Tenants, by reason of the alteration of any Interest, Service, Tenure, or Custome of the Manor, there the generall words



words of such Acts of Parliament doe extend to Copphold Lands. As the Statute of Merton, cap. 1. which gives damages to a *Feme* upon a recovery in a writ of Dower, where the *Baron* died seized, extends to Coppholds: And the Statute of Westminster the 2. cap. 3. and the three severall branches of that Statute; The one which giveth the *Cui in vita* upon a discontinuance made by the *Baron*; The second which giveth the receipt unto the *Feme* upon her *Barons* refusall to defend the wifes title; And the third which giveth a *Quod ei detorciat* to particular Tenants, extend to Coppholds; And the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. cap. 9. against *Champerty*, and buying of litigious Titles, and cap. 28. which giveth an entry in lieu of a *Cui in vita*, extendeth to Coppholds, because these Statutes are beneficiall to the Common-wealth, and not at all prejudiciall to the Lord in the alteration of Tenure, Estate Services, &c. as the Case cited in Coke 4. Report fol. 26. & 30. proves, and from whence he inferred the same conclusion, That this Statute de Donis Conditionalibus, being made for the generall good of all, and the extending it to Coppholds was no way prejudiciall, either to the Lord or Tenants, and therefore they are to be intended within the equity and meaning thereof: Otherwise a *Formdon in descender* would not lye of a Copphold, which none can have but Tenant in tail, and a Remainder limited upon such an estate hath been allowed, and therefore is no fee conditionall: For neither upon a fee absolute or conditionall, can a Remainder in tale by any means depend: And as to that objection, That a Coppholder in fee cannot hold of the Donor, but must hold of the Lord, He said, That he might well hold of the Donor, as Coke lib. ii. Rep. Sir Henry Nevills Case; where we finde, that a Donor was held by Copy of Court Roll, and had other Coppholds under it, to hold thereof. And by the same reason Tenant in tale of a Copphold may hold of his Donor, and he shall hold over of his Lord. And as to the objection which was made, That if an Estate tail should be allowed in Coppholds, there would be a perpetuity maintained: So as it would not be cut off, he said, It might be cut off by a recovery in the Court of the Donor, as the books are in 23 Hen. 8. Brook recovery in Debt 27. and 19 Hen. 6. 64. & 26 Hen. 6. 6. and Plowd. Commentaries 59. And he said he knew no reason, but a Copphold might as well be intailed, as Titles of honour, which concern the person of a man or a Villain, or Liberty of Franchise; And if Coppholds might not be intailed, it would deprive them of one of those priviledges, which any man who hath an Inheritance ought to have, viz. where a gift is to him and the Heires Females of his body, if he hath a Sonne, his Daughters shall not inherit: And for that he bouched 37 Hen. 8. Done 61. and he said, there were many Presidents & Authorities, that Coppholds might be intailed, and cited Littleton fol. 16. Plowden Manxels Case, fol. 2. 15 Hen. 8. Tenant in tail by Copy of Court Roll 24. & anno 3 Mariae, Dyer 192. and the old book of Entries 129. where are two Presidents,

the one in 3 Hen. 8. the other in 29 Hen. 8. But on the contrary it was argued by the three other Justices, Hutton, Harvey, and my Self, That this was not an estate tail, by the Statute of Westminster the second, de Donis Conditionalibus, but a fee simple conditionall at the Common Law, And there the Plaintiff hath a good title, And that the Surrender to the use of his wife for life, being after Issue had, shall give to her an Estate for life, and is good, as well against the Donor as his Issue. For when an Act of Parliament altereth the Service, Custome, Tenure, Interest of the Land, or other thing in prejudice of the Lord or Tenant, there the generall words of such an Act shall not extend to Copyholds; as the Statute of Westminster the second, cap. 20. which giveth the Elegit, extendeth not to Copyhold Lands, because it would be prejudiciall to the Lord, and a breach of the Custome, That any stranger should have interest in the lands holden by Copy, without the admittance and allowance of the Lord. And the Statute of 27 Hen. 8. cap. 10. of Uses, toucheth not Copyhold, because the transmutation of possession, by the sole operation of the Statute, without allowance of the Lord, would tend to the Lords prejudice. And the Statutes of 31 Hen. 8. cap. 1. and 32 Hen. 8. cap. 32. whereby Joynt-tenants, and Tenants in common are compellable to make partition, extend not to Copyholds: And the Statute 32 Hen. 8. cap. 28. which confirmeth Leases for twenty one years, made by Tenants in tail, or by the Husband and Wife, of the lands of the Wife, touch not Copyhold lands. For that Statute warrants only the leasing of such lands as are grantable by Deed; but such are not Copyhold lands: For though by the Lords license they may be demised by Indenture, yet in their own nature they are demisable only by Copy, and therefore out of the generall purview of that Statute. And for the same reason, the Statute of tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi, cap. 34. which giveth an entry to the Grantor of a Reversion, upon the breach of a condition by the particular Tenant, toucheth not Copyhold. So here in this Case we held, That the Statute of Westminster 2. cap. 1. of Intailes did not extend to Copyholds, because it would be prejudiciall to the Lords. For by this means the tenure would be altered; for the Donor in tail, without any speciall reservation, ought to hold of the Donor by the same services that the Donor holdeth over. And hee who comes in by surrender, and the admittance of the Lord, to hold to him, and the Heirs of his body, cannot hold of him who surrendred, but shall hold of the Lord, and is Tenant at will unto him, and shall doe the services unto him as Lord. Vide 2 Ed. 4. 6. 4 Hen. 6. 17. 41 Ed. 3. 45. & 45 Ed. 3. 19. Secondly, we held, That in respect of the baseness of their estate, the Statute never intended to provide remedy for them nor their alienations: For the words of the Statute are, Quod voluntas Donatoris in charta sua manifestè expressa de cetero observetur, which proveth, That the intent of the makers of the Statute was, That no hereditaments should



Should be entailed within this Statute; but such an one as either was or might be given by Charter or Deed: But Copyholds are no such hereditaments, and therefore not within the meaning of that Act. And for that were cited Littleton fol. 16. 21 Hen. 6. 37. 11 H. 4. 8. 2 Hen. 4. 12. 13 Rich. 3. *faux Judgement* 7. 14 Hen. 4. 34. 7. 7 Edv. 4. 19. 21 Ed. 4. 30. Coke 4. Rep. fol. 21. And we also held that Copyholds could not be entailed, because Copyholders at the time of making the said Statute, and for others years after, were only Tenants at will of the Lord, and the Lord might have ousted them, and they had no remedy unlesse in Chancery. Thirdly, if Copyholds might be intailed, then the perpetuity of such Estates must be maintained: for a fine cannot be leyed of Copyhold lands to barre the Intail, nor can a recovery in value be intended, of such an Estate where warranty cannot be annexed unto it; also many other mischiefs would ensue thereupon, as well to the Lord, as to the Copyholders themselves; for then the Tenants could not provide for their wives and children, nor make Leases to others for years, to binde their Issue with the Lords license; and Lords would lose the wardship of their Tenants in such Manors where by custome they belong unto them; and there would not be so often changes of Tenants as before, whereby Lords would lose their fines. Lastly, we held, That neither Estate tail, nor Estate tail after possibility of Issue extinct (which hath a necessary dependance upon an Estate tail can by any particular custome be allowed. For no Estate tail was before the Statute de donis conditionalibus, but all Inheritances were fee conditionall, and the Statute being made in anno 13 Regni Regis Edwardi primi, which is within time of memory, no custome can have commencement since then; for then a custome might begin within time of memory, which is repugnant to the rules of custome; and in proof thereof were cited 34 Hen. 6. 36. Coke 4. Rep. fol. 87. Coke 3. Rep. 52. And in answer to the authorities bouched we said, There were none which mentioned Copyhold lands to be either within the words of the Statute of Donis conditionalibus, or within the equity thereof; besides Plowden in Maxwells Case. And that the generall current of opinion in all our books is, That an Estate in Copyhold lands, so limited to a man and the heirs of his body, is a fee simple conditionall at the common Law; and so Littleton and the Cases there cited ought to be intended and agreeable hereunto are the resolutions in the Lord Coke 3. Rep. fol. 7. Heydons Case, & 9. Rep. fol. 105. whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Richard Hodges, Administrator of Thomas Hodges, *versus*  
Thomas Moyle and John Scriven.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff in such a Court of Piepowders held at Gloucester, Reundum confuendament Civitatis illius, brought an Action of Debt of 200 l. against William Hodges

Hodges as Administrator, and thereupon the said William Hodges, by due procelle of the said Court, was arrested, and under custody of the Defendant Sheriff of Gloucester, according to the custome there, and committed to the other Defendant, untill he should finde Bail, That they permitted him to goe at large, so as he hath concealed himself, and not answered him his Debt. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiffe, it was now moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Action lies not : first, because it is not alledged, That the Court is there held at Gloucester by Custome, or Charter, and then it is cleer they hold Court without authority, and their Procelle idle, and the Defendants not chargeable : Secondly, because a Court of Piepowders hath no authority to hold Pleas, but for Contracts or Batteries in Markets, and not for Debts. And to that purpose were cited Coke 10. Rep. fol. 73. & 8. Rep. fol. 133. Turners Case. Thirdly, in pleading a Recovery in an inferior Court, it ought to shew by what authority the Court is held, whether by patent or prescription; for otherwise they had no authority, and the recovery void : And all the Judges conceived, That the Court being stiled a Court of Piepowders (which is a Court incident to Fairs and Markets, and for Causes only arising within them) shall not be intended a Court, unless it be shewn to be held by Charter or Prescription; And that in this case the Sheriffe, who is to take advantage thereby (he being an Officer of the Court, and arresting the party) ought to shew it. As Stewards when they make any Certificates out of inferior Courts, ought to shew therein how the said Courts are holden, for they know best their own authority, and the omission thereof is just cause to reverse and annull all their proceedings : But otherwise it is in the case of a Stranger, as here, where the stile of the Court is but an inducement to his Action; And these words, Secundum consuetudinem Civitatis, being in the Imparlance Roll, the Court was of opinion, that the omission of them in the Issue Roll (whereupon the Triall was had) was but vitium Clerici, and might be amended : For the Imparlance Roll is the principall and guide to the other, And that the addition thereof would not alter either the Issue or Verdict : And accordingly it was amended and adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. 13 Ed. 4. 8.

Baldry *versus* Packard. Trin. 2. Car. 101. 617.

**P**rohibition. whereas the Plaintiff sued him befoze the Commissary of the Bishop of Norwich, for Defamation, in which Suit he had sentence, and six pounds assessed for costs, and the Defendant appealed from the said Sentence, to the Court of Arches; And all this was depending in anno 1622. And by the general Pardon anno 21 Jacobi, the offence of the defamatory words were pardoned, which was pleaded in the Court of the Arches, and that notwithstanding they proceeded in the appeal, where the first Sentence

in Hall's case  
Cook's case 51



tence was reversed, And in that Suit, sixteen pounds assessed for costs to the Appellant, where by Law they ought not to have proceeded, nor given any costs. A Prohibition was prayed, and it was thereupon demurred, and after argument at the Barre debated and resolved by the Court, That here was no cause of Prohibition. For although the Pardon hath discharged the offence of the Defamation quoad any punishment, to be inflicted by way of penalty, or otherwise; yet in respect of the costs, which be not discharged by the Pardon (being assessed before the day to which the Pardon relates (as it is agreed in Halls Case, Coke lib. 5. fol. 51.) if they be not duely assessed, the Court may well proceed in the Appeal, to discharge the parties of them; and if they reverse the first Sentence, so as it appears the costs were unduely taxed, and the party unjustly vexed; they may well in the Appeal assesse costs; for the Pardon doth not extend to stop the Suit commenced in the Appeal, nor by reason of the Pardon had they cause to surcease that Suit; and although the costs in the Appeal, be assessed after the Pardon, yet are they well assessed, the cause of those costs not being taken away by the Pardon: Whereupon consultation was awarded, but Hutton doubted hereof: For the Pardon discharging the offence (which is the principall) he conceived they ought not to have proceeded for the costs.

Gee, Bishop of Chichester *versus* Freedland. Pasch.  
primo Caroli, rot. 607.

**R** Eplevin upon a Distress taken in Allingland Park. Upon Demurrer, the case was this: The Bishop of Chichester was seized in fee of the said Park, Jure Episcopatu, and had the office of Parkership, which the Bishop granted to the said Freedland for life, and also granted unto him for the execution thereof, an annuall rent of three pounds six shillings and eight pence, una cum liberatura, or thirteen shillings four pence by the year, together with Pasturage for two horses in the said Park yearly, and the windfalls in the Park, with clause of distress for the said rent of three pounds six shillings eight pence, and the liberty of thirteen shillings four pence in all the possessions of the Bishoprick in the said County, which was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter: And for Non payment of the said rent of three pounds six shillings eight pence, the Defendant took the Distress, and avers the office and the fee of three pounds six shillings eight pence to be ancient, but doth not make any such averment for the residue. The Plaintiff in barre of the Avowry confesseth the grant, and pleadeth the Statute of primo Eliz. c. p. And that the said pasturage for two horses never was granted before, and that the Bishop who made the grant thereof died, &c. and the Plaintiff was elected Bishop; whereupon it was demurred; the sole question was, whether this grant of the office, with the ancient fee of three pounds six shillings eight pence confirmed

confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, be good, to binde the Successor, notwithstanding the Statute of primo Elizab. or void only for the things added in the grant, or if the addition of those new things, shall make all the grant void against the Successor. After argument at the Barre, it was argued at the Bench, and held by Hutton and Yelverton, that the grant was good for the office, and the ancient fee of three pounds six shillings eight pence, being in a severall grant by it self, and not conjoynd or mixed with the other grants, and then the one may be good, and the other void : But if the grant had been of the fee of five pounds, where the other fee was only three pounds six shillings eight pence, because it is intire in the grant, it is void for all : But here the grant for the rent is one by it self, and the grant of the pasturage is another, and distinct by it self, and the one doth not depend upon the other ; so it may be good for one, and void for the other : And although the grant for the pasturage is void against the Successor, yet the rent may be good ; And Hutton said, That if the Bishop had granted the office and rent for him and his Successors, and had granted the pasturage only during the time that he should continue Bishop, and so had distinguished them in his grant, there had been no question, but both had been good ; and as he by his exprels limitation might have limited them, and they should have been good ; so the Law shall make construction, that the one is good against the Bishop himself, the other against the Bishop and his Successor : And the one being ill and void against the Successor, shall not destroy that which is good ; for utile per inutile non vitiatur : And although the office it self, is not within the words of the Statute of primo Elizab. yet it is within the equity thereof. The Offices of Barkerhip and Stewardship, and other Offices which are of necessary use for the Bishop, are admitted and allowed to be grantable, although they be new Offices, and new fees, if they be reasonable ; (and of the necessity of them, and of the reasonableness of the fees, the Court shall adjudge) : And therefore in Hilary Term anno 10 Jacobi Regis rot. 758. in the Common-Bench, in the Case of the Bishop of Ely, where the Bishop of Ely, the twentieth of Aprill primo Eliz. Regin. (which was presently after the Statute) granted the Office of the keeping of his House and Garden, with the fee of three pounds per annum to another for his life, which was afterwards confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. Although there were not before any such Office, yet being a necessary Office, and the fee reasonable, it was adjudged good against the Successor, and not restrained by the Statute of primo Elizab. And although it hath been objected, That the livery or fee of thirteen shillings four pence, & the windfalls, be not averred to be ancient, yet Hutton conceived, it shall be intended they were ancient, when the contrary is not averred, especially when nothing is alledged on the other part to be new, but the pasturage. And the Avowant distraining only for the three pounds six shillings eight pence, needed not to averre any other



other to be ancient, then the rent which was in question. And if one grant had been of that Office and ancient fee of three pounds six shillings eight pence, and another grant pro meliore executione ejusdem officii, (and for his better maintenance) of the liberty, or thirteen shillings four pence, and the pasturage & windfalls. These being by such severall grants, the first should be good, being distinct by itself, and the other should be void; so by construction of the Law it shall be taken here as severall grants, rather than this grant shall be destroyed. But Yelverton agreed, That if he had granted the Office for life, and had further granted for the executing thereof, these fees following, viz. the rent of three pounds six shillings eight pence, the liberty of thirteen shillings four pence, the pasturage and windfalls, and so put together the ancient rent and new addition, the grant should be hold in all, because they be all in one Sentence, But here being in severall Sentences, the one not depending upon the other, it may be good for the one, and void for the other, against the Successor: whereupon they concluded Judgement ought to be given for the Avowant; but it was argued by Harvey and myself, That Judgement ought to be given for the Plaintiff: For it is agreed on all parts, That the Statute of primo Elizab. was made for the benefit of the Successor, That his possessions might not be charged to impoverish him; wherefore all estates and grants which are to the prejudice of the Successors, are void. And true it is, That grants of ancient Offices, with their ancient fees, which are confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, are made good by the intention and equity of the Statute, and that they shall have Offices reasonable, with reasonable fees, although they be not warranted by the words of the Statute, it being within the purview, intent, & meaning thereof, as Coke 10. Rep. fol. 61. the Bishop of Sarum's Case, which is the reason that a grant of rent or annuity pro consilio impendendo is restrained by the intent of the Statute, although it be not within the words, because the Successor is thereby impoverished and prejudiced, as be the books of 22 Elizab. Dyer 370. Coke 10. Report, in the Bishop of Salisbury's Case, the Case of Bolton there cited, and Coke 5. Rep. fol. 15. and that grant of ancient Offices are taken to be within the intent of the Statute, and are to be allowed, appears, because in another Statute, made the same Parliament of primo Elizab. cap. 1. ancient Offices are coupled with Leases, reserving the ancient rent made by the Bishop. But although grants of ancient Offices may be allowed for necessity, yet they ought not to be with a new addition, of which charge upon the Successor, to impoverish him, and therefore it ought to be granted as usually it had been, and not otherwise: For it is at his perill who takes such a grant, That he doth not take a new addition or alteration; and therefore if an Office usually granted for one life, be granted for two lives, or if it be granted for life, reserved for life, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, it is void against the Successor, as well for the first life as for the second, because it is not granted

granted according to the usual course of the grant; and although that one of the Tenants holds it during the life of the Bishop, who granted it, yet not being good at the time of the grant, the subsequent Act shall not help it. So this addition of the new charge makes the grant void, as in the Lord Monjoys Case 5 Rep. fol. 4. Lease for years of land usually demised, and of other land not demised before, reserving the ancient rent for the land formerly leased, and twelve pence for the land not usually let, which was the full value: Yet it was resolved that the Lease was not good, by reason of that addition; and although it hath been said, That the liberty and pasturage are distinct clauses, in the first grant of the rent, and not depending upon, nor consigned with it, so that the rent may stand, and for the other shall be void; it was answered, That it appears fully they be one entire grant, and not severall: For the rent is granted una cum libertatibus, or thirteen shillings four pence, & una cum pasturagis, which is a Copulative, and one Sentence. See the books 8 Hen. 7. 4. and 38 Hen. 6. 34. in the Abbess of Syons Case: And for the thirteen shillings four pence of liberty, it is comprised in one clause of distress, with the rent of three pounds six shillings eight pence, so as they be but one grant, and upon one consideration; but if they had been in another clause, or that for another consideration, he had granted the said rent and pasturage, then the grant might stand for the one, and be void for the other: And where it hath been objected, That the liberty & windfals, although they have not been sufficiently averred to be the ancient fee, yet may well be so intended; for as much as the contrary is not shewed on the other side. It was answered, That the Avowant (because he is to make his title) ought to averre the severall things granted to be ancient fees to the Office, otherwise the averring that the one is ancient, doth imply that the other is not as ancient: For a Plea shall be taken most strong against him who pleadeth it, and in proof thereof see Plowd. Commentaries 46. & 103. and Coke 1. Rep. fol. 46 and 5. Rep. fol. 9, in Brudnells Case; And it sufficeth the Plaintiff to alledge that any of them is a new addition, and he needeth not to alledge the residue to be new, for then peradventure it would be double. Also, for the principall point in the Case; Forasmuch as these additions trench to the prejudice of the Successors, and this Statute hath been alwaies construed to redresse the mischief which was at the common Law, upon Grants confirmed by Dean and Chapters in charge, or to the prejudice of the Successor; and to make them void, as appeares, Coke 5. Rep. fol. 2. & 3; And Michaelm. 40. & 41. Elizab. betwixt Scambler and Wars, where two offices of Steward, or under Steward of a Manor, usually granted severally, both severall fees, were held void for both: Also to both offices the ancient fees are appendant, and parcel of them, and shall passe by Grant of the Office cum pertinentiis: But those fees newly added, cannot be said appendant, nor parcel, to be recovered by assise, as the Case in Coke 8. Rep. fol. 49.



John Webbs, and the book of 39 Affe fol. 4. probes: Therefore the Grant being of more than was anciently granted, was void. And to expound this Grant of the Office with new-fes, to be good for all, during the time that the Grantee is Bishop, and to be afterwards good in part, and void in part, against the Successor, and so to make fractions of Grants, is against the exposition of Grants, and against all former constructions and interpretations of this Statute. And therefore they conceived, That this Grant was void in all ab initio, quoad the Successor, And the Plaintiff ought to have Judgement.

Robert and William Eyres against the Executrix of Christopher Eyres, in Chancery.

**I**N a Suit in Chancery, this Case was made, and referred to the Master of the Rolls, Justice Doddridge, Justice Jones, and my self, and to Sir John Ward, and Doctor Lee Master of the Chancery and Civilians. Christopher Eyre the Testator anno 15 Jacobi Regis made his Will in writing, and thereby devised Legacies, to charitable uses, and to the Plaintiffs Robert and William Eyres his Brothers, to the one two hundred pounds, and to the other one thousand pounds, and divers other Legacies to his other Kindred, and made his Wife Executrix, saying that he appointed his said two Brothers to be conjoyned with her, as Executors in trust for his Wife, for performance of his Will: And afterwards in anno 22 Jacobi, he being sick and sending for Mr. Dampart Parson of the Parish, and for Mr. Stone Reader of the Temple, they when they came, demanded of him what Friend he thought best to be his Executor, to take care of his Funerals, and see his Will performed: and whether he trusted any person more than his Wife: he answered, That his Wife was the fittest person, and therefore should be his sole Executrix. Being then moved by Mr. Stone to give Legacies to his Father, Brethren, and Kindred, he answered, he would not give or leave them any thing, but he bequeathed to Lionell Atwood his Godson twenty or thirty shillings, and being thereupon requested by his Wife to give him a greater Legacy, he answered her, *Thou knowest not what thou doest, doe not wrong thy self, thirty shillings is money in a poor bodie's purse.* And for others he left them to his Wife's discretion or disposition, and the Testator did speak these words, or the like in effect: *Anima testandi & ultimam voluntatem declarandi.* And all this was set down in a Codicill, and the first Will and that Codicill proved in common form: And whether this Codicill were a revocation of the first Will, for the Legacies given to his two Brothers, now Plaintiffs, was the question: and after divers arguments, as well by the Civilians as common Lawyers, it was resolved by them all, and so certified under their hands, That they conceived it was not a revocation of the said Legacies, but they did not certify their reasons. The principall reasons of their said resolution were, because there was an absolute and formall Will made in his health, and there being

no speech made by him of his former Will, nor of the Legacies thereby devised to his Father, Brothers, and Kindred, nor that he seemed to remember his former Will. That answer to a doubtfull question, shall not take away the Legacies devised before; For *non constat* what his intent was in using those words; for it may be his meaning was not to give more than he had given before, or that he would not give more at that time, by that Will, and *non constat*, That he heard all the words, when he was moved to give to his Father, Brethren, and Kindred; and he answering, I will not give them any thing, *non constat*, what he intended by those words; and therefore upon such doubtfull speeches, to nullifie a Will advisedly made, without cleer or perspicuous revocation, or words which *tant amount* shall not be permitted: Also the Civilians affirmed, that there is an expresse Canon; there cannot be a revocation of Legacies amongst Children, without precise mentioning the first Will, and Legacies given thereby to the Children; and they said, the Law is taken to be so, when he hath not any Children, and deviseth Legacies to his Brothers; and there doth not appear any cause of misdemeanour, to provoke him to revoke his Will; nor doe his words import any such intention. So upon these opinions, the Lord Keeper being assisted with the Master of the Rolls, and the said three Justices decreed the said Legacies to the Brothers, the said Codicill not having made any revocation of them.

**M** *Emendandum*, Upon Friday being the tenth day of November, Sir Randolph Crew chief Justice of the Kings Bench was discharged of that place, by Writ under the great Seal, for some cause of displeasure conceived against him, but for what, was not generally known.

Powell and his wife *versus* Plunket, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**rror in the Exchequer Chamber of a Judgement in the Kings Bench, in an Action by Plunket for these words spoken by the wife; Mr. Plunket did steal my plate out of my Chamber. The Defendants pleaded that they were possessed of such plate, which was stoln out of their Chamber, and she suspecting the Plaintiff to have stoln it spake those words, and it was demurred thereupon, and adjudged for the Plaintiff; and this Error assigned, That the Declaration was not good, for a *Feme covert* cannot have plate, but it is the plate of her Husband, so the words are insensible, and not actionable: But it was resolved by all the Justices and Barons, That the Action well lies; for although she may not have plate, yet it is in common speech well known, That the wife accounts her Husbands goods her goods, and so what she intended by those words is a great slander, and the justification clearly ill; for suspicion is no good cause to justify the speaking such words; whereupon Judgement was affirmed.



Morris *versus* Fletcher, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Kings Bench in an Assumpsit; where the Plaintiff alledged, That in consideration he would marry the Defendants Daughter, the Defendant would pay for the wedding Apparell, and such a summe of money; and the Plaintiff alledged, That he married the Defendants Daughter, and provided for her two Gowns and two Petticoats, and that the Defendant licet sæpius, &c. The Defendant demurred upon the Declaration, and Judgement given for the Plaintiff. The Errors assigned were, First, That he ought to pay only for one wedding Gown and Petticoat, which she used upon her Marriage day, and not for more; and intire damages being given, the Judgement was erroneous: But all the Justices and Barons conceived, That wedding Apparell is to be taken according to the common parlance, for Apparell to be used upon the wedding day, and time of feasting, which is commonly for some dayes after, according to the dignity of the Persons; and therefore the Declaration was held good, and the damages well assessed. The second Error assigned was, The Defendant appeared by John Green his Attorney, in Octabis Hilarii, anno 22 Jacobi Regis, whereas the said John Green was dead before the day, which was alledged to be confessed by pleading, In nullo est erratum; Sed non allocatur: For it is an Error assigned against the Record; And although it was said there ought to have been a speciall Demurrer for that cause, yet it was held, That the In nullo est erratum, alledged against the Demurrer, extends to the three Errors assigned in the writ of Error. The third Error was, That the writ of Inquiry of Damages was awarded returnable Die Lunæ post Quinden. Hilarii, primo Caroli, and the Sheriff returned the Inquisition taken before him 27. die Januarii, which was after the day of the return of the writ, and so without authority; But for as much as it was not assigned upon the Record, although in truth it were so, the Court would not take consuance thereof: And it may be that die Lunæ post Quinden. Hilarii, was the 28. or 29. day of January, and then the Inquisition is well taken, and so it shall be intended; and if not, the Court shall not take notice thereof, unless it had been assigned; whereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

Edward Davie *versus* John Hawkins, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**T**Respass of his Close breaking, & departing with his Cattel: The Defendant justifies for that one William Birchmore was seized in fee of a Messuage and Tenement in D. and he and all those whose Estate, &c. the said Edward Davie had in the said Tenement, had used common (and so mistakes Edward Davie for William Birchmore) and that the said William Birchmore let those

Tenements to the Defendant, who put in his Cattell upon the Common; the Plaintiff replies and traverseth, absque hoc, That the said William Birchmore, & omnes illi quorum Statum prædictus Edwardus habuit in Tenementis, &c. (and so mistakes Edward for William) and thereupon issue joyned in the same manner, and the Verdict found, That the said William Birchmore, & omnes illi quorum Statum idem Edwardus habuit non habuerunt communium prout, &c. Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, and Error thereof brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and this matter assigned, that it is a vain prescription, and none ought to prescribe in the party, in whose right common is claimed in him, or his Ancestors, &c. And to alledge a Quæ Estare in the party, is idle and repugnant, and the Verdict finding it, is void in it self; And so the Judgment given thereupon was erroneous, but it was moved, that it was but a misprison of the Clerk, & the Defendant may not take advantage of his own insufficiency in his plea, and prayed that it might be amended, according to the Case of Sir Anthony Cook in 9 Eliz. Dyer 260. 11 Hen. 7. 2. But Sir John Walter chief Baron; Yelverton, my self, and others, conceived it could not be amended, because it is in matter of substance in all the proceedings, and in the Verdict, &c. but Hutton and others doubted thereof, whereupon the Defendant in the writ of Error, for his expedition, and that he might proceed de novo, moved by Mr. Taylor his Counsell, That it should be reversed, and so without further argument it was reversed.

*Player versus Warr and Dewes, in the Exchequer Chamber.*

**A**ction upon the Case *sur Trover & Conversion* of 2000. loads of Coals. Upon Not guilty pleaded the Defendants were found guilty severally, for severall loads of Coals, & were found severally by Not guilty for the residue, and Judgement accordingly, and intire costs, and one ideo in misericordia against the Defendant, and one ideo in misericordia against the Plaintiff, pro falso clamore; And thereupon a writ of Error was brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Error assigned; Because the Judgement was against both the Defendants, for the severall damages, severally; For it was alledged that severall damages ought not to have been assessed; but there being a joyned Trover and Conversion layed to their charge, they ought to have been both found Guilty, and they ought not to have been divided in the Verdict and in the assessing of damages; and if they might be severed, yet the Plaintiff ought to have but the damages given against one of them as it is in Sir John Heydons Case Coke Rep. 11. fol. 5. & 44 Ed. 3. 7. But all the Justices and Barons agreed, That the Plaintiff should have severall damages; for being found severally guilty, of severall parcels converted he shall have Judgement accordingly, and it is not like Sir John Heydons Case, where there was but one



one joynt and sole trespass of Battery, and so found, and there, although the Damages were severally assessed, yet the Plaintiff ought to take his Judgement for Damages but of one: But where the Trespass is severall, and so found, viz. the one at the one time, and the other at another, although it be contrary to the supposal of the writ, yet being found by Verdict, it shall not abate the writ, and the Plaintiff shall recover according to the Verdict, as it is said there in the same Case: So here this being severally found, and the confession by them severally, of severall things, the Damages are well assessed severally, and he shall have Judgement against them severally for Damages, according to the Verdict: And it was said, That there were divers precedents in the Kings Bench, and Common Bench, to that purpose. The second Error assigned, was, That there ought to have been severall Judgements de iedo in misericordia against the Defendants, and being otherwise it is Error: But against that it was also resolved, That there shall be one Judgement only of Misericordia, although the Defendants be severally found guilty, and so are the Defendants: Whereupon the Judgement was affirmed, Vid. 44 Ed. 3. 60 800. 9 Hen. 6. 11 12. Affises 78.

*Sir John Bennet versus Doctor Ealesdale.*

**A**N Affise being brought by Sir John Bennet, for the Office of Chancellorship of the Arch-bishop of York, the Defendant endeavored to obtain an Injunction out of the Star-chamber to stay his the said Sir John Bennets Suit, he having lately by Sentence and Decree there (for bribery and other mildemeanors in his Office of Judge of the Prerogative Court) been fined twenty thousand pounds and censured to be imprisoned, and made incapable of any Office of Judicature. By reason whereof being disabled to hold that Office in question, the Defendant obtained it, and pretending, this Affise was brought by Sir John Bennet, that he might enjoy the said Office, contrary to the Decree; he therefore prayed to stay his proceeding: Whereupon Sir John Bennet having day given him to shew cause, why an Injunction should not be granted, shewed then a pardon from the late King after the said Sentence wherein was, recited all the bribery and offences contained in the said Decree, and all penalties and punishments by reason thereof, and all disabilities and incapacities, and all things concerning the said Sentence, except the said fine of 20000 li. and thereupon the Court of Star-Chamber requested Sir John Walter, Chief Baron, and Sir Francis Harvie (third Justice of the Common Pleas) to call unto them all the Justices and Barons and to consider of the said Decree, and Pardon, and to certify their opinions, whether it were fit to permit the proceedings in the Affise or not; and all the Justices and Barons being assembled at Serjeants Inne, the Sentence and Pardon were read before them and the Case argued by Counsell on both sides; and it was resolved by the Justices

Justices and Barons, That this pardon hath taken away all force of the Sentence in the Star-Chamber, except for the Fine of 20000 li. and all inabilities are discharged thereby, and that the Sentence never took from him the Office, but the Execution thereof, nor gave authority to place others: But if the Archbishop, before the pardon, and after the Sentence, had appointed him to execute his Office, and he must not do it; then peradventure the said Archbishop, for his non attendance, might have seized the said Office, and have granted it to another; but the Sentence by it self cannot take away the Office, which is a Freehold; and the pardon having taken away all the offences, they therefore conceived it convenient to permit him to proceed with his Office, and if doubtfull, it may be found specially, and so receive a judicial hearing.

**M**emorandum, After the death of Sir Henry Hobert Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, Sir Richard Huston late as Prime Judge all Hilary Term following, and in both the Terms of Pasche and Trinity, and untill the last day of Michaelmas Term, viz. 28. Novembris, secundo Caroli, when Sir Thomas Richardson was made Chief Justice of the said Court, and all the Writs which issued the said Michaelmas Term from Quindena Sancti Martini unto the end thereof, did bear Teste as well under the name of the said Richard Huston, as of the said Thomas Richardson.

**Termino**



Termينو Hilarii, anno secundo Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

Hearn *versus* Allen, Trin. 22 Jac. & Hil. 1 Caroli, rot. 1876.

**E** Jecune firme of two Acres of Meadow in Kingham of the demise of Anne Keene, upon the 26. day of March, anno 12 Jacobi Regis, for 7 years, from the Purification before the Exchequer. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That one Richard Keene was seized in fee of a Messuage and of two Acres of Land in Chipping Norton, and of the said two Acres of Meadow in Kingham, and used and occupied the said two Acres of Meadow being four miles distant from the said house, together with his lands and tenements in Chipping Norton, and held them all in Socage, and being seised, upon the 20 day of May anno 30 Elizab. Regina, by his will in writing, devised the said house, cum omnibus & singulis pertinentiis ad indevel aliquo modo ipsestantibus Thoma Keene, filio suo, & haeredibus suis in perpetuum, Et pro defectu haeredum predicti Thoma Keene, to Anne Keene daughter of the said Richard Keene, and to her Heires for ever; And for default of the Heires of the said Anne Keene, cum predictum messuagium cum pertinentiis, Johanni Keene consanguineo suo, & haeredibus suis, in perpetuum. And the said Richard Keene by the said will devised, omnes terras suas, & omnia bona sua mobilia & immobilia to Elizabeth his wife during her widowty, and the said Richard Keene afterwards died, the said Thomas Keene being his son and heir, and that the said Elizabeth entered, and was seised, and that the said Thomas Keene entered into the said two acres of Meadow, and disseized the said Elizabeth; And afterwards upon 12. Decemb. anno 37 Elizabeth. Regis. incoffed, thereof Edward Keene, with warranty against him and his heirs, and that Thomas Keene died without issue, and that the said Anne daughter to the said Richard Keene, was his Sister and Heir; and that afterwards Edward Keene being seised, devised that land to Anne his wife for her life, and died, and that the said Anne Keene entered, and let to the Plaintiff, who entered, and the Defendant ejected him. Et si super totam materiam, &c. This Case was argued at the Barre. First, whether by this devise of Richard Keene of the Messuage cum pertinentiis, those two acres of Meadow passed, being used with it, and all the Court conceived they did not pass, because by the words cum pertinentiis, land passed not, but only such things which properly may be pertaining. Otherwise it is, if it had been cum terris pertinentibus, then that which was used to it, would have passed, but

but by the bare words cum pertinentiis, without other circumstances to declare his intent, they shall never pass, Vid. P. owd. Hill. and Granges Case, 23 Hen. 8. 6. The second Question was, Admitting they pass, whether it be an Estate tail in Thomas and the Remainder in Anne (under whom the Defendant pretends to claim as it was affirmed) or a fee simple in Thomas and the Remainder void? For it was agreed, That if the Remainder had been limited to a meer Stranger, the first estate had been a fee, and the Remainder void, as it is 19 Hen. 8. & 29 Hen. 8. Dyer 33. because no intent appears to make an Estate tail, but a fee simple, by the words, and then the Remainder over is void: But here when it is limited to the Brother and his Heires, and if he dye without Heir, to his Sister, who is his Heir, to whom he intended it should goe; Those words shew what Heirs he intended, viz. Heirs of his body, wherefore by his intent an Estate tail was to be created. But in this point Richardson, Hutton and Harvie conceived it to be a fee, and not an Estate tail, and the Remainder to be void, but Yelverton and my self held the contrary, and that such construction should be made, as should make it agree with the intention of the party; but they all agreed, there was a collateral warranty descended, which barred the Remainder, and not a warranty commencing by disseisin, as was objected, Vid. Coke 10. Rep. fol. 95. Seamors Case. But because no title is here found at all for the Defendant, but *primer possession*; the matters in Law cannot come in issue; and therefore, quacunq; via data, Judgement ought to be given for the Plaintiff; And Judgement was given accordingly.

*Smith versus Ake and his Wife.*

**D**Ebt, due by the wife before marriage. The Husband was returned due lawed, and the wife waived, but before the return of the Exigent, one El wife an Attorney produced for the wife a Superedias, certifying that the said wife had appeared by him as her Attorney; And it was also moved by Fleiden, that this appearance of the wife should be received; And all the Court conceived, That if upon the Exigent the Sheriff had returned reddidit se, or upon *plures copias* had returned *cepi corpus* for the wife, then her appearance should be entered, but not by Attorney as it is here, and the Exigent should issue only against the Husband, Et idem dies should be given to the wife. But when the Husband upon the Exigent is returned due lawed, then it shall be entered *ales sans jour* for the wife, for the process is determined, and if he will purchase his pardon, he shall not have any allowance thereupon in a Beiter than, unless he appears for himself and his wife; but if for the Husband the Sheriff should return *cepi corpus* upon a *Plures copias*, and a highest inventory for the wife, yet an Exigent shall issue against both, because it is intenable the Husband might bring in this wife; but if upon the Exigent the Sheriff returned reddidit se



for the Husband, and for the wife, that she is waived, the Husband shall goe fine die; But in this case because the Exigent was returned against both, to be outlawed, the Superfediās, supposing the appearance of the wife, is mæly idle and void, whereupon it was disallowed, and the Exigent appointed to be filed against both, Vide 40 Ed. 3. fol. 34. 43 Ed. 3. fol. 18. 14 Ed. 3. 1. 3 Hen. 6. fol. 14. 34 Hen. 6. fol. 29. 14 Hen. 6. fol. 14. 10 Elizab. Dyer 271. 11 Hen. 4. 71. & 89. 9 Ed. 4. fol. 23. 18 Ed. 4. fol. 4.

Sir Henry Mildmays Case, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**S**ir Henry Mildmay as Administrator of Sir Thomas Mildmay, brings Error of a Judgement given against him in Debt, upon an Obligation, where plene administravit was pleaded, And now whether it shall be allowed without bayl, upon the Statute of 3 Jacobi cap. 8. because the words of the Statute are general. In every Action, was the question? And because the Plaintiff brings Error only as Administrator, and the Judgement against him was not for his proper Debt or case, It was resolved by all the Court, That he is out of the intencion of the Statute, although he be within the words, it being against reason he should be put to Mainprise, and make that his proper Debt, where he brings only the Suit as Administrator; whereupon it was ruled accordingly; That the writ of Error should be received, and a Superfediās awarded for the execution, without putting in bayl; and so Wright the Clerk of the Errors said, was the common practise upon that Statute.

Sir Charles Howards Case, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**U**pon conference with all the Justices and Barons in the presence of Sir James Lee Earl of Marleborow Lord Treasurer, who commanded them to be assembled, It was resolved in a Case out of the Exchequer Chamber, upon an Information by English Bill, against Sir Charles Howard, whereas the King was seized in fee of a Park called Putney-moore-clap, and King James by his Letters-patents under the great Seal, granted officium custodis of the said Park to Sir Charles Howard, habendum to him the said Office cum omnibus Vadiis, Feodis, Windfall-trees, Profits and Commodities thereto belonging in tam amplis modo & forma prout aliquis alius officarius illud exercens habuit, tenuit, & occupavit, seu gavissus fuit, & etiam pro consideratione prædicta, granted unto him an annual Fee of thirty pounds per annum, issuing out of all his Majesties Manors in that County, habendum to him for life: Afterwards the King which now is, by his Letters-patents under the great Seal, published his pleasure for disparking the said Park, and grants all the Dert therein to Sir Richard Weston Chancellor of the Exchequer, with liberty to take and carry them away, &c.

The first question was, whether by these Letters-patents the King may dissolve the Patent, wherein he hath granted the said Office, with all the fees; and if those Letters-patents, be a dissolving of the Park? The second question was, Admitting the Park be dissolved, whether the Office of the Keeper be determined, and if he may have any remedy for the casual fees and profits? Thirdly, Admitting the Park is dissolved, and the Office determined, whether the fee, of 30 l. per annum granted in consideration of exercising the said Office, be also determined? It was argued by the Attorney General for the King, and by Mr. Andrews Reader of Lincolns Inne for Sir Charles Howard, and afterwards the Justices and Barons gave their resolutions. For the First they all agreed, That the Park is well dissolved, and shall no more be accounted a Park, all the Deer being destroyed, for a Park consisteth of Vert and Venison and Enclosure, and if it be determined in any of them, it is a totall disparking; notwithstanding the grant of the Office, the owner may well dispark it, according to the opinion of Wythers Case 6 Ed. 6. Dyer 71. Secondly, they all held, That the Park being dissolved, the Office dependant thereunto is determined, and the Grantee of the custody thereof hath not any remedy; for it being the will of the Owner of the Park to dispark it, and to destroy the Deer, the custody is then determined, for he cannot be Keeper where there be neither Deer nor Wood, but all destroyed. And although it be true, that an Officer who hath the grant of an Office for life, or years, and is to have the profit of casual fees, as Steward, Baylis, or Parkership, (as it is in 31 Hen. 8. grants Brok. 134. & 34 Hen. 8. grants 93. cannot be discharged of the Office, for then he should not have his casual fees; that is to be understood that the Grantee cannot appoint another, where the Park or Manor alwaies continues, as 18 Ed. 4. fol. 9. resolves: But when the Park itself is determined and disparked, the Office which is appendant thereunto, shall be also determined; but so long as the Park continues a Park, he may not discharge him of the Office, and make another Officer. Because he hath that office for his life, and the profits thereof consists in casualties, but the office of a Keeper is in respect of the keeping of the Park, and his casual profits are in respect of his pains and attendance upon the game, and the keeping thereof; and it is to be intended, that at the beginning of that Office, they were only granted in respect thereof, and in continuance of time they are become appendant to the Office; and when the Park is destroyed, so as there needs not such attendance, then cessante causa cessat effectus: As if one grants the Office of Steward with all profits of Courts; if the Manor be destroyed, the office, and with it, the casual profits are determined also: So here the Park and liberty of the Park being determined, the office is determined in it self. The third question (admitting the office to be determined) whether the annual fee of 30 l. being granted in consideration thereof, issuing out of the Kings Manors in the County of Surrey,



Surrey, be also determined? And Sir John Walker Chief Baron held clearly it was, but all the other Justices and Barons dissented from him in this point, Because it is granted by a distinct clause, and not out of the Park, and although the Office be determined, yet because it is not by the act or default of the Grantee himself, but by the act of the Grantor only, they conceived the Grantee should enjoy that annuity, Vid. 5 Ed. 4. fol. 8. 7 Ed. 4. 22. Plow. 487. Sir Thomas Wroth's Case, & 381. Sir Henry Nevills Case.

Sir Gregory Fenner *versus* Nicholson & Pasfeild,  
Hil. 22 Jacob. Rot. 239.

**S**IR Gregory Fenner brings a Quire Impedit against Nicholson and Pasfeild and the Bishop of London, as Ordinary for the Church of Chelmsford, and shews, that Sir Thomas Mildmay was seized, and presented Pasfeild, and let the Manor, to which the Advowson is appendant, to the Plaintiff; And that the Church became void by the resignation of Pasfeild, by reason whereof it belonged to him to present; The Bishop pleaded nothing but as Ordinary, Pasfeild entitles himself unto it, by presentation, as to an Advowson in grosse, and traverseth the appendency; whereupon the Plaintiff taketh Issue: The Defendant Nicholson pleaded as Baron Imparsonæ of the Presentation of the King; and confessing the title of Sir Thomas Mildmay, and the Lease for yeeres of the Manor made to Sir Gregory Fenner, pleads over, That the said Sir Thomas Mildmay, pro quadam pecuniæ summa, bestowed him and one Joh. Josselin, presented the said Pasfeild, and pleaded the Statute of anno 31 Regi. Eliz. cap. 6. which makes a presentation upon Symony, and the Institution and Induction thereupon to be void, and that the King should have the title to present. So by reason of this Presentation, made by Symony, it is void and belonged to the King to present; who presented the Defendant Nicholson, who was Admitted, Instituted and Inducted; and traverseth, That the Church became void by the resignation of Pasfeild, prout, &c. And thereupon it was demurred and sheweth for cause, That the Travers was insufficient to Traverse matter not Traversable, and that this plea is double. It was argued at the Bar by Henden, That this Travers is ill, Because the Presentment is the principall, which being confessed and avowed, cannot be Traversed: For the avowing and traversing make it double, and that being specially shewn for cause of Demurrer, and the other joining in the Demurrer, Judgement ought to be for the Plaintiff. Also the pleading of the Symony, That pro quadam pecuniæ summa, it was agreed, &c. and no shewing for what summe, is uncertain and ill. But all the Court conceived, That the Plea was good; For the Plea maketh the Travers but argument and be that he might not resigne, And being alledged, That the Church is void, per mortem vel resignationem, or otherwise, it ought to be confessed or traversed;

traversed ; for that is the cause of his presentment, and the Issue ought to have been taken, Si vacavit per mortem, vel deprivationem vel resignationem ; for the Presentation, Admission and Institution are but conducing to the resignation, and the resignation or avoidance is the chiefest matter. Vide 23 Eliz. Regim. Dyer 376. Coke lib. Entran. fol. 499. Sayes Case. Such Issue, Si vacavit per mortem, and Hilar. 15 Jacobi, Ror. 2091. Paschalls Case. In Quare Impedit, Simony was alledged & Presentment by the King by reason thereof, &c. and traverseth the vacancy per mortem. Mich. secundo Caroli Reg. Presentment for Simony was alledged to be made and concluded with a Travers of the vacancy per mortem. So are the Presidents, That the Issue may be entred upon the avoidance, viz. if it be pleaded per mortem, deprivationem, vel resignationem, as the principall matter traversable, according to the Presidents in the book of Entries, 485. 490. 511. whereupon Judgement by consent was resolved to be given for the Plaintiff, against Pasfield, he relinquishing his Plea, and confessing the Action, and upon the Demurrer Judgement should be given for the Defendant, and so it was, and release of Errors on both sides.

Fotherbies Case.

**P**rohibition by Fotherby Administrator of Fotherby, for suing in the Ecclesiasticall Court, against him as Administrator, to make distribution of some part of the personall Estate, to the Sister and Heir of the Intestate, surmising, That by the Law of the Land, the Administration being committed to the Intestates wife, the Ordinary hath no authority to intermeddle with making distribution of the goods of the Intestate, to the children or kindred ; It was strongly urged by Serjeant Henden, and Serjeant Finch, That such Prohibition is not allowable : for when one dies intestate, the usuall course hath been, for the Ordinary, after all debts paid, to give order for the distribution of one part of the goods to the wife, and another part to the children ; and if he hath not any children, then to his kindred. But Hutton said, It is not reasonable, nor stands with Law, That the Ordinary should assume such a power ; for by the Statute of 31 Ed. 3. cap. 11. the Ordinary is compellable to commit Administration, And the Administrator is only chargeable, And the Ordinary hath no more to meddle with it, And it would be mischievous if the Ordinary should compell him to make distribution, for peradventure he may be chargeable with Actions of debts unknown, after good account ; Also the Administrator by the Administration of the goods committed unto him, hath an absolute interest in them, with which the Ordinary hath not to meddle, And although at the Civill Lawe, the Administrator was accountable, as servant to the Ordinary, and might be discharged by him, and a Repeale might have bene of the Letters of Administration at the Ordinaries pleasure ; yet at this day, especially,



ally after the Statute of 31 Hen. 8. The Administration being duly committed by the Ordinary, cannot now be repealed, and if there be a suit to have it repealed, a Prohibition lies; and divers Prohibitions in such cases have been granted; And as to the Case in Question, he said, He knew when he was at the Barre, and since he came to the Bench, That divers Prohibitions had been granted, where the Administrator was sued to make Distribution; As in Clerks Case, and Michaelm. 20 Jacobi Regis Rot. 2196. for Jane Swyft Administratrix of Hugh Swyft, she being bound in an Obligation of 200 l. to the Ordinary, to make true Administration, exhibit a true Inventory, make a perfect accompt, and to distribute the Surplussage after all debts and legacies paid, at the appointment of the Ordinary; and being sued before Doctor Scaman, Commissary to the Bishop of Gloucester, to make Distribution, moved for a Prohibition, which was granted upon good advice, by award of the Court. So hereupon a Prohibition was likewise granted in Trin. 14 Jacobi Regis. It was resolved by Robert, Warberton, Winch and Hutton in the Case of Tucker, That a Prohibition should be granted to the delegates in an appeal of such Sentence from the Ordinary, for adjudging to make distribution, and Mich. 10 Jac. Rot. 2196. & Hil. 9 Jac. Rot. 1608. for Watts.

*Sydley versus Doctor Munford, in the Exchequer Chamber.*

**E**Rror in the Exchequer Chamber of a Judgement in the Kings Bench. The Error assigned was, for that Doctor Munford brought Trespass for three loads of Oats taken at Tewing, 20. Septembris, anno 20 Jacobi Regis. The Defendant justifies, Because the place where, &c. is parcell of a Copyhold in Tewing, and makes title to it, and justifies for *damage feasant*: The Plaintiff shewes, That long before the time when, *Et prædicto tempore quo*, &c. he was Baron of Tewing; And that the place where, is within his Rectory, and the tytheable places thereof; And that the Defendant being a Copyholder there, the 20. Septemb. anno 20 Jacob. Reg. let it to one Hawkes, to have it from year to year, *quampdiu ambabus partibus placeret*; And that Hawkes entred, and plowed, sowed, took the Crop, and let out the said Oats for his Tythes, and the Defendant *de injuria laesit*; took the Oats *prædicto tempore quo*, &c. The Defendant maintains his barre, tendereth the Lease, and it was found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement for him; And now Error assigned, for that he alledged he was Baron *tempore quo*, &c. and at the time of the Trespass supposed, *ac diu antea*, but doth not say, That at the time of the Trespasse of the Corn he was Baron, for it may be intended without shewing it, but rather that he was Baron at the time of the Trespass, and not at the time of the Trespasse; and when he makes not a sufficient title unto them; But all the Justices and Barons conceived it was well enough, and that he intended by all the circumstances, that he was

was Darson at the time of the Seberance, for it is said, antea, & tempore quo fuit Darson, & adhuc est, &c. and especially the Defendant having admitted that he was Darson, and the said Cythes due unto him, and making trayers to the Lease, which was an idle trayers, and therefore good cause of Demurrer, and the Replication is good; for being pleaded, that *diu antea, & tempore quo, &c.* he was Darson, it is certainly enough intended, he was Darson at the time of the Seberance, as well as at the time of the taking: Whereupon Judgement was affirmed, notwithstanding the book 35 Hen. 6. fol. 48. which was much insisted upon.

The Earl of Lincolns Case, in the Star-Chamber.

**M**emorandum, That upon the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, anno 1626. in the Court of Star-Chamber, all the Justices of both Benches being there (besides Justice Doderidge) and all the Barons of the Exchequer, and a very great assembly of the Lords, *viz.* The Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Buckingham, The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward, The Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Holland, The Lord Chancellor of Scotland, The Lord Conwey Principall Secretary, The Lord Carlton, and divers others of the privie Council; It was moved, Whereas Sir Henry Fines Knight, had exhibited his Bill in the Star-Chamber against the Earl of Lincoln, for divers Riots and other Mildemeanors, and the Earl of Lincoln had taken a Commission forth, to put in his answer upon oath in the Country, and he offered before them his answer upon his honor, but would not put it in upon oath, because he was a Peer of the Realm; which matter being now reported by the Commissioners, It was now moved by the Kings Solicitor, to have the Resolution of the Court: And it was held by all the Justices, who delivered their opinions *seriatim*, That the Lords in Cases criminal (especially where the King is party) ought to put in their answer upon oath; and in all Cases where they are to be witnesses betwixt party and party, they ought to be sworn; and the Lord Keeper said, *Quod in Judiciis non creditur nisi iuratus*, and that he had caused presidents to be searched, and had found divers since the first of Queen Elizabeth, wherein Peers of the Realm being impleaded in Chancery, or Star-Chamber, or Court of Wards, have been always sworn: And he said When a Peer affirms any thing which is not true upon his honour, there is not any remedy, but if he affirms that which is false upon his oath, there is remedy, by the statute of 5 Edward 4. cap. 9. against Perjury: Wherefore they all resolved, That the Earl of Lincoln ought to be sworn; and of the same opinion were all the Lords and Counsellors, which they delivered *seriatim, non contradicente*, because it is *Juramentum purgationis*, and not *promissum*; and Princes are sworn to all their Leagues and confederacies, which is called *Juramentum confirmationis*, neither is it any diminution to the said Earls honour, to be sworn about that which he would not should be put upon his honour.

Suttons



## Suttons Case.

**S**utton Chancellor of the Bishop of Gloucester, moved for a Prohibition, to stay a Suite before the Commissioners Ecclesiasticall, for that Articles were there exhibited against him, because he being a Divine, and having a Rectory with cure of Soules; and never brought up in the science of the Civill or Common Lawes or having any intelligence in them, took upon him the Office of the Chancelloz of the Bishop of Gloucester, whereas there were divers Canons and Ecclesiasticall constitutions, and also directions from the late King James, and from the King that now is, That none should be admitted to have those offices of Chancellozship to a Bishop, unless he were instructed and learned in the Canon and Civill Lawes, because divers Causes triable in the said Courts, are of weight, and the Judges there ought to have knowledge of the Lawes, oth'wise they cannot administer right to the Kings Subjects. Upon these Articles, Mr. Sutton being examined, confessed that he was a Divine, and had a spirituall living, and that the office of the Chancellozship of the Bishop is grantable for life, and that such a Bishop of Gloucester had granted to him the office for his life, which the Dean and Chapter had confirmed; whereby he had a freehold therein, and ought to enjoy it during his life; and that notwithstanding this answer they intended to proceed against him, wherefore he prayed to have a Prohibition, but the Court denyed it; for if he be a person unskilfull in those Lawes, and by Law ought not to enjoy it, they may peradventure examine that; for although a Lay-person, by his admission and institution to a Benefice, hath a freehold, yet he may be sued in the spirituall Court, and deprived for that cause; but if he hath wrong, he may peradventure by Writ trie it; therefore a Prohibition was denyed.

**M**embrandum, That in this Term Sir *Nicholas Hide* of the middle-Temple was made the Kings Serjeant, and by special Commission directed to Sir *James Loy* Lord Treasurer of England (because the Lord Keeper was sick) being made by Writ chief-Justice of the Kings Bench, he was there sworn in the place of Sir *Randolph Crew*, who was the last Term discharged of his place.





**Termino Pasche, anno tertio Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.**



**T**HE first day of this Term two new Serjeants were made, viz. Sir Robert Berkley of the middle-Temple, and Rawley Ward of the same House; they had their Writs in the Vacation, returnable *quintidena Pascha*, and appeared in Chancery the first day of this Term, and upon the Thursday sevenight following, all the Iustices and Barons being assembled at *Serjeants-Inne* in *Fleetstreet*, The new Serjeants came in their party-coloured Robes, with the Marshall and Warden of the Fleet before them, and so presented themselves before the Iustices, and because it was against course (for they ought to have come in their Robes of brown-blew, *alias* black-coloured) they were sent back again; also they came into the said Hall, each of them having his Servant, bearing his scarlet Hood, his Quoise, and Cap before him; but that also being against course, (for every Servant ought immediately follow, and not precede his Serjeant) they were directed to goe back again, and return in their Gowns of brown-blew, and then (without any speech made unto them by the chief-Justice, as the usuall manner is) they recited their Counts, and had their Writs read; they directed their speech to the chief-Justice of the Common-Bench, and then went and kneeled down before the two chief-Justices, who putting on their Quoyfes and scarlet Hoods, they then returned to their Chambers, and from thence went in their party-coloured Robes unto *Westminster*, and were each of them presented at the Common-Bench by two ancient Serjeants, and gave Rings with this inscription, *Lege Deo & Rex*, and they made their feasts at *Serjeants-Inne* in *Fleetstreet*, at which the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Manchester, President of the Councell, and all the Iustices, Barons, Serjeants, the Kings Councell, and Prothonotaries were present, and none others; and the said Sir Robert Berkley was the same Term sworn the Kings Serjeant at Law,

## The Lord Morley and the Bishop of Chichesters Case in the Star-Chamber.

**I**N this Term all the Justices were assembled at *Sergeants-Inne*, upon a Case referred out of the *Ston-chamber*; betwixt the *Lord Morley*

Morley and the Bishop of Chichester which was. The Lord Morley and Sir Richard Melnour exhibited a bill in the Star-chamber, in Michaelmas Term anno 19 Jacobi Regis, against the Bishop of Chichester and James Hutchinson, which was scandalous and a Libell against the Bishop: In anno 21 Jacobi came the generall Pardon, wherein all offences (not treason) were pardoned; afterwards in anno 22 Jacobi there was a motion in the said Court for the Bishop, that the bill against him being scandalous might be taken off the file, whereupon it was ordered accordingly, unless cause were shewn before such a day; when no cause being shewn, it was ordered to be taken off the file, and the Plaintiff to be fined 100 l. to the King, and 100 l. damages were given to the Bishop. And now the Plaintiff prayed to have benefit of the Pardon, and to be discharged of costs to the Party, and thereupon cited the case betwixt Beverly and Poynt in prima Jacobi Reg. where, upon such bill, fine being given to the King against the one Defendant and the other dismissed, and fine against the Plaintiff, and damages of 500 marks assessed to the Defendant against the Plaintiff, because the Bill was scandalous and a Libell as against him, although the Bill was before the generall Pardon, and the Sentence after, yet it was resolved by advise of all the Justices, That the Pardon shall relate and discharge the Plaintiffs offence, and that the Sentence against him for the fine and costs was taken away, because it was not a Bill depending *quoad* the said Defendant against the Plaintiff, but *quoad* the other Defendant; the Sentence was good being for an offence, whereof the Bill is depending, which is excepted within the Pardon; therefore the fine was well assessed as to him, but *quoad* the fine against the Plaintiff, the Pardon takes hold and remitteeth it: So here it was resolved, That the fine and costs are discharged by reason of the Pardon, and that there is not any difference betwixt this and Beverlyes Case, although that day was here given to shew cause, for he hath not any means to plead the Pardon; wherefore they all resolved, that this generall Pardon intervening betwixt the Bill and the Sentence for the Fine and Costs, the Plaintiff ought to be discharged of the said Fine and Costs, by reason thereof.

Langham versus le Feme de John Bewett.

**U**pon an Habeas Corpus to London, to remove the body cum causa of the wife of Bewett, it was returned, That an Action of Debt was brought against her, and her Husband in London, as a feme sole. Merchants for wares bought by the said wife, whereof the Husband is only named for conformity: and by the custome, the Execution should be only against her; Upon this returned before the Lord Richardson, he took Bayle de bone esse, because it was affirmed that the Feme merchandized only for her Husband in buying wines (her Husband being a Vintner) in which Case, it seemeth, she is out of the Custome, and so ought not to be charged; and it was moved to have the direction of the Court, what should be done,





March *versus* Culpepper and Anne his Wife,

Hilar. & Caroli Regis.

**A** Sumpſit. whereas one Hugh Goddard was indebted to the Plaintiff in an hundred and seven pounds for wares sold unto him by the Plaintiff, and died Intestate, the said 107 l. being due, and not paid, and administration committed to the wife of the Defendant, for which 107 l. the Plaintiff intended to sue the said wife as Administrator; but the Husband of the said Anne, dum sola fuit, desiring to know the true debt which the said Hugh her former Husband, at the time of his death owed unto the Plaintiff, the 30<sup>th</sup> day of July, anno primo Caroli Regis, required the Plaintiff, Quod quidem Willihelmus Whiteman, Egidius Diggs, & Hugo Owen superviderent compotum; betwixt the Plaintiff and the Intestate, of and concerning the said wares sold, &c. ut suam certitudinem cognosceret, whereto the Plaintiff assented, and then they finding supervisum compoti, That the said Hugh, the Intestate, at the time of his death, was indebted to the Plaintiff in the said summe of 107 l. gave notice thereof to the Defendant Anne the same day, &c. and the said Anne knowing that the Intestate at the time of his death, was indebted to the Plaintiff in the said summe, the said Anne, dum sola fuit, in consideration of the premises, ad tunc & ibidem, scilicet, the said thirtieth day of July, anno primo Caroli Regis, promised the Plaintiff to pay unto him the said 107 l. in this manner (viz.) part thereof, before the end of Michaelmas Term then next ensuing, and the residue within reasonable time after, and alledges in fact, That the said Michaelmas Term began at Reading, and ended such a day, and that neither the said Anne, dum sola fuit, nor the Husband and wife, during the Coverture, had paid the said 107 l. or any part thereof: whereupon the Defendant pleaded to Issue, and it was found for the Plaintiff, and alledged in arrest of Judgement, That here is not any sufficient consideration shewn to ground the Action; for there is not any matter of profit or advantage to the Defendant, nor any matter of charge or trouble to the Plaintiff, and without one of them there is not any consideration to charge the Defendant, and to make him liable to pay it out of his own proper goods, there is not any promise ties him, without valuable consideration: But the Lord Richardson, Hyton, Harvay, and Yelverton conceived, he did a thing at their Request which he needed not, viz. shew his accounts to her three friends, appointed by the Defendant, which is a trouble unto him, and more than he needed have done. And it seemeth the consideration is sufficient, and the breach of promise made thereupon, just cause of suit, especially the promising to pay at two daies, which implies, That in the interim the Plaintiff should forbear his Suit, which being found by Verdict,



dict, is a good consideration; And thereupon the Plaintiff had Judgment.

**A**fter the end of this Term two other new Serjeants were made, viz. Ayliff of *Lincolns-Inne*, and Robert Callice of *Greys-Inne*; their Writs were returnable *tres septimanas Pasche*, and they appeared in Chancery *quarto die post* the same return, and kept their Feasts at *Serjeants-Inne* in *Fleet-street*, and observed the same form in their presentation as was before, and gave Rings, *Quorum Inscriptio fuit, Regis Oracula Leges.*

### The Souldiers Case.

**M**emorandum, This Case by his Majesties command, was propounded to all the Judges, to be by them resolved; Whereas one had received presse-money, to serve the King in his warres, was enrolled, taken pay, and delivered amongst the other Souldiers to a Conductor, to be brought to the Sea-side, and did afterward withdraw himself, and run away without licence; Whether this departure be felony, &c. Upon conference and debate hereof, it was conceived by *Hutton, Yelverton, and my self*, That it was not felony, either by the Statutes of 7 Hen. 7. cap. 1. or by 3 Hen. 8. cap. 1. which are the sole materiall Statutes to this point, as it is resolved in *Coke 6. Rep. in the Case of Souldiers*, That those Statutes mention only departure from their Captain, who is a speciall named person, and of speciall note and place, and the Souldier who departs ought to be delivered unto him as his Captain, and he ought to be a Captain in warre; and a Conductor is such a person only, who is hired to guide them in the way, or part of the way to their Captain, and such Conductors are new Officers; for in ancient time Souldiers were taken and pressed by the Captains themselves; Therefore this not being a departure from his Captain, is not felony. But it was resolved by *Hide and Richardson* chief-Justices, *Walter* chief-Baron, *Doderidge, Harvie, Jones* and *Whitlock* Justices, and *Denham* and *Trevor* Barons of the Exchequer, That such departure without licence from his Conductor, was felony; for they held, That a Conductor is a Captain within the intention and meaning of the Statutes of 7 Hen. 7. & 3 Hen. 8. which Statutes although they be penall, yet being made for the publique Service, and good of the King and Realm, may very well be taken liberally, according to the Intent of the Makers; for a Captain is but a Conductor, a Leader, a Chieftain, and so is a Conductor, for he is one to command and lead them the way they be to goe; and the Statute of 7 Hen. 7. doth not speak of Captains, but of Lieutenants, which in common acceptation is somewhat more than a Captain; and yet no doubt but a Captain is within the said Statute.

Statute, and by the same reason, a Conductor, who is somewhat less than a Captain, may be a Captain, within the Statute of 3 Hen. 8. which speaks of Captains and petty Captains, and a Conductor is a petit Captain; *Conductor, dicitur à conducendo*, which is to hire or press, or to guide, direct, or goe along together in the way, and *Conductores militum* are Pressors of Souldiers, therefore a Conductor is a Captain, within these Statutes, and a departure from him without licence is felony. Another point was moved, How this felony, and before whom it should be tried? because it is a new Law, which makes a new felony, and it appoints that it ought be tryed before the Justices of Peace at their Sessions: Whereupon a doubt arose, Whether Justices of Assise, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer may by their Commission trie it or not? And herein was not any Resolution given, but the greater opinion was, That the Justices of Oyer and Terminer may try it by their Commission.

**Termino**





Termo Trinitatis, anno tertio *Caroli* Regis.  
in Communi Banco. M

*Wilcocks versus Bradell.*

**P**rohibition, by Wilcocks against Jane Bradell the wife of John Bradell, Principall of St. Marie Hall in Oxford and Christian the Daughter of the said John Bradell, to stay their Suits in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of Oxford; for that whereas Jane Bradell had libelled against him in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of Oxford, for calling her Bawd and old Bawd (which is termed the Action of Injury, and Christian, for these words, scurvy Whore and Jade, and that he did strike her: for staying of these Suits, Sentence being given against him in both, Wilcocks prays to have severall Prohibitions; And now the Agent for the University, moved for a consultation, and shewed the Charters of the University anno 14 Regis Rich. 2. & anno 14 Reg. Hen. 8. whereby is granted unto them, That they may inquire of all Trespasses, Injuries, and of all Pleas and Quarrels, and of all other Crimes and matters (except Pleas of Franktenement) where a Scholar or their Servants or Ministers sunt una partium, & cognitionem, & correctionem inde habeant. secundum eorum Statuta, vel consuetudines, vel secundum legem Regni nostri *Anglie*, ad voluntatem Cancellarii; Ita quod Iusticiarii de Banco Regis, sive de Communi Banco, vel Iusticiarii de Assisis non se intromittant. Et si iidem Iusticiarii inquirere, seu aliquo modo cognoscere, seu intromittere perstrinxerint; tunc super certificationem, notificationem, seu significationem Cancellarii Universitatis, seu ejus Commissarii Inquisitionem, seu cognitionem hujusmodi supersedeant, nec partes ad respondendum coram eis ponant, sed pars illa coram Cancellario, seu Commissario suo solummodo castigatur & puniatur in forma prædicta; And that these Charters were confirmed by Act of Parliament anno 13 Reginae Elizab. (and so were recited verbatim in the Act) And because Wilcocks was a Scholar, and Master of Arts of the said University, it was prayed that the cause might be remanded; and it was much debated at the Barre and Bench, for that the Parties Plaintiffs were women, which were not any persons privileged there, and the Defendant who is the Scholar doth not desire that privilege, but would oppose it, and prayeth these Prohibitions; but the Court agreed, for as much as the Charters are, That the University shall have consueance of those Pleas, where

where una pars est Scholaris : and so the Plaintiffs being thereby enforced to sue there, therefore the Cause should be remanded.

Jeromes Case.

**M**emorandum, this Term, because one Jerome an Attorney had prosecuted three several Actions of Debt, every of them being above the summe of *fourty pounds*, and so fineable to the King, and procured Judgements to be entred upon them, no originall Writs being sued forth, he himself having received the charges for suing the Originalls, as well for the Fine to the King, as for the said Writs, (as he himself confessed upon his examination : ) And because it was done voluntarily, in deceipt of the King for his Fines, and against his Oath as Attorney, That he should not practise any deceipt, it was ordered, That he should be put out of the Roll of Attorneys, & be cast over the Barre and committed to the Fleet, but no fine was imposed upon him, *quia pauper*, vide 20 Hen. 6. fol. 37. where is the like Judgement, and it was forthwith put in execution accordingly, and a President was shewn, which was entred in the Roll anno 30 Elizabeth. That one Osbaston an Attorney, for falsifying and forging a Writ of Captas, was ordered to be put out of the Roll, and cast over the Barre, and fined five pounds, and sworn never to practise after as Attorney, and to be brought to the Kings Bench Barre and Exchequer, that knowledge might be taken of him, That he was not to practise any longer as Attorney in those Courts.

Turner versus Palmer.

**Q**uare impedit ad presentandum ad Ecclesiam de Watton, and before apperance of the Defendant, it was moved, That the writ might be amended; for his title of presentation is to the Vicaridge of the said Church, and not to the Parsonage; and because it was in a writ originall and in point of substance, the Court much doubted whether it should be amended; for it is clear the writ was mistaken, for the words ad presentandum ad Ecclesiam alwaies intend right of Advowson of the Parsonage, but when the title is to the Vicaridge only, there is a special writ ad presentandum ad Vicariam, Fisheror. Nat. Brev. fol. 32. & 15 Eliz. Dy. 323. And although Gay the Attorney gave a note to the Cursitor of the Chancery to draw a writ ad presentandum ad Vicariam Ecclesie de Watton, and this mispision was made by his Clerks direction to the Cursitor, yet because it is a peremptory Action in a Quare impedit, the six Moneths being passed, the party being a Purchasor of the Advowson, and that mispision happened by the fault of the Clerk, who did not pursue his direction, it was ordered that it should be amended, and the Cursitor being present in Court, was appointed to amend it.



Whiteacres *versus* Hamkinson, Hilary, 2 Caroli Rot.

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation, with condition to pay 100 l. The Defendant pleads, That one John Woodcock was bound with him jointly and severally in the said Bond, and that the Plaintiff recovered against him, and had him in execution upon a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and that such a Sheriff libere ad voluntarie permitted him to goe at large, Et hoc, &c. It was hereupon demurred, and being moved without argument, adjudged for the Plaintiff; for an Execution against one is no Barre, but that he may sue the other; for execution without satisfaction is not any Barre; and although he escaped by the voluntary permission of the Sheriff, as is pleaded, so as the Plaintiff is intitled to an Action against the Sheriff, yet that shall not deprive him of his remedy against the other Obligor; but if he had pleaded, that the Sheriff suffered him to goe at large by the licence or command of the Plaintiff, it had been a discharge and might have been pleaded in Barre, Vid. Coke lib. fol. 87. 33 Elizab. betwixt Lynacre and Rodes.

Thorowgood and Jaques *versus* Collins.

**T**Respals. Upon Demurrer the Case was, That one Dobson devised the Land in question to the two Plaintiffs, and to four other persons habend. to them, their Heirs and Assignes in perpetuum, & quod eorum omnes haberent æqualem & consimilem partem, Anglicè, part and part-like, and every of them to have as much as the other; and whether this were a Joynttenancy or Tenancy in common, was the question? for the Defendant claimed by devise under one of the Devises, and without argument it was adjudged, That by reason of these words, part and part like, and being devised to them, their Heirs and Assignes, and being in a will, it was a Tenancy in common, and not a Joynttenancy, and that the Defendant had good title; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Eve *versus* Wright, Hilary 1 Car. Rot. 732.

**R**Eplevin. The Defendant made conscience as Baylit to the Lord Peters, because the Lord Peters was seized in fee of the Manor of Writtle, and he and all those whose Estate, &c. have had within the said Manor a Let of all the Resiants in Writtle semel in anno, viz. upon the Monday next after the Feast of Pentecost tenendum, and all Amercements in that Let, for not coming, and that the Plaintiff was amerced, and for the said Amercement the distress was taken, and issue being joyned upon this prescription, the Jury at the Barre found this speciall Verdict, viz. That the Lord Peters, and all they whose Estates, &c. have had a

Let, &c. verbatim ut supra; But further they finde, That the Warden and Scholars of New-Colledge in Oxford are seized in fee of the Manor of the Rectory of Writtle, called Romans-tee in Writtle; and that they and all those to whom, &c. have had a view of Frank-pledge of all the Inhabitants and Residents within the said Manor called Romans-fee, *semel in anno, in Festo communis morationis Pauli tenendum, secundum antiquam consuetudinem ibidem*, as to their Manor of Romans belonging; And that the Plaintiff was a Resident within the said Manor; and if *super totam materiam, &c.* So the point intended was, Because the Plaintiff was a Resident within the Let of the Colledge, whether he may be said a Resident within another Let, and so chargeable to two Lets? and whether one may have a grand Let of all the Inhabitants within a Vill, and another may have an inferior Let of some of the Inhabitants within the same Vill, so as they shall be subject to two Lets was the Question? But all the Court, upon the opening of that Verdict, held, That forasmuch as the Verdict hath found the Issue verbatim, to be precisely for the Abowant, as he pleaded. The finding of the other matter after, is not materiall, but idle; and Judgement to be given for the Abowant. So the matter in Law was never debated by the Justices, Vid. 13 Ed. 3. Let 7. 21 Ed. 3. 3. 18 Hen. 6. 12. book of Entries 506. Mich. 18 Jacobi in the Kings Bench, betwixt Cook and Stubbs.

Chapman *versus* Chapman, in the Exchequer Chamber.  
Tinn. 2 Car. Rot. 483.

**E**RROR, in the Exchequer Chamber, of a Judgement in Debt in the Kings-Bench, upon an Obligation of 200 l. conditioned, That if the Obligor should at all times well and truly pay, perform, and keep all and singular the Rents, Covenants, Grants, Articles, Payments and Agreements, which on his part are and ought to be performed, comprised in such an Indenture of Lease, &c. That then, &c. the Defendant pleaded generally performance of all Covenants, &c. The Plaintiff replies and shews a breach for not payment of the rent at such a time, but doth not shew any demand of that rent, and thereupon the Defendant demurred, and it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; and now the Defendant assigneth for Error, That for as much as the condition of the Bond is general, for the performance of all the Covenants, and not particularized for the payment of the rent, the rent is not payable without demand, and therefore the breach was not well assigned; and for that the Book of 14 Ed. 4. 4. & 22 Hen. 6. 52. were cited, but all the Justices and Barons held, That the Judgement is well given; for he pleading performance of the payments, covenants and agreements, it shall be intended he had really performed them, & so had paid all the rents; and when the Plaintiff replies, That he hath not paid such a rent, he needs not alledge a demand, for the Defendant may not say

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Sanctuary 130



say it was not demanded, for then it should be a departure from his Plea; wherefore they held the Replication was good, and yet the Obligation being generall for performance of Covenants, doth not alter the nature of the Debt, but that it ought to be demanded; and upon this reason a Case was cited, which was Patch. 40 Eliz. Reg. 106. betwixt Specot and Shepers in the Common Bench; and the Judgement was affirmed.

*Rolte versus Sharp, in the Exchequer Chamber.*

**E**RROr, in the Exchequer Chamber, of a Judgement given in an Assumpsit in the Kings Bench, where the Plaintiff declared; That he at the request of A. S. made a Gown and Petticoat for the said A. S. which lay by him, because they were not paid for; That the Defendant, in consideration the Plaintiff would deliver to the said A. S. the said Gown and Petticoat, assumed & promised to the Plaintiff, That he would pay as much as the Gown and Petticoat were reasonably worth, alledging in fact, That he upon that promise delivered the said Gown and Petticoat to the said A. S. and that then it was reasonably worth fifteen pounds, and that he had requested the Defendant to pay it, and he had not paid it. The Defendant pleads Non Assumpsit, and found against him, and Judgement for the Plaintiff: And now Error assigned, That the Declaration is insufficient, Because it is alledged he promised to pay, and he doth not say to whom he should pay it, so it is uncertain unto whom the payment should be made. Secondly, There is not any consideration for the Defendant to be charged, for he hath not any benefit by the delivery to A. S. Thirdly, He doth not alledge, That he delivered them to A. S. to her own proper use, and then the delivery to her is not materiall. Fourthly, The promise to pay for them tantum quantum, &c. is insufficient. But all the Justices held That the Declaration is good; for as to the first, That he promised to the Plaintiff to pay, although he doth not say to whom he should pay, it is good enough; for it shall be intended to the Plaintiff, and to pay to another is idle; for the Plaintiff made the Cloaths, and the promise was to him to pay, therefore it shall be intended to be paid unto him, as in 4 Ed. 4. Obligation solvendum to the Obligor, is idle, and shall be in Law a good Obligation to the Oblige. To the second, That the consideration is good, for the delivery of those Garments out of his hands at the Defendants request, is a good and valuable consideration. To the third, That the delivery to A. S. at his request, is a very good consideration. To the fourth, It is the usuall way to lay down uncertainty, viz. That he should pay for it tantum quantum meruit, &c. and then to averre what it is reasonably worth; which being the common course, and alwayes allowed, Judgement was therefore affirmed.

*Purcale versus Jegon*, in the Exchequer.

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of 200 l. conditioned for the payment of 100 l. upon the one and thirtieth day of September following. The Defendant pleaded payment the said one and thirtieth day, according to the condition of the Bond; and Issue thereupon, and found that he did not pay, and costs and damages assessed, and Judgment given for the Plaintiff, And Error brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Error assigned, Because the Verdict being upon the payment on the one and thirtieth day of September is an idle and void Issue and so a void Verdict; and then the Judgment being given upon the Verdict, is ill; but the Plea of the Defendant is ill, and Judgment ought to have been given upon that, and not upon the Verdict: Sed non allocatur; For there being no such day as the one and thirtieth day of September, and the Jury finding that the money was not paid upon that day, nor any time before, they finde in effect it was never paid, which is a good Verdict, and Judgment well given thereupon; And therefore Judgment was affirmed.

**Termino**



Termينو Michaelis, anno tertio. Caroli Regis.  
in Banco Regis.

Claphams Case.

**N** Ote upon information to the Court, That an Habeas corpus being awarded to the Court of Guilford in Surrey, to remove a Cause there depending, they notwithstanding proceeded. Upon examination it appeared, That the writ was delivered after the issue joined in debt, viz. per vias pleaded, and That the issue was joined more than six weeks after the Action brought, so as by the Statute of 21 Jacobi cap. the Judge might refuse. It was resolved by all the Court, because it was in an action of Debt upon an Obligation of 200 l. not made within that Will, That the Statute doth not extend to this Case: for that provides against the removing by Habeas corpus, such Actions only where the cause of Suit is properly arising within the Will. Secondly, for as much as the proceedings were before one who was Common-Clerk and Attorney of the Common-Bench, and not an utter Barrister (as he ought to be by an express proviso in the Statute, and such utter Barrister ought to be there present, and cannot have a Deputy, but such one as is an utter Barrister and present at the Trial) It was resolved, That the said proceedings were ill, and not warranted by the Statute, and their proceedings after an Habeas Corpus to Trial and Judgement, were also void: whereupon a Superfediwas was awarded; And the Judges of the Kings Bench, being informed thereof, agreed, That their course in the Kings Bench was to disallow proceedings in an inferiour Court, after an Habeas corpus delivered, unless it were a cause arising in the Will or Coverture.

Oxford *versus* Rivett, Trin. 3 Car. rot, 1684.

**S** Cire facias against Katherine Rivett, Administratrix of John Rivett, upon a Judgement against the Defendant, an Administratrix, for a debt due by the Intestate. The Defendant pleaded, That the Intestate made his will, and thereby constituted Edward Rivett his Son, within age, his Executor, and that Administration was committed unto her durante minore etate, and that he upon such a day attained the age of seven years, and then refused to be Executor, and the administration was committed to Sir Hugh Wirrell, and that at the time that Edward Rivett came to

to the age of seventeen years, she had fully administered all the Estate which came unto her hands, &c. The Plaintiff replies, That at the time the said Edward came to his full age, devastavit diversa bona of the Intestates, unde satisfacisse potuit to him his due debt. The Defendant rejoyns, quod ipsa non devastavit aliqua bonorum, &c. & de hoc ponit, &c. & prædictus querens similiter; and upon this it was tried, and found for the Defendant, and now alledged in arrest of Judgement, That here is not any issue joyned, and therefore a Nil-tyrall not ayded by any Statute; for in the replication he doth not alledge, That Katherina devastavit, but that devastavit; and Katherina is not named, but by a Parenthesis; but Richardson, Hutton and Havie conceived it should be construed, That Katherina devastavit; for she was the Administratrix, and the other, by intendment, could not make the devastation. And the Replication is, That devastavit diversa bona; unde satisfacisse potuit the Plaintiff of his debt, which is a strong intendment that she devastavit; and it shall be a good intendment to aid it after Verdict. And she in the Rejoinder saith, Quod ipsa Katherina non devastavit; & de hoc ponit se super patriam, & querens similiter: And hereupon a Verdict was given, which the Plaintiff shall not avoid by an exception, to his own replication. But Yelverton and I held, That an intendment shall not make a replication good, and an issue cannot be joyned, but where there is a direct affirmative and negative; but here is no direct affirmative quod devastavit; And the Court shall not intend it to be Katherine, more than another; and it may be that Edward Riven the Executor non devastavit: But, quacunque via data, the Court, by intendment, shall not aid it; where there is no issue joyned; and the Verdict cannot help it. Vide resid. postea 93.

Fawkeners versus Bellingham. Mich. 22 Jac. rot. 490. Suffex.

94  
**R** Eplevin, of the taking of three Oxen, upon the third day of September, anno vicesimo Jacobi Regis, apud East-Greensted, in a place called Horseshoe-Meadow: The Defendant makes conscience, as Bayliffe to Sir Henry Compton and John Blund, for that the place where, was ten acres of Meadow, quodque diu ante tempus quo, &c. ultimus Presbyter celebrando divina in Ecclesia de East-Greensted, was seized in fee of a Messuage called Boyles, and of one hundred acres of Land, forty acres of Meadow, and thirty acres of Pasture in East-Greensted aforesaid, whereof the place where, time whereof, &c. and of all the time, &c. was parcell in jure presbyteratus sui, and held them of the Lord Windsor and John Sherrey, as of their Manor of Bramblerton in the County of Suffex, by fealty and rent of eighteen shillings and four broad arrows annually at Michaelmas, to be paid, and suit of Court and Heriot. Of which Services the said Lord Windsor and John Sherry were seized, by the hands of the said last Presbyter,



as by the hands of their *Veray tenant*, and being thereof so seized; the said last *Presbyter* continued his possession, untill the Statute primo Ed. 6. cap. 14. of Chantries, and shews the Statute with the saving of all Rents, Suits, and Services; whereby the King was seized in fee of the Tenements unde, &c. and that the said King anno quarto Regni sui granted them to Thomas Keye and others, whose Estate one John Cornford now hath; and that the said Lord Windsor and John Sherrey were seized in fee of the said Manor of Bramblerton, before the said Statute and after; And that after the said Statute, viz. in anno quinto Regine Eliz. they infeoffed one Pickering of the said Manor and Rent, and so by divers mean conveyances the same Manor came to the hands of the said Sir Henry Compton and John Blund, in anno 15 Jacobi, and for the rent of eighteen shillings for one year behinde, at Michaelmas anno 20 Jacobi, he made conveyance as Bayliff to them, as in land chargeable to their distress, for the said rent in forma prædicta and averrs, That *Presbyteratus prædictus* fuit in esse within five years before the Statute of primo Edv. sexti, and makes divers other averments, That the Lands were within the Statute, and that they were within the saving of the Statute. The Plaintiff in barre of the conveyance pleads protestando, That the said Priest non tenuit and protestando to all the mean conveyances, pro placito dicit, That neither the said Sir Henry Compton and the said John Blund, nec aliquis alius, whose Estate they have in the said Manor, were seized of the said rent within forty years ante tempus quo, &c. and thereupon it was demurred, and this Case was oftentimes argued at the Barre and Bench: The sole question was, whether this rent be within the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. of Limitations? for if it be, then no seisin being had within forty years (as is confessed by the Demurrer) he is to be barred of that conveyance; and it was argued by Yelverton, Hutton, and Richardson for the Defendant, That although it be a rent within the words of the Statute, yet it is out of the intent of the Statute; for the Statute extends only to rents services, and rents by prescription, but rents which begun by Deed within time of memory, or were created quasi by an Act of Parliament (and so their beginning known) are out of the intent of the Statute; for that intended only such rents, whereof seisin ought to be alledged in an Abowry, and being alledged shall binde the party, unless there be a Travers; and when seisin is alledged, it is but formall, and not the substance, as it is where an Abowry is made of a Rent created by Deed, or reserved by Grant within time of memory, although the seisin be there alledged, yet it is not traversable, but the Deed only which is the Title, as it is held Coke 8. Rep. fol. 64. *Sir William Fosters Case*, and 10. Rep. fol. 108 *Loseilds Case*. So rent created or made by Act of Parliament, the beginning thereof being by the Act, that is his Title, and the seisin is not materiall; and although the said rent were a rent-service, yet by the construction of the Act of primo Edv. sexti, it is

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turned into a Rent-seck, and the beginning of that turning being known, it is therefore as a Rent created by Parliament, and Yelverton and Hutton called it a Rent coming out of the womb of the Parliament, and therefore no time to have seisin thereof within forty years, for the Statute preserves it unto him; and as he hath loss thereby as Lord, That he cannot have Escheats and other profits which a Lord hath, so hath he benefit, that laches of time or seisin, although an hundred or two hundred years shall not prejudice him, and therefore compared it to the Case of a Rent-charge by Dæd, or a Rent granted upon equality of partition, in an Abowry for them; although seisin be alledged, yet it is not material nor traversable, nor is it of necessity to alledge it; And this Statute of primo Ed. 6. taking away the Signiory, the Rent which is the fruit ought to be construed as liberally and beneficially as may be, and this Abowry is grounded upon the Statute of primo Edwardi sexti, which he shewes in his Abowry, and therefore is out of the Statute of Limitations, which extend to Abowries at the common Law: But they agreed, That it is the same Rent in estate as it was before (viz:) if it were an Estate for life the remainder over, so it shall be now; and if it were descendable on the part of the Mother, so it shall now descend in the same manner: But it is altered in quality, for it is turned into a Rent-seck, and the beginning thereof being known, is therefore out of the Statute, id est, out of the intent of the Statute, although not out of the words, and compared it to the Case where confirmation is within time of memory, to hold by ten shillings rent whereas before he held by twenty shillings rent: Although there were not any seisin of this rent within forty years, yet it is out of the Statute, as if Judgement be in a per quæ servitia, such Rent is out of the Statute, because there is a Record thereof; so for as much as this Rent is turned into a Rent-seck by the Parliament, it is out of the Statute; But it was argued by Harvie and my self to the contrary, That this is within the Statute, for the Statute extends to all Rents, Suits and Services, so it is within the words, and we also conceived it to be within the intent, for although it be a new Rent-seck, and was before a Rent-service, and the time of the alteration thereof is known, yet because the beginning of the creation of this Rent is unknown, and it is the same Rent it was before (for it is parcell of the Manor as before) as 31. Alif. fol. 23. which proves that it is an ancient Rent, time whereof memory, &c. And also the seisin before it was turned into a Rent-seck, is sufficient to have an Affise, as Coke Rep. fol. 9. Bevell's Case; and therefore the Rent being an ancient Rent is distrainable of common right, and that this is not a new Rent made or created by the Statute of primo Ed. 6. appears by this, because the Statute takes only all ancient Rents, &c. and by constitution of Law this shall be taken to be and saved to the Lord as the Rent-seck, because the King cannot be a Tenant nor hold of any, as the Tenant before did, Vid.



14 Eliz. Dyer 313. Coke 1. Rep. fol. 47. and this Rent is not as a Rent given by the Statute, for a saving in an Act of Parliament is no giving of any new thing, unless in some speciall case, being a saving of that which was in esse before, and it is quasi an Exception or Forfeiture out of the Statute, as it is held in Plowd. Comm. 563. 35 Hen. 6. 34. 26. Assises fol. 66. 8 Ed. 3. 67. 9 Ed. 3. 27 Hen. 8. Title Parliaments 77. So this saving being general doth not give this rent, but is a saving of it out of the Statute; where otherwise it would have been extinguished and lost; for every one is intended to give all their rights in such lands or rents issuing out of the same, but only such as are saved thereby: So the Statute doth not give nor make any new thing by the saving, but saves that which before was in being, and so it is the same rent: And this is proved by the averment, That he had such rent before: So it is not to be compared to a rent made or created by a Deed or Record, within time of memory; for this is a rent, whereof the beginning is not known, and therefore of necessity seisin must be alledged thereof in an Abowry; And this seisin is alwaies traversable, for in an Abowry the seisin is the principall matter which ought to be alledged, and it shall be traversed, as it is held in 22 Hen. 6. Cok. 9. Rep. fol. 34. Bucknalls Case, 27 Hen. 8. fol. 4. & 20. 34 Hen. 8. averment 113 and seisin alledged ought to be confessed and avoided, as by coercion of distress, or traversed, and a traverser shall never be of a seisin generally, but ever of a seisin within time of limitation, as the Books be Dy. 107. 315. Cok. 8. Rep. fol. 64. Warrins Case cited in Fosters Case, 10 Hen. 6. 6 Keilw. 13 Hen. 7. fol. 31. 21 Hen. 7. 72. Dyer 330. And whereas it was affirmed, That seisin should not be alledged or traversed, because the Rent is changed within time of memory; that cannot be a reason, for then when the Lord purchaseth the Tenancy or *Mesnalty*, he shall have a surplussage of the Services, which are notwithstanding distrainable of common right as the Book 2 Ed. 3. Extinguishment 1. 20 Ed. 3. Avowry 126. and therefore it is against Law, That the Lord should be bound in that case, to any time of seisin; And this Statute of Limitations is favourably to be expounded, to repress the mischiefs, and not be enlarged in time further than the Statute appoints, as Plowd. Comm. fol. 371. per Carlin. in Cases of Fines, which is the reason there given, That Copyholds are within that Statute, and it being within the mischief and remedy intended by the Statute, ought to be construed according to the Rules in Coke 3. Rep. fol. 7. Heydons Case, wherefore they concluded for the Plaintiff; But by reason of the opinion of the other three Justices, Judgement was given for the Defendant: But afterwards a writ of Error being brought in the Kings Bench upon the point in Law, the Judgement was reversed. Quod vide postea pag. 214.

**M**emorandum, In the last Vacation, one, Serbant to Serjeant Headly usually attending on him, was arrested upon a Process out of the Court of the Marshalsey, and thereupon obtained a writ of privilege out of this Court, reciting, That Serjeants at the Law which are attending this Court, and their Serbants ordinarily waiting upon them, ought to enjoy the privilege, to be sued in this Court; which being delibered to the Steward of the said Court, he would not allow thereof, supposing Serjeants at Law ought not to have such privilege, for them and their Serbants, and that he might not be sued by Bill filed against him, as 11 Hen. 6. 8. Dy. 24. Book of Entries 430. 431. And now this matter was moved to this Court, That they ought to have the privilege, for they are properly attendant at this Barre, and none others are admitted to practise here; and although peradventure it may be doubted, whether he may be sued by Bill filed, because there cannot be a *fore-judger* against him, yet he may be sued here by original: and presidents were shewen, one where Martyn Serjeant was arrested in London, at the Suit of the Bishop of Winchester, and at the Suit of others, and had a writ of privilege reciting, That Serjeants at the Law were to be attendant to the said Court, *ex officio plus quam alibi*, and that their service was necessary at this Barre, and therefore commanded them to surcease, and to prosecute their Suits in the Common-Bench; whereupon it was allowed, and the party discharged of the Suit in the Court of Marshalsey. A Copy of the Record and writ produced, was as followeth.

Rex Majori & Vicecomitibus London, &c. cum omnes & singuli de Curia nostra de Banco, in veniendo versus Curiam nostram, ibidem morando & exinde versus propria rediundo sub protectione nostra esse debeant, & a totis temporibus retroactis consueverunt, Juri convenit ipsis, & quibus in eadem Curia, Nos de nostris Legibus, conservare dignemur exhiberetur pro eisdem nostrum privilegium specialius protegi quierius defendere. Nalli liceat Judici seculari placita versus eos mota, nisi in feloniarum Appelorum, vel liberitene mentis causis alibi, quam in Banco predicto cognoscere vel tenere; Quidam tamen Henricus Episcopus Wintonia, & Johannes Podridge Curie nostre predictae privilegia, nescientes, nec ingendo, nec indigendo Ministerium Johannis M. servientis ad legem: Qui ex officio incumbit in Curia illa potius quam in alia ministrare, presertim cum eadem Curia ulterius gradus personarum, quam servientes ad legem non permittit, diversas debitorum querelas (viz.) predictus Episcopus unam super demandum 100 l. & predictus Johannes Podridge alteram super demandum de 12 l. versus ipsum Johannem M. &c. coram vobis Prefatis Majori tenendas affirmarent, & per certa bona sua per Ministros vestros attachiari, contra predictae Curie nostre privilegium, minus debite procurarent. Vosque prefatus Major querelas predictas coram vobis in Curia vestra circiter predictas summas persistitis terminand. prout ex ipsius J. M. querela accipimus, unde nobis



bis supplicavit sibi per nos de remedio provideri; Et quia eidem J. M. fieri quod est justum, & libertati & privilegio Curie nostre predictae inviolabiliter observari volumus, vobis precipimus, quod vos prefatus Major si querelas predictas, vel earundem alteram sumpseritis, alioquin vos prefati Vicecomites de placitis supersedeatis, querela vel earundem alteram coram vobis, & quemlibet vestrum de placitis illis & aliis quibuscunque versus prefatum J. M. quocunque nomine censeatur, coram vobis sedente Curia nostra de Banco predicta, moris, vel movandis supersedeatis omnino. Test. &c. **Note this very well. That Serjeants only shall attend at the Common-Bench; and shall be impleaded there, and not elsewhere.**

**M**emorandum, That George Vernon a Reader of the Inner-Temple, received in the time of the last long Vacation a Writ to be Serjeant, returnable *Mense Michaelis*, and hereupon he appeared upon the last day of October, which was the *quarta die post*, in Chancery, yet the Prothonotarie said, That he might have appeared there the first day, or any day before the fourth day; and being sworn in Chancery, he had afterward day given him to appear in the Common-Bench, untill the eighth of November, at which day he came in the Morning to *Serjeants-Inne in Fleetstreet*, accompanied with the Benchers, and others of the Society of the Inner-Temple; and there, before the Justices of the same House, and the Lord Richardson chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, the other Justices of *Serjeants-Inne in Chancery Lane*, not being present, he went in attended with the Warden of the Fleet and the Usher of the Exchequer, and there, without any speech, made (as the usual course is by chief-Justice) he recited his *Count*, and after demanded of the Oyer of the Writ by one of the Serjeants, and the Writ read by the chief Prothonotary, and *Defence* made by another Serjeant, he knelt; and his Coyse and Hood were pulled, and he dismissed, and afterwards the same day went to the Common-Bench, and was there presented by two of the Kings ancient Serjeants, and then recited his *Count*, and *Defence* was made, and the Writ read, and he placed in his place of puisny-Serjeant. Mr. George Wilde one of the utter Bailiffs of the Inner-Temple, delivered Rings for him with this Inscription, *Rex legis Regniq; Patronus*, and afterwards, upon the seventeenth day of November the same Term, he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Mr. Brownlow chief Prothonotary, shewed unto the Court presents Mich. sexto Jacobi Regis rot. 1001. Lovelace *vs* Cockett.

**D**ebt upon a Bond. The Defendant pleaded acceptance of another Bond in discharge of the Obligation aforesaid, and ruled by the Court to be ill; and Mich. 2 Jacobi rot. 3272. Debt

by Branthawte against Cornwallis: He pleaded acceptance of a Statute-staple after the day of payment, and no Plea. And Trin. 41 Eliz. rot. 1409. Maynard verus Crick. Debt upon a Bond. The Defendant pleaded acceptance of another Bond in satisfaction of the first Obligation, and it was ruled by the Court to be no good Plea. And Trin. 14 Jac. rot. 734. Oliver verus Lease Debt upon a single Bill. The Defendant pleaded, That he infeoffed the Plaintiff of such land in discharge of the said Bill, which he accepted, and it was held to be an ill Plea. Vid. 4. Hen. 8. Dyer 14. 22 H. 4. 23.

Young *versus* Young.

**F**ormdon in descender. After Judgement upon a Verdict, the Record being removed by a writ of Error, it was moved to have it amended in the Philizers Roll, viz. whereas the Defendant was admitted before Justice Jones, Pasch. 22 Jacobi, being then Justice of the Common-Bench, to prosecute in omnibus Actionibus, and this was entered in the Plea Roll, and viewing the Roll, 'twas quod concessum est per Curiam, That the Defendant by such a one, his Gardian should prosecute, &c. and so it is entered in the Remembrance. And the Philizers Roll is, That John Young by J. S. his Gardian ad hoc admissus per Curiam obtulit se quarto die, &c. But there was no entry in the Philizers Roll (as it is usually in such cases) quod concessum est per Curiam, quod petens sequatur per J. S. his Gardian; whether this may be amended and inserted, was the question? and all the Court held it might well be amended, notwithstanding the writ of Error brought and the Record removed; because it appears by the Note under Justice Jones hand, That he admitted the Gardian ad prosequendum, and by the feberall entries it appears, That he sued by his Gardian, and the entry in the Roll in the Philizers Office, is quod obtulit se; so the admittance of the Gardian appearing to be before the Obtulit, it is the omission of the Clerk, or rather the act of the Court, which did not cause it to be entered in the Philizers Roll; it ought not therefore to prejudice the party, no more than the not entering of a Warrant of Attorny, when it appears he hath a sufficient Warrant of Attorny, which hath oftentimes been used to be entered upon examination of the truth, although a writ of Error be then brought; wherefore by the rule of the Court it was ordered to be amended, but some doubt was made, whether admittance to sue by Gardian, where it ought to be by *prochein amic* be good, as it is in Fitz. Nar. brev. 27. but the Court delivered no opinion therein, because there were many presidents, that such entries had been made both wayes.



## Kirtons Case, in the Court of Wards.

**N**Ote upon an Assembly of all the Justices and Barons in Serjeants-Inne in Fleetstreet. The Case was propounded before them by Hide chief Justice, which had been argued before the two chief Justices and chief Baron, being the Case of one Kirton referred unto them out of the Court of Wards. A man morgageth upon condition, That if he or his Heirs repay 100 l. at such a Day, he shall re-enter: He dies leaving issue a Daughter only, his wife being *privement esponsée* with a Son, the Daughter and Heir at the day payes the 100 l. and afterwards the Sonne is born; whether the Son shall enter upon the Sister, or if she shall retain it for ever, was the question? *Mid. Coke 1. Rep. fol. 99. Shelleys Case,* That the Daughter which paid the money shall retain it; for *qui sentitonus leñure debet & commodum*, and 9 H. 7. 21. by Wood, That if the Daughter enter for a condition broken, and afterward a Son is born, the Son shall not take advantage, &c. because he hath not any right at the time of his entry, and it was held by Hide chief Justice, Walter chief Baron, Denham, Hutton, Whitlock, Harvie, Yelverton, and my Self, That the Sister shall retain it against the Son born, after performance of the condition; For in as much as she paid the money (and if she had not paid it, the land had been lost) if she could not retain the land against the Son, she hath no remedy for the money, and by payment thereof she hath gained the land; and is in, as a purchaser, although she were entitled thereto by the condition, and as Heir, and she shall retain it as she shall the *Requisit* of a Woman, and as land gained by her vigilancy; for otherwise it should be lost to both, and she should lose both land and money; therefore the Law wills, That she shall retain the land. But Richardson chief Justice of the Common Bench, and Dodderidge held strongly the contrary, because she hath it as Heir, and then the nearer Heir being born shall defeat it; And it was in her a voluntary act to pay the money, which she might well have omitted, and she paid it of her own head, and at her own peril; John and Trevor puisny Barons doubted thereof, and would not deliver any opinion, but rather inclined that the Son should have it.

**E**LECTIONS firmæ upon a *Literæ de Penſuage* in Oxon. The Defendant being Chancellor of Glocester Hall in Oxford, pretended, That he being a Scholar in Oxford, had a privileged person, ought to be tried before the Vice-Chancellor in Oxford, according to their course of proceedings there; *Res ad unum morem Universitatis*, and according to the Charters granted to the Universities in anno 3. Rich. 1. & anno 14. Henr. 3. and confirmed by Parliament

ment anno 13 Eliz. Regin. wherefore he prayed there might be a stay of the proceedings in this Court, and shews their Charters, That they had consuſance of all Suits, Contracts, Cobenants, Quarrels, (except conſetning freehold) and this being a personall Action, they ought to have consuſance thereof; and Dampfort for the Univerſity shewed an ancient Record in this Court, in anno 22 Edwardi primi, where a Plea of Cobenant was brought in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, by reason of a Contract made before that time, wherein was granted unto them, That they should have consuſance of all Actions personall and Contracts; and this Cobenant in question was, That he should enjoy such an House in Oxford for a year; and because this Court of the Common-Bench had granted a Prohibition to stay the proceedings in the said Suit, being begun in the Court-Christian, before the Vice-Chancellor; The Record mentioned, That upon the shewing of this Charter, it appearing, the Action was brought only upon the Contract, and not pro Domibus, therefore a consultation was granted; and so it was prayed here, because this Action was but personall, That they might have consuſance thereof; but all the Court denyed it, and affirmed that the Vice-Chancellor had not any Jurisdiction, nor might hold Plea thereof; for in this Action he shall recover possession, and shall have an Habere facias possessionem, and thereby he that hath a freehold may be put out of possession; and it is not like to the Record shewn; for there it is only an Action of Cobenant, wherein the Plaintiff shall recover damages only, and therefore reason to grant a Procedendo there; but here he shall recover possession, and therefore by their own rules they ought not to hold consuſance, nor have liberty to proceed in this case. Note that by this ancient Record, it appears what are the privileges of the said Univerſity; and the jurisdiction of this Court, to grant a Prohibition where they proceed in Court-Christian, in prejudice of the Common-Law; without resorting to the Chancery.

Whytmore *versus* Porter.

**S**ir William Whytmore and others, Executors of the Lady Craven, against Elizabeth Porter Executrix. In the Exchequer upon a speciall verdict, the Case was; The Defendant as Executrix de son tort demesne takes divers goods into her hands, to the value of 400 l. and sells them by the assent and direction of John Porter her Sonne, who afterwards takes letters of administration, and paid the just debts upon specialties, as farre as the goods of the Intestate amounted unto, as well to the value of the said 400 l. sold by his Mother, as of all the goods whereof the Intestate died possessed; and after that an Action of Debt was brought against the Feme, as Executrix de son tort demesne, who pleaded *pleinment administravit*; and upon evidence all this matter was disclosed, and whether she shall be chargeable or not, was the question?



question, and adjudged by all the Barons, who delibered their opinions seriatim, That she shall not be charged, but that the Plaintiff shall be barred; For this Action being brought after the administration committed, and when she was chargeable for those goods to the Administrator, and when the Administrator had fully satisfied in paying the Debts of the Intestate, as farre as all the goods of the Intestate amounted unto. It is not reason she should be charged against the Plaintiff, for then she should be double charged, viz. to the Administrator, and also to the Creditors; also it is not reason that more should be satisfied out of the goods of the Intestate unto the Creditors, than the goods of the Intestate amounted unto, and so much being satisfied by the Administrator, they should not have more; But if the Action had been brought against her before the Administrator had fully administered all in Debts, peradventure it might have been otherwise; For she having gained goods into her hands, is chargeable for them, as *Exceutrix de son tort de mesn*, untill she gives satisfaction for them to the true Administrator, or she herself satisfy for the true debt to the Valuer; Whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

*Kynaston versus Moore*, Hil. 2 Car. rot. 850.

**E**Rror in the Exchequer Chamber of a Judgement in the Kings Bench in Action *sur Trover* and *Conversion* of divers goods, & inter alia of 190 l. in pecuniis numeratis. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Verdict found for the Plaintiff, and intire damages given, Error was assigned, because *Trover* and *Conversion* cannot be of money out of a bag. But all the Justices and Barons agreed, That it well lies; For although it was alledged, That money lost cannot be known; and so whether it was the Plaintiffs money, whereof the *Trover* and *Conversion* was, as is the charge of this Action, yet the Court said, it being found by a Jury that he converted the Plaintiffs money (for the losing is but a surmise and not manifest all, for the Defendant may take it in the presence of the Plaintiff, or any other, who may give sufficient evidence, and although he take it as a Trespasser, yet the other may charge him in an Action upon the Case in a *Trover*, if he will) The Plaintiff had good cause of Action; wherefore the Judgement before well given was now affirmed, and the Justices and Barons said, That this Action lies as well of money out of bagge, as of corn which cannot be known.

*Young versus Pridd*, Hil. 2 Caroli, rot. 778.

in the Chequer Chamber.

**T**Respasse, For that the Defendant the fourth day of October anno 22 Jacobi Reg. assaulted betw. & male tractavit the wife of the Plaintiff, and carried her away with such his goods, and

Detained

Detained her for half a year per quod solamen & consortium que habere possidet with his said wife he lost, & alia enormia et iniuria ad damnum, &c. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement, Error was brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and assigned, That the Husband hath brought this Action for the battery of his wife, which he cannot doe without his wife, and hath recovered damages, for this Battery, and therefore the Judgement erroneous; but all the Justices and Barons held, That the Husband in this Action did not recover damages for the Battery of his wife, but for the loss which he had in wanting her company, and the per quod consortium amiss, and abduction of her is one intire conjoynded Act, and for that cause the damages were given, and for the Battery, true it is, That the wife ought to have joyned to recover damages, and this Verdict and Judgement doe not barre the wife, to have an Action after the death of her Husband for the Battery, or she may join with her Husband in another Action, and a precedent was shewn, Pasch. anno 17 Jacob. Reg. 10. 107. or 157, betwixt Hide and Seifor, where such an Action was brought verbatim, as this Action is in the Kings Bench, and recovered, and afterwards writ of Error was brought, and the Judgement affirmed, and so all the Justices and Barons here held; whereupon this Judgement was also affirmed.

More *versus* Hodges, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Kings Bench in Assumpsit after Verdict and Judgement, the Assumpsit being for the payment of a thousand pounds for a marriage portion, and Verdict for the Plaintiff upon non Assumpsit pleaded, and Judgement accordingly; the Error assigned was, That the Issue was joyned, Trinity anno secundo Caroli Reg. and the Venire facias bears date quarto die Maii, anno secundo Car. Reg. which was before the Issue joyned, so the Tryall thereupon was ill; and by a writ of Capias upon Diminution alledged, to reverse the writ of Venire facias and Distringas, whereupon the Tryall was had, they being certified, the writ was of the date of quarto Maii, which was in Easter Term, Sed non allocatur; for the Tryall upon the Distringas, and the Roll of awarding the Venire facias being good enough, the misdating of the Venire facias (which is a iudiciall process) is no cause to stop the Judgement, for it is but a misaling of the process at the most, and aided by the Statute of Jeofailes; and the Court intends that there was another Venire facias according to the Roll, and sublequent to the Issue, and so mentions the Roll, and the Distringas upon which writ the Tryall is by Nisi prius made long after the Issue, and therefore the Tryall is good, and shall be intended; That there was another Venire facias warranted by the Roll, and now wanting, and that this Venire facias now certified, is not the Venire facias, whereupon the Tryall was had, wherefore notwith-

and page 38



standing the Error assigned, it was held by all the Justices and Barons, That the Error was good, and aided by the Statute of Jeofayles. The second Error assigned was, Because upon the Venue inquisitum returned from London, where it ought to have been Attachiatus est. Sed non allocatur, because it was but matter of form, which shall not be prejudiciall after Verdict: whereupon the Judgement was affirmed. *Howell John. off. Thomas Trin. 1. Car. Rot. 158.* and in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**Rror, in the Exchequer Chamber, of a Judgement in the Kings Bench, in an Ejectment. The Error was assigned, because in the Bill the Plaintiff declares, upon a Lease for three years, but in the Return, whereupon the Issue is joyned, and in the Record of Nisi prius, it is upon a Lease for five years: And the Bill and Declaration varies, and diminution was alleged by the Plaintiff, and by Cerciorari the Bill was certified, That it was only for three years: And hereupon Error being assigned, the Defendant in the writ of Error, when the Plaintiff alleged diminution of the Bill, had thereupon another writ of Cerciorari, whereby the Bill was certified, wherein he declared upon a Lease for five years: So it well warrants the Declaration upon the Roll, and the Nisi prius: And which of these certificates should be allowed was the question? And it was held by all the Justices and Barons, That the second Certificate upon the diminution alleged by the Defendant in the writ of Error, should be received; for the Bill certified upon this intended the true Bill, for it warrants well the Declaration upon the Roll, and the Record of Nisi prius; and the other shall be intended a fictitious Bill, and not the true one, and the allegation of diminution by the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and procuring a Certificate shall not stop the Defendant, without assigning of Errors to allege a diminution, and from procuring the true Bill to be certified: So it is where the Plaintiff in a writ of Error alledgeth diminution, and procures an originall to be certified, which doth not warrant the Judgement. If in truth there be another writ originall, which well warrants the Declaration, the Defendant in the writ of Error, for affirmance of the Judgement, may well alledge diminution, and have a Cerciorari to procure the true originall writ to be certified: whereupon the Judgement was here affirmed.

*Wolfe versus Hole.*

**W**olfe, Attorney of the Common Bench, brings an Attachment of privilege against Hole, and declares in an Action of the Case upon an Assumpsit. And after Verdict for the Plaintiff, and Judgement, Error was brought and assigned, because there were

were no pledges entred upon the Imparlance Roll; and now Heden moved, That this might be amended, and pledges inserted; for in the Nisi prius Roll there the pledges are mentioned, which is sufficient to induce the Court, and he said it was but matter of form, and aided by the Statute of decimo octavo Elizab. Reg. cap. 13. after Verdict, but the Court denied the amendment; for although the Issue Roll shall be amended by the Imparlance Roll, because it is precedent, yet the Imparlance Roll shall not be amended by the Issue Roll, being subsequent: Also the Record being removed they would not amend it, for they said it was not form but substance, Vide Dyer 288. 18 Ed. 4. 9.

*Phelps versus Lanes*

**A**ction, for that the Defendant said of the Plaintiff in presence of divers of the Kings Subjects, Thy Father is a Thief, innuendo the Plaintiff: After Verdict upon Not guilty, it was moved, That this Declaration was not good, because it was not alleged to be spoken to the Sonne of the Plaintiff, nor in their presence, and the word innuendo helpeth not, and of this opinion were all the Justices; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

*Hilton versus Robert Pawle, Hil. 2. Car. rot. 630.*

**T**RESPASS, for the taking a Saddle of the Plaintiff at Stoke goldingham: Upon Not guilty a speciall Verdict was found, viz. That the Parish of Hinkley in the County of Leicestershire, and time whereof, &c. was an ancient Rectory and Parish Church, and that the Village of Stoke goldingham is an ancient Village, and parcell of the Rectory of Hinkley aforesaid, and that from the time of King Hen. 6. and alwaies afterward until this present, there is and hath been a Church in the said Village of Stoke goldingham, which, during all the said time, hath been used and reputed as a Parish, and that the Inhabitants of Stoke goldingham aforesaid, during all the said time, have had all parochiall Rates and Church-wardens, and that the said Village of Stoke goldingham is distant from Hinkley about two miles, and *super totam materiam in forma prædicta Comperiam videbitur Justiciariis & Curia hic*, That the aforesaid Village of Stoke goldingham be such a Parish as by the Statute of 43. Eliz. cap. 12. for relief of the poor, is chargeable to the maintaining their own poor, Then they say the Defendant is guilty, to the damage of 7l. and costs 40 s. and *super totam materiam in forma prædicta Comperiam videbitur Justiciariis hic*, That the aforesaid Village of Stoke goldingham stands chargeable by the Statute aforesaid, to maintain the poor of Hinkley aforesaid, Then they say that the Defendant is not guilty: And upon this Verdict, being argued at the Barre by

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Athoe for the Plaintiff and Berkley for the Defendant, the Court resolved and delivered their opinions in this for the Plaintiff, That this is such a Parish within the Statute of 43 Eliz. as is chargeable for the relief of the poor of Stoke-goldingham, and not for the poor of Hinkley, for being found, That it was a Church in the time of King Henry the first, & tunc & semper postea reputata for a Parish, and not in the negative, That it was not a Parish before, It may be well intended to be a Parish before, and it doth not exclude, That it was not before time whereof, &c. And although it should not be so intended, yet being found, That it was a Church then, and that there were Church-wardens there, it is a Parish within the Statute, although it be but a reputative Parish; for being in use so long before the Statute, and at the time of the Statute, the Statute appoints that the Church-wardens, and three or four other persons of the Parish joyned with them, shall, &c. and no Church-wardens of Hinkley are Church-wardens of Stoke-goldingham, and by consequence have nothing to do there, and the Church-wardens of Stoke-goldingham are only to meddle with the Church there, and by consequence with the Poor of the Parish; and the Statute hath an intention to confine the relief to Parishes therein, and that every Parish should meddle with his proper Village, and their Parishes to be provided for there, and not elsewhere; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

**O**Xford *versus* Rivett ante pag. 75. was now moved again, and Richardson, Hurton, and Harvie held their former opinion, That the issue was well enough joined; for there is no mention of any who devastavit in the replication, and necessarily it is intended, That the Poor of the Church devastavit, for no other might make a devastation; and the Respondent being quod predicta Cathedral non devastavit, et hoc ponit se super patriam, & querens similes; and being found for the Defendant quod non devastavit, the Plaintiff shall not avoid that Verdict by saying, That it is not he who devastavit, so to take exceptions at his own replication; And Bacon said, admitting that no issue be joined, and that the Verdict might not aid it, yet the Judgment shall be against the Plaintiff, for his replication is ill for another cause; for in the Barre the Defendant alledgeth, That she had administration committed unto her durante minore etate of Rivett the Sonne of the Intestate, and that he came of age in 9 Jacobi, and that afterwarde he refused to be Executor, and the administration was committed to Sir Hugh Wirrell; Verdict, and 15 Jacobi the Plaintiff replies, That before the commission of the administration to the said Sir Hugh Wirrell viz. 6 Octob. 19 Jacobi devastavit, which admitting it should be intended that Cathedral devastavit, yet that was a devastation after Rivett the Executor came of age (who came of age in 9 Jacobi, and then he might not be chargeable there with); So the allegation that devastavit 19 Jacobi is ill, and it was

fore Judgement might to be given against the Plaintiff; but for the other point *Et* *Warton* and my Self held our former opinion, That here is no issue, for intendment will not aid a replication; and being no issue, the Verdict is void, and not aided by any of the Statutes of *Jeofayles*; but by the opinion of the other three Justices Judgement was given for the Defendant.

*Westley versus Allen*. *Alleg.*

**A** Prohibition was prayed for *Westley* against *Allen*, to stay a Suit in the Spiritual Court, concerning the probate of a will which was of goods and lands; which will was alleged to be revoked (and so to proved) upon a Suit at the Common Law for the land. Upon issue of non devissavit, it was proved to be absolute; ly revoked in toto, and a non devissavit found; and now the Suit is in the Spiritual Court to prove it to be a good will and not revoked. Upon this suggestion the Court gave Day, if cause were not shewn to the contrary, That a Prohibition should be granted. For the Court held, That if the question had been in the Spiritual Court for probate a will of goods and lands, and making an Executor, That they should not proceed to probate will quoad the land, but that a special Prohibition as to the land should be granted.

*Morant versus Cumming*.

**M**orant, Lessee of the Earl of Hertford, against *Cumming*, *Solicitor* of *Lisbeck*; prays a Prohibition to stay a Suit in the Spiritual Court for Tythes, because the lands were parcell of the Forest of Beare, whereof King James was seized in fee in jure *Coronæ*, and he and all his Predecessors held it discharged of payment of Tythes, and granted it to the said Earl of Hertford in fee, and so he ought to hold them discharged. And it was doubted whether the Patent may have such privilege; or that it be only a privilege annexed to the Crown during the time that the land was in the Crown; but it was granted *de bene esse*, unless cause were shewn to the contrary such a Day.

*Owen versus Thomas* app *Rees*. *Hilar. 2 Car. rot. 1789.*

**A** Ction *per Trover* of twenty loads of wheat, &c. Upon Not Guilty pleaded, and a special Verdict, the first question was, whether a Lease for three lives by Indenture, dated the thirtieth of August anno 20 Eliz. habendum *ad idem* datus, and letter of Attorney made the first of September anno 20 Eliz. to make liberty; and liberty is made accordingly, be a good Lease? because if liberty had been made the same day it bearing date a letter of Attorney had been in the same Year, it had been merely void. The second question, admitting,

That



That liberty by letter of Attorney subsequent be good; whether a lease being made by a Bishop for three lives, viz. to one for life, remainder to a second for life, remainder to a third for life, so not warranted by the Statute of primo Elizabeth. 4. and the Successor accepts the rent, whether this be a good lease against the Successor himself, who accepted the rent, and shall bind him during his time, so as he cannot enter to avoid it, and make a new lease? These were the points intended, and were argued at the Barre, but for a fault in the lease, whereby the Defendant claimed, the matters in Law were not resolved; but Judgment was given for the Plaintiff, without any of the Justices opinions concerning this point. The fault was, That the Bishops there usually by one lease had let their Manors, reserving 3 2 1. rent yearly, which was found to be the ancient rent; and the Bishop here makes a lease to habendum to Thomas ap Rere, and his Assignes rendering to the Bishop and his Successors the usual and accustomed yearly rent, and the rents and services at the days and times usually accustomed, and he doth not shew any rent in certain; and because the ancient rent of 3 2 1. had been usually paid, where the three Manors were let together, but there was not any old rent reserved upon this lease with such exception (and then the old reservation is merely void, and no rent at all reserved) therefore all the Court held, That this lease under which the Defendant claims is a void lease by the Statute to bind the Successor, and the Successor having entered and made a good lease to the Plaintiff, if this lease to the Defendant be void in effect, it ought to be adjudged for the Plaintiff. But in the argument of this Case at the Barre, for the first point a Case was cited betwixt Grocynson and Hyler in the Kings Bench, Term 4 7 Jacobi. 1579. where it was adjudged (and affirmed afterwards in the Exchequer Chamber upon a writ of Error) That if one makes a lease for life by Indenture dated vicissimodie Augusti, secundo Edwardi sexti, habendum from Michaelmas following, for three lives, and liberty is made by the lessor after Michaelmas, It is a good lease by the Indenture (for it was a lease by deed, and the land of the feme, which ought to inure by the deed, otherwise it had not been good to bind the feme, for it was adjudged it bound her.) So it came by letter of Attorney, being two days after the deed, was good as if it had been made in person. And for the second point, another Case was cited to be adjudged in the Common Bench Pasch. quinto Jacobi Rotulo millesimo quadragessimo primo betwixt Wheeler and Danby, upon an especial Writ in an Electione. scilicet, for an acre of land in Maymore in the County of Gloucester, That whereas Richard Bishop of Gloucester was dead in fee of the Manor of Maymore, whereof the rectory is parcell, and by Indenture of and Elizabetha Regina, demised the same to Jasper Wyndby and William Danby, habendum to the said Jasper a die datus indeclinabile, for his life, remainder to the said William Danby for his life touching three

three shillings two pence by the year, at Michaelmas and the Annuntiation, and that the said Richard, Bishop of Gloucester, died, and Godfrey, late Bishop of Gloucester, was created Bishop, and having notice that divers Rents of the said Manor were due and unpaid, commanded J. W. his Baylif of the said Manor to receive the said Rents arrear, who accordingly received them, whereof the Rent of the said William Danby was amongst others paid to the said Godfrey, not giving notice particularly to the said Bishop, That the said Rent received of the said William Danby was the Rent of the said William, and that the said Bishop generally anno quadragesimo tertio Regis. Eliz. accepted of all the said Rents by the hand of his Baylif, and found the Statute of primo Elizabethæ, and that the said Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester, primo die Aprilis quadragesimo quarto Elizabethæ, demised to the said Plaintiff the said Acre and all Tythes growing thereupon for one and twenty years, and that the Plaintiff entered and was possessed until the Defendant William Danby ejected him; and upon this verdict Judgement was for the Defendant, and it was alledged at the Barre, That it was resolved hereupon, That although the Lease be for life habendum a die ad us, yet being found quod Episcopus demisit, it shall be intended, That liberty was made after the day, and then it was a good Lease. Secondly, this acceptance of the Rent by the Bishops Successors, shall binde him for his time, so as he shall not avoide that Lease which was otherwise voidable, because it is a Lease of parcell of the Demeasns, and for two lives, the one after the other in remainder: And the Copy of this Record was brought me, whereby I saw Judgement was given upon this Verdict for the Defendant, but quære whether it were for this cause alledged, or for that the Plaintiffs Lease was not warranted by the Statute of primo Elizabethæ.

**N**Ote a common recovery in a writ of Entry against J. S. for the Manor of D. in the County of Buckingham, was endeavoured to be drawn, and suffered at the Barre, wherein the Tenant prayed aid of the King, by reason of a warranty in the King whereby he warranted that land, and granted to make recompence upon eviction, and this aid prayer was to be instead of a Voucher. The warranty being created by fine and recovery drawn in paper, wherein the Tenant vouched the King, and Sir Robert Heath the Kings Attorney (by a warrant as he said from the King) entered into the warranty, and prayed, That the Demandant might count, and so it was drawn, That the Demandant perit versus Dominum Regem, That land (as the usuall manner of the Counts in common recovery is) and that the Attorney of the King voucheth over the common Voucher; but this being perused by the Court, although the Attorney said he had warrant for so doing, yet because such a course hath not been seen, nor any precedent shewn, That ever any should count against the King as Voucher; and this course is now



now devised to barre a remainder expectant upon an Estate tail in the King (as a fine by the King is sufficient to barre an Estate tail in him) and although it is used to be lewyed by the King, yet that is done by way of render, and not by an immediate writ of Covenant, therefore the Court would not suffer this recovery to pass, for the King shall never render in value upon *Voucher*, but in such case they ought to sue to the King by petition to have in value, and not by way of *Voucher*. Vid. 9 Hen. 6. 3. & 56. 25 Ed. 3. 39. 39 Ed. 3. 11.

Smith *versus* the Executors of Poyndreill.

**P**rohibition was granted upon the Statute of vicesimo tercio Henrici octavi, capite nono, for suing for a Legacy of ten pounds in the prerogative Court, whereas the parties dwell in another Diocess, but because the Will was proved in the spirituall Court, and the Suite in the same Court where the probate was, and there Sentence given for the Legacy; and afterwards an Appeal upon this Sentence to the Delegates, where it was affirmed, and Costs taxed, and Excommunication upon the Sentence; and in all this time untill after the Sentence in the Appeal, not any endeavour made to stay these Suits by the said Statute; therefore having so long allowed the Jurisdiction of the said Courts, he came now too late to have a Prohibition, and although a Prohibition was before granted, because the party had not notice to contradict it, yet the Court would not compell the party to appear and plead thereto (as is the usuall Course in such cases) but, upon motion, granted a consultation.

Sir Randolph Crew *versus* George Vernon.

**U**pon a Petition exhibited by Roger Downs Vice-Chamberlain of Chester to the King, he referred the consideration thereof to the Lord Keeper, calling unto him any of the Justices of the Bench, who thereupon called Justice Jones, Baron Denham, Justice Yelverton, and my self. The sole question was, whether a Commission issuing out of the Court of Chester, betwixt Sir Randolph Crew (late chief Justice) and George Vernon Esquire (now one of the Barons of the Exchequer) to examine witnesses in a case depending before the Chamberlain of Chester, which was awarded in Hilary Term anno vicesimo secundo Jacobi, returnable in Easter Term following were well executed. The Commissioners beginning the examination of their witnesses upon the 28. day of March anno 16. 5. being Monday (which was the day after the demise of King James) and continued in examination of divers witnesses on both sides untill Friday following, at which day and not before having notice of the demise of the King, they surceased, and returned all what they had done; and upon a motion to the said Court

for the suppressing of those depositions, as examined without warrant, and before those who had not any authority (as was agreed by all, That by the demise of the King, the Commission was legally determined without any notice) yet the said Roger Downs (upon view of presidents out of the Court of Wards, where such depositions taken in that Court remain, within two dayes after the Demise of the King, and exception taken for stay of publication, yet it was resolved, That they should stand and be published) and upon a certificate from the six Clerks in the Chancery, That they conceived it might well be done, ordered, That for the more legality of the proceeding, a new Commission should issue to the ancient and former Commissioners, That they should examine as many of the witnesses as were alive, reading to them the former depositions and the interrogatories, and if they affirmed them, then they should stand, if otherwise, they should be suppressed, and such depositions of those which were dead (if any) should stand, and that they should examine any new witnesses upon the same interrogatories, but not upon others. Hereupon the said George Vernon by Petition complaining to the King, accused the said Roger Downs of partiality, and that the Justices of Assize joyned with the said Roger Downs in making orders in this cause, and thereupon obtained another order under the Kings hand to stay the former proceedings; afterwards the said Downs exhibited a petition to the King, suggesting that the former petition was scandalous to the Court, and to the Justices and himself; whereupon this matter was referred to the examination of the Lord Keeper and the Justices; and so upon the examination of both petitions, and hearing counsel on both parts, the Lord Keeper and all the said Justices resolved, and so certified the King, That they conceived this order was just, and great reason that the depositions should stand; for although legally the Commission was determined by the Demise of the King, yet the commissioners not having notice thereof, & having examined concerning the same, they held that such witnesses were duly sworn, and should be allowed, especially in a Court of equity, where the proceedings be jure natural, and not according to the strict course of Law: And they further certified, That no inconvenience could ensue upon such proceedings before notice of the Kings demise, but if otherwise, it would draw in question many Treasons by Overtacts of Nisi prius, and Treasons and Attainders upon Goal-deliberies, whereupon divers have been arraigned and executed since the Kings demise, and before notice thereof; a multo fortiori they held, That the examination of witnesses should stand; and they further certified, That they approved of the said course, That the witnesses should be called, and their former examinations and interrogatories tendered to such of them as were alive, and to inquire whether they approved of them, and not to examine them de novo; and of the direction to examine the new witnesses upon the same interrogatories, and not upon others, for then inconvenience might ensue.

And



And lastly they humbly desired, That to rectifie the credit of Mr. Downs, and the proceedings of the Court, his Majesty would be pleased to revoke his order of restraint, and that this certificate now to be made, might be sent into the County of Derby to be read there, and that the proceedings might be according to the former order: But for as much as the cause was weighty, That upon the final hearing and Determination thereof, the Court might be assisted by the Justices of Assize of the said County, which is without prejudice to the reputation of any of them; and so it was certified accordingly. Upon this conference the Lord Keeper propounded this question unto us: If any Justices examined upon such an illegal Commission, should be punished; whether they might be punished by the Statute of Quinto Elizab. cap. 9 for that perjury? We all conceived they might; for being examined before notice of the Kings Demise, what they did was legal, as he Booke bein 34. Affil. Pl. 8. 15 Ed. 4. 12 Hen. 6. 29 of 611: 2110 mothout

Stephens versus Potter. The Xth parliament  
and the 10th Edward, 29 Hen. 6. 29 of 611: 2110 mothout

The question was before the Lord Keeper. And the case layed upon by Counsell on both sides, and set down under their hands, was, That Mr. Tate seized in fee of the Abbotsdon of Winton, by his Ward let that Abbotsdon and divers other Lands for years, to the Lord Zouch and others, for the payment of his Debts, and died seized of the Inheritance; some of his Lands being holden by knights service in capite, and his Son and Heir Zouch was within age, which was found by office; whereupon the King granted the Wardship of Body and Lands to the said Justices, to whom sent to the Receiver or his Deputy to deliver the wages for the lands appointed for payment, with a stable to be hold for a year or more, and it was agreed, That the Rent due at Whithelmstun 20. Jacob was arrears, and in February 12. 13. the Rent was paid to the Receiver, and all Rents after duly paid; the Church becomes void during the minority of the said child after the King presents to this Church under the great Seal, and under the Seal of the Court of Wards, ut supponitur, viz. Potter was presented under the Seal of the Court of Wards, as to a Church which appertained to the King ratione minoris ætatis of the said Ward, and he first obtained institution and induction, and afterward Stephens (who was presented under the great Seal) obtained institution and induction, and which of these were Parsons was the question? And first it was agreed, That the King may present to any Church which he hath in right of Wardship, either under the great Seal, or under the Seal of the Court of Wards; but a presentation under the Seal of the Court of Wards, if he hath not right to present in right of the Ward, is void, and cannot make an usurpation; because the title to the presentation is void, and so no presentation; and an institution without presentation is void, as it

is held in Greens Case, Coke 6. Rep. fol. 29. and anno octavo Jacobi in the Common Bench, where it was resolved accordingly, That a presentation may be under any Seal. Secondly, it was agreed, That the Lease for years made of the Land and Advowson under the Seal of the Court of Wards, is not absolutely void by the non payment of the Rent, reserved upon the said Lease for years, without office, because the Rent was payable to the Receiver or his Deputy, which is matter of fact in pais; for there is a difference betwixt a Lease for years, reserving rent payable at the Receipt of the Exchequer, with such prohibitions, ut supra; and when it is payable to the Receiver or his Deputy: for in the first case, The payment or non-payment appears by Record; and therefore to prove the non-payment there needs no office. But in the last case, The payment is to be made to the Receiver or his Deputy, and that appears not of Record, and therefore the Lease not void by the non-payment without office: And so it was said was the resolution in the Case of Sir Moyle Fynch and Throgmorton. The third Objection was, Admitting the Lease made of the Wardship to be void for non-payment of the rent without office found, yet, because the King hath but a third part of this Advowson by the Wardship, upon the Statute of tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi, against Leases made for payment of debts, and hath title to present to the other two parts by his prerogative, which ought to be under the great Seal, (for that shall have the preeminence to be preferred in Grants) under which of these Seals it ought to have been made? The fourth Objection was, That forasmuch as the presentation under the great Seal, and the presentation under the Seal of the Court of Wards, were both the same day; And the presentation under the Seal of the Court of Wards doth not mention the first presentation, and revoke it, whether it shall be good? But to these two last points no opinion was delibered, because the Lord Keeper conceived, for the last reason, That the presentation under the Seal of the Court of Wards was void; And he established the possession with Stephens the presentee of the King, under the great Seal.

**Termine**



Termino Hilarii, anno tertio Caroli Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

Sir Edward Peto *versus* Pemberton. Mich. 3 Car. rex.

**I**N Replevin the Defendant made complaint as Bayliff to Humphry Peto, because that Humphry Peto his father had granted a Rent-charge of six pounds thirteen shillings four pence unto him for his life, and for forty six pounds Rent arreer at the Annuntiation primo Jacobi; he distrained and avowed the life of the Grantor: The Plaintiff confesseth this grant, but that afterward this land so charged, descended to the said Edward Peto, who let it to the said Humphry Peto for five hundred years, primo Aprilis, decimo Jacobi; And that the said Humphry Peto entered by virtue of the said Lease for years, and was possess, Et hoc, &c. The Defendant rejoyns, That after this Lease, and before any part of the Rent was arreer, viz. decimo sexto Decembris decimo sexto Jacobi, he Surrendered dimissionem predictam of the said lands to the said Edward Peto, qui ad tunc & ibid. thereto agreed, & hoc, &c. and hereupon the Plaintiff demurred. First, it was objected, That the pleading of the Surrender dimissionis predictae, and not of the Surrender, or of all his Estate therein, was not good. Sed non allocatur: For the Surrender of the Lease implies all his Estate and Interest, and so it is intended; and although the usual words is to plead Surrender of the Estate, yet it is all one, and so namely is implied. Secondly, it was objected, That although he hath pleaded a Surrender, and that the Lessor agreed thereto, yet because it is not pleaded, that the Lessor entered, the Rent which was suspended remains yet suspended, untill the Lessor enters or waives the possession. Sed non allocatur: For when he pleaded, That the Lessor agreed to the Surrender, it shall be intended that he entered; and it is not usual to plead a re-entry upon a Surrender, no more than when a feoffment is pleaded, to plead liberty and seisin thereto, because it is to be admitted. Thirdly, for the matter in Law, when the Grantor of a Rent for life, accepts of a Lease for years of part of the same land, and Surrenders the said Lease, whether the Rent remains suspended during the years, or be revived presently by the Surrender? Brampton Serjeant much urged, That it is determined during the term for years, for if he had granted this Lease for life, it had passed the Rent inclusively: And in this case when the Lessor Surrenders, it is as if a Rent were made of the term, and therefore the Rent shall not be revived, but he agreed, if the Lessor had

had been to the Grantee of the Rent upon condition, and the Lessor had entered for the condition broken, or had recovered in waste, the Rent had been revived, for the Lease is absolutely determined, vice-simo primo Henrici septimi, folio septimo; decimo nono Henrici sexti, folio quarto; & quadragesimo quinto; septimo Henrici sexti, folio secundo; but here the Lessor is in by the Lessee, quasi by his own act; and therefore it shall not be revived: But all the Court held, That the Rent was revived; For by the surrender and agreement of the parties, the Lease is absolutely determined and not in Esse, and none of them can say that it is in Esse, but a stranger who is to have benefit thereby may well say, that it is in Esse as to him; but upon the Lessor and Lessee, it is determined, and the possession and interest is in him without entry; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Stanford versus Cooper. Hil. 2 Car. rot. 2674.*

**S** Cire facias, upon a Judgement in Debt, in Termino Hilarii vice-simo secundo Jacobi against one Bill. The Defendant being returned *Terr-tenant*, pleads a Statute acknowledged by the said Bill, vice-simo secundo Januarii, anno vice-simo secundo Jacobi, and an Extent by virtue of the said Statute: And if this Judgement shall relate to the first day of Hilary Term, which was the twentieth of January, being the Eloyn day, or only to the twenty third of January, which was quarto die post, was the question: For if it related to the first day, it is precedent to the Statute, and all the Court agreed, That the Judgement shall have relation to the first day, for in Law it is the first day of the Term, and all legal Acts have relation thereunto, and the quarto die post is the day of grace, till when for diverse purposes no party shall be prejudiced for not appearing, but as to common intendment it hath relation to the first day; wherefore being upon a Demurrer it was adjudged accordingly for the Plaintiff. Vid. Dy. 200, & 361. vice-simo quarto Henrici sexti, folio vice-simo; vice-simo secundo Henrici sexti, folio septimo.

*Bigot versus Smyth, in the Exchequer Chamber.*

**U**pon an especiall Verdict, in the Exchequer, was this Case tried. A man seized of Lands in fee, conveys it by feoffment to the use of himself, and wife, and to the heirs of the survivor of them: The husband afterwards makes a feoffment of this Land, and dies, the wife enters and infeofs a stranger, and dies; the question was, whether by the wives entry the fee shall best in her surviving, so as her Issue shall enjoy it? And it was adjudged that this feoffment of the husbands hath destroyed this future contingent use of the fee, for whatsoever cannot accrue at the time of the death of the party who first dieth, cannot afterwards, by any act, be revived,

but

*If one have judg-  
ment against another  
there in the same  
time it shall relate  
to the first day of  
the term being  
the Eloyn day.*



but is absolutely extinguished. And a writ of Error being brought in the Exchequer Chamber before the Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer of England, being both of them Lawyers, and before the two chief Justices, Hide and Richardson, and before Walter chief-Baron, this Judgement was this Term affirmed, as the said chief-Baron related unto me.

Sir Thomas Holt *versus* Sambach. Trin. 2 Car. rot. 731.

**R** Eplevin upon demurrer, the case was. Sir William Catesby Tenant for life of the Manor of Lopworth, remainder to Robert his Sonne and Heir apparent, and to the Heirs Males of his body, remainder to Sir William Catesby and to the Heirs Males of his body, remainder to the Heirs of the body of the said Robert, remainder to the right Heirs of the said Sir William Catesby; The said Sir William Catesby and Robert being within age, joyn in a Dæd, whereby the said Sir William Catesby grants, and the said Robert confirms to the said Abbot and his Heirs an annuall Rent of ten pounds by the year, payable out of the said Manor of Lopworth, to the said Defendant and his Heirs at two feasts, viz. at the Annuntiation and St. Michael, with clause of distress, and nomine pœnæ of twenty shillings for every moneth. Sir William Catesby and Robert joyn in a fine of the said Manor, to the use of the said William and his Heirs, who infeoffeth the Plaintiff and dyeth; Robert hath Issue petribing, the Defendant avows for twenty shillings parcell of five pounds due at Michaelmas, anno secundo Jacobi, and because two hundred pounds were due pro nomine pœnæ for two hundred moneths, he avows for fifty pounds of this nomine pœnæ: The Defendant sets forth all this matter by way of Abowry, except the Nonage and Feoffment to the Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff in barre of the Abowry, shewes the nonage of him who confirmed and pleaded the feoffment and averment of the life of the Issue in tail. Upon this barre to the Abowry, it was demurred and argued at the Barre, and the sole question was, whether this debt be liable upon the feoffor? because it was granted by Tenant for life, and confirmed by him in the remainder in fee, being within age at the time of the Grant; for it was agreed, if a Rent be granted by Tenant for life, and confirmed by him in remainder in tail within age, That it is issuing out of the Estate for life only, and maketh a void Grant as to the remainder; and if the Tenant for life purchase the remainder or reversion, and dies, it shall not burde the Inheritance: And although he had made a feoffment over, his feoffor, after his death, should avow it; but here, because he that made the Grant, is not only Tenant for life, but hath a remainder in tail, and after that a remainder in fee, the rent is issuing out of all his Estates: And although it was void, as against the Sonne who was next in remainder in tail, who confirmed it, yet for as much as this Estate tail is barred by the fine, and

and the limitation thereof is to the use of him and his Heirs who granted the Rent, and the Plaintiff being in as Feoffee to him, the Court inclined in opinion for the Abowants right to the Rent; for the Estate tail being barred, that privilege shall not extend to the Feoffee, for he comes in under all the Estates of the Feoffor, who granted the Rent-charge, and therefore shall hold it charged; but because the Abowry was for twenty shillings parcel of fifty pounds, and the fifty pounds was parcell of the two hundred pounds penalty, and he did not shew, that the residue of the penalty was discharged, therefore it was held, That the Abowry was ill, according to vicesimo Edwardi quarti, folio secundo; quadragesimo octavo Edwardi tertii, folio tertio, and so without regard to the matter in Law it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, upon the insufficiency of the Abowry.

Sir Simon Bennets Case

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation. The Defendant in abatement of the writ, pleaded that the Plaintiff *puis darraign continuance* was made a Baronet, and it was thereupon doubted whether the writ should abate; for that the Statute of anno primo Edwardi sexti capit. recites the dignities of Dukes, Earls, Vicounts, Barons, Justices of both Benches, and Serjeants at Law, but mentions not Baronets, whereby it seemeth it was not a dignity known at the making of that Statute; but if it were a dignity then known, and omitted out of the said Statute, the Court then held it to be out of the Statute; but it was then doubted by the Court whether, if it were a dignity created after the Statute, the said Statute should in equity extend thereunto; and the Court directed, That the Plaintiff should demurre thereunto, and upon argument it should be resolved; but in regard it was only in abatement of the writ, and it would be but a *Respondes ouster* though adjudged for the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff thereupon offered to bring a new original, and the Defendant consented to appear *gratia* thereto, and plead in Barre; and so these doubts were left undetermined.

The Lady Chicheley against Thomson and the Bishop of Ely,  
Pasch. 2 Car. rot. 302.

**Q**uare impedit to present to the Church of Wimple, and counts, That Sir Thomas Chicheley was seized in fee of the Advowson of the Church of Wimple, as of an Advowson in gross, and presented Marshall, and died seized, which descended to Sir Thomas Chicheley the Husband of the Plaintiff, who upon the twentieth day of March anno octavo Jacobi, by Indenture granted it to Thomas East, and to another in fee, to the use of the Plaintiff for her Joynture, and after to the use of himself in tail, and afterwards died seized, the Church becomes void by the death of Marshall,



Marshall, wherefore it belonged to her to present : The Bishop dies, pendant the writ, and the Defendant pleaded thereto, That he is Parsona imparsonata of the said Church ex presentatione Regis, and shews, That Sir Thomas Chichesley, the Plaintiffs Husband died seized in fee of the Advowson of Wimple, as of an Advowson in gross, and of the Manor of Preston in the County of Cambridge, holden of the King by Knight-service in capite, and they descended to Thomas Chichesley, Son and Heir, being of the age of two years; and that an office was found before the Escheator of that County by a writ of *diem clausit extremum*, whereby this tenure and descent were found, whereupon the King was seized, and presented the Defendant, who was instituted and inducted *absque hoc*; That the said Thomas Chichesley granted the said Advowson to Thomas East, and the other prior, &c. The Plaintiff saith, *quod non habetur aliquod tale recordum de inquisitione*, and it was thereupon demurred. The first exception was taken to the Barre, Because he saith that he is Parsona Imparsonata, and doth not say, *tempore impetrationis brevis*. Sed non allocatur, for it is inferred by the writ brought against him : and if he be Parson Imparsonae before the Plea pleaded, it sufficeth, and divers precedents were cited in the new books of Entries, fol. 494. 505. 507. to that purpose. Secondly, It was argued at the Barre, That this replication of traversing the Enquisition is not good, for there never shall be a Travers upon a Travers, but where the Travers in the Barre takes from the Plaintiff the liberty of his Action, for the place or time or such like, there the Plaintiff may maintain his Action for the place or time, and may traverse the Inducement to the Travers, and needs not to joyn with the Defendant in the Travers, but at his pleasure may doe the one or the other; but when the Inducement is made and concluded with a Travers of a Title shewn by the Plaintiff, there the Plaintiff is enforced to maintain his Title, and not to traverse the Inducement to the Travers, Vid. 10 Ed. 4. 3. & 49. 12 Ed. 4. 6. Ric. 3. Title Hue 128. Dyer 107. and of this opinion was the whole Court. Thirdly, it was resolved, That for as much as two Titles are compassed in the Barre for the King, viz. the dying seized to the Heir within age, and the tenure in Chivalry, whereby the Wardship is vested in the King, and a Title to present without office; That therefore in the replication they both ought to be answered, and it is not sufficient to traverse the Enquisition, but he also ought to have answered to the Tenure, and to the descent alleged of the Manor, if the Defendant had relied upon them; but because the Defendant did not rely upon them, but made them inducements to the travers of the Grant, which is the Plaintiffs Title, that Title ought to be maintained, and not to traverse the Inducements to that Travers; wherefore for these causes it was adjudged for the Defendant, Vid. 37 Hen. 6. 6. 7. 11 Ed. 3. 27. 46 Ed. 3. 25. 40 Ed. 3. 20. 38 Hen. 6. 37.

Johns *versus* Rowe.

**N**Ote, That upon a Commission to Justice Jones, Justice Whitlock, Justice Yelverton, and my self, and to four other Doctors of Law, in an appeal of Administration committed by Sir Henry Martyn to Anne Rowe, ~~Daughter~~ to Elizabeth Johns late the wife of Roger Johns; The Husband appealed, pretending that of right it belonged unto him, and not to any of the wives kindred; and being divers times debated, as well by common Lawyers, as by Doctors of the Civill Law, it was resolved by Jones, Whitlock, and Yelverton, That of right, the Administration ought to be committed to the Husband, and not to any of the wives kindred, by the Statute of 31 Ed. 3. cap. 11. as to the most faithfull friend; for as it belongeth unto the wife upon the Husbonds dying intestate, so it belongeth more properly unto the Husband upon the wives dying intestate; but they agreed, That the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. doth not extend to compell the Husband to take Administration, for that is a penall Law, and extends only to the wife and kindred, and not by equity to be extended to the Husband; and for their opinion they relied upon Coke lib. 4. fol. 51. Andrew Ognels Case, That the Administration of the goods of the wife belongeth in right unto the Husband; but I doubted thereof, and was of a contrary opinion: For the said Book doth not give any reason, nor shew any authority to maintain it, and in reason, the Husband is not to have it de jure, but it is in the power of the Ordinary to commit the Administration unto him, or to the wives kindred; for if he ought to have it de jure, he would never suffer the wife to make any will for the advancement of the Children by another Husband, or for her kindred; and the wife without the Husbonds assent cannot make a Testament, but by his assent she may make him Executor for things in Action, as debts, or *des biens assors* before the Coverture; so it is his default if she dies intestate: Also the wife is to be intended to be advanced by her Husband, and to have by the custome *rationabilem partem bonorum*; therefore he is not in such degree as his wife, and he is not de jure to have the Administration; but the Ordinary may commit it unto him if he please, or he may refuse; and no appeal lies if the Administration be not committed unto him; For it is merely at the Ordinaries discretion; and of this opinion were the Civilians; but afterwards, the said three Justices, in my absence, resolved for the Plaintiff, Vid. 4 Hen. 6. 31. 12 Hen. 7. 24. Coke lib. 9. fol. 38. 34 H. 6. 14. 27 H. 8. 26. 39 H. 6. 27. 18 Ed. 4. 11.

Sir William Crayford *versus* Sir Robert Crayford, Executor of William Crayford; Hilar. 2 Car. rot. 2418.

**C**Ovenant. whereas the Testator covenanted with the Plaintiff, That the Manor of Ridgway which he assured unto the Plaintiff

The administration  
of ye wife good  
ought to be com-  
mitted to ye hus-  
band not to any  
of ye wife kin =



tiff upon his marriage, was of the value of three hundred pounds yearly; he saith, that in truth, it is but of the yearly value of 250 l. The Defendant pleaded, That the said Manor was of the value of 300 l. yearly at the time of making the said Indenture, secundum formam & effectum Indenturæ prædictæ, and upon this they were at issue, and the Jury finde an especiall Verdict, viz. the Indenture verba im, as the Plaintiff declareth, wherein the Testator covenanted to stand seized of that Manor, in consideration of marriage, to the use of the Plaintiff, and the Heirs of his body, and covenants, That he was seized of the said Manor at the date of the said Indenture, of a lawfull Estate in fee, notwithstanding any act done by him or any of his Ancestors; And that no reversion or remainder was in the King or any other; And that the said Manor was then of the annuall value of 300 l. per annum; And that the Plaintiff and his Heirs shall enjoy it according to the limitations discharged, & saved harmless from all incumbrances made by him or any of his Ancestors: And further they found, That this Manor was but of the value of 260 l. per a. at the time of the said Indenture, & no more, and that the Testator had not done any act to impair the said value; And if super totam materiam, &c. So the sole question was, whether this Covenant for the value depends upon the first part of the Covenant, That notwithstanding any Act made by the Testator or his Ancestors, or if it were an absolute and distinct Covenant of it self? And upon the first argument the Court resolved, That it was an absolute and distinct Covenant, and had no dependence upon the first part of the Covenant, Vide 27 Hen. 8. 29. 7 & 8 Eliz. Dy. 240.

*Sands versus Trevilian.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in debt, where the Plaintiff sued the Defendant, because he retained him being an Attorney in the Common-Bench, to prosecute such a Suit for J. S. and agreed to pay him his fees, and shewed that he laid out so much in that Suit for J. S. and that the Defendant had not paid him. After Verdict, upon Nil debet pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement given. The Error assigned was, That an Action of Debt lies not; for the Defendant is but a Solicitor, and there is not any consideration. And it is maintenance in him to sollicite Suits 32 Hen. 6. 25. 21 Hen. 6. 16. Secondly, although the Defendant be suable for this retainer, yet it ought to be in an Action upon the Case, in an Assumpsit, and not in Debt; for there is not any contract betwixt them: And concerning this point the Court doubted, and would advise thereof, Et adjurnatur, Vide Bradford and Woodhouses Case, Hilary decimo sexto Jacobi in Banco Regis rot. 416.

THE

THE



Termino Paschæ, anno quarto *Caroli* Regis,  
in Communi Banco.

*Mynn versus Coughton and his Wife.*



**A**CTION upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff had recovered a debt of thirty pounds against T. D. and did thereupon sue forth a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and delivered it to the Sheriffe of the County of Cambridge, who had arrested and taken him in execution by virtue of the said writ, That the Defendants had rescued him out of the said Execution, by means whereof he went at large, and cannot since be found, so as the Plaintiff is defrauded of his Execution. Upon Verdict found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That an Action upon the Case lies not against the Defendant for this Rescous by the party Plaintiff; who recovered; But his remedy is against the Sheriff in Debt or Action upon the Case, and the Sheriff ought to have this Action against the Rescousers, for there is not any reason the Defendants should be twice punished, as they should if the Plaintiff should maintain this Action against them, and Hutton and Yelverton were of that opinion, but Richardson chief Justice, Harvie, and my Self held, That the Action well lies for the Plaintiff; for he is the party who hath the losse, and to whom the injury was done, wherefore in reason he ought to have the Action, and not be enforced to sue the Sheriff; for perhaps the Sheriff is dead, and then no Action lies against his Executors, wherefore it is just that the Plaintiff should take his election; and if he recover, the parties may plead it if they be sued by the Sheriff, so as there is not any danger of being double charged; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*A man in execution being rescued by party to whom the execution belongs brings an action upon the case against the rescuers and is adjudged well brought*

ox

*Ischam versus Morrice.*

**E**jectione firmæ by the Lessee of the Earl of Kent against the Defendant, Tenant to the Earl of Pembroke. Upon evidence at the Barre, it was held by all the Justices, whereas Edward Earl of Salop was Tenant for life of the Manor of Alveton in the County of Stafford, remainder to Grace Lady Candish his Sister of two parts thereof for life, the remainder of the third part

to the said Grace and the Heirs Males of her body, the remainder over, &c. and she by Indenture inrolled, bargained, and sold to the said Edward all her moiety part and purparty of the said Manor, and covenants to suffer a recovery for further assurance, & the said Edward suffers a recovery of the moiety of the Manor with *Voucher* of Grace; First, That this was a good recovery of the intire third part, and not of the moiety of the third part, as it was strongly urged at the Barre, it should be. Secondly, that if one hath interest only in the third part of a Manor, and suffers a recovery of the moiety of the Manor, it is good for the third part. Thirdly, That where one makes a Lease for years of land by Indenture, and hath nothing in the land, and afterwards purchaseth the land and aliens it; although it be a good Lease for years by Estoppel against him and his Aliens by way of pleading, and shall binde them, yet it shall not binde the Jury, but they may finde the truth; and if they finde the truth, the Court shall adjudge it to be a void Lease. Fourthly, That where Bargaine by indenture, after the enrolling of the Indenture and before the inrollment, lets the same land for years, and afterwards the Indenture is inrolled within the six moneths; yet the Lease is void, and the relation of the inrollment shall not make it good. Fifthly, That where one is Lessee for years, and assigns over his Lease in trust for himself, and afterwards purchaseth the Inheritance, and occupies the land, and then levies a Fine with proclamation, and the Lessee doth not claim his Lease within the five years; this Fine and Non-claim shall barre the interest of the Lessee, although he who levied the Fine hath the possession by reason of the Trust; but this Trust is included in the Fine, and the Trustee not making claim, his interest is barred thereby. Sixthly, That where one by indenture, in consideration of money, bargaineth and selleth, demiseth and granteth land by moiety, and the next day after by indenture reciting that Grant and Demise, grants the Reversion to divers uses, the Lessee attorns, it is a good grant of the Reversion, although there were not any proof, that the Bargaine for the moiety entred before this grant of the Reversion, or that the Bargainor waived the possession; For the Lessee shall be adjudged in a full possession by the Statute of vicesimo septimo Henrici octavi of Uses, and the Reversion is immediately divided from the possession, and he hath a good Reversion; but in case of a Lease for years at the Common Law, untill the Lessee enters, or the Lessor waives the possession, the Reversion is not divided, nor passeth by the words of grant of a Reversion.

Eaton *versus* Ayloff and his Wife.

**P**rohibition was prayed, because they sued in Court Christian for defamation, and speaking these words of the Plaintiff, He was a Cuckold and a Wittall, which is worie than a Cuckold, and that Aylsworth had lain with Ayloffs Wife; and for these defama-



to say words he sued there; and because it was alledged, That for these words, being but words of spleen, Prohibitions had been usually granted, day was thereupon given untill this Term, to shew cause why a Prohibition should not be granted, and divers presidents were shewn, That for calling one Cuckold or whore, Prohibitions have been granted: But now upon advertisement all the Court agreed, That no Prohibition should be granted, but that the spirituall Court should have jurisdiction thereof: For although they agreed, That there ought not to have been any Suit for the first words, they being too generall, yet being coupled with a particular, shewing that the wife committed such an offence with such a particular person, they be not now generall words of spleen in common and usuall discourse and parlance; but they held it was a Defamation suable in the spirituall Court, whereupon the Prohibition was denyed: Brownlow chief Prothonotary produced several presidents, where Prohibitions had been granted to stay Suits for such words, viz. Trin. decimo quinto Jacobi rot. 2260. Pheas versus Birrell; For that he was presented at several Churches within his Parish for being a Drunkard and a Barrator. And Pate, sexto Jacobi rot. 397 Prohibition to stay a Suit for calling a Barton Hedge-priest, Mich. vicesimo primo Jacobi Barker versus Pasmore: She is a Quean and a tainted Quean, Prohibition granted.

Her calling one Cuckold or whore prohibitions have been granted

For saying that I had lay n with a N for wife this is a defamation for all in yo spirituall Court no prohibition ought to be granted

**Termina**



Termino Trinitatis, anno quarto *Caroli Regis*,  
in Communi Banco.

*Farrington versus Keymer.*

**I**nformation against the Defendant, upon the Statute of vic-  
esimo tertio Henrici octavi, capite quarto, for selling Beer at ano-  
ther price than is thereby appointed, which is, That the Of-  
fendor shall forfeit six shillings eight pence for every Barrel, &c.  
the one moiety to the King, the other to the party, who will sue in  
any of the Kings Courts by action of Debt, &c. After Verdict at  
Norfolk Assizes, upon Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff, it  
was moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Information was  
not maintainable in this Court, by the Statute of vicesimo primo  
Jacobi, capite quarto, which appoints, That Informations shall  
be before the Justices of Peace for such matters whereof they have  
power to inquire, and not in the Courts at Westminster; and so  
the Statute being in the negative, the Information is not here al-  
lowable: But all the Justices resolved (absente Harvey) That this  
Information was well brought in this Court. For the first, it  
was held, That the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi,  
which gives the forfeiture to be recovered in Courts, where no Pro-  
tection, Essoyn, &c. is allowable, extends only to the Courts at  
Westminster, and not to any other inferiour Court, although West-  
minster be not named; for an inferiour Court cannot allow prote-  
ctions, or gager de ley, and therefore it cannot be sued before the Jus-  
tices of Peace, or Oyer and Terminer, as in Gregories Case, Coke  
lib. 6. fol. 19. & Dy. 236. Secondly, it was resolved, That the  
Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi makes not any new Law to in-  
able the Justices of Peace to meddle with Informations, which  
were not before appointed by the Statutes to be inquired of before  
them, and to be sued by Informations, but only appoints, That  
where Informations may be brought before them, or in the Courts  
of Westminster at their election; there they shall be brought in the  
Sessions of the Peace before the Justices of Assize or of Oyer and  
Terminer in the Counties where the offence was committed, and  
that for the ease of the Subjects, who be Defendants. Thirdly,  
they all said, That the principall doubt in this Case was, whether  
the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi, capite decimo (which  
appoints that Justices of Peace may inquire among other Sta-  
tutes, of and upon the Statutes of Victuals, Victuallers, Inhol-  
ders, &c.) extends to give them authority to receive Informations  
upon



upon the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi; and if Brewers shall be said Victuallers within this Statute? And it was resolved, That they should not; for this Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi is not properly against Brewers, who are but obliquely punished within that Statute, and the words Victualls and Victuallers are properly to be applied and extended against the Ale-house-keepers, who sell by retail and keep not the Ale, and who by the purview of the Statutes were inquirable before Justices of Ale or Justices of peace, as the Statutes of 23 Ed. 3. cap. 6. and of 12 Ric. 1. and other express Statutes are; but Justices of peace, and of Ale, and Oyer and Terminer are not to enquire concerning this Statute, which is suable in the Courts of Westminster only; wherefore for this cause it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Norton versus Fermer.*

**P**rohibition was granted to stay a Suit for tythe of wood, upon surmise that the wood was spent in his house for firing, and shew that the custome in the same Parish is, That the Owners of any house and land in the said Parish, who pay tythes to the Parson, ought not to pay tythes of wood spent for fowell in their houses; and Issue being upon this custome, it was found for the Defendant, and moved in arrest of judgement, That although it be found there be no such custome, yet he ought not to pay tythes for wood spent in his house, nor for fencing stult for hedges, but per legem terræ ought to be discharged of them; but the Court resolved, That it is not de jure per legem terræ that any be discharged of them; for it is usuall in Prohibitions to alledge customes, as for Harth-penny, or by reason of other lands whereof he payes tythes, That he is discharged of that tythe, but not to alledge, That per legem terræ he is discharged, and the Plaintiff here having alledged a custome, and being found against him, it was adjudged for the Defendant, That consultation should be granted.

*Isabel Peels Case.*

**P**rohibition was prayed by her against the Ecclesiasticall Commissioners, for that it was by Articles in that Court objected against her, That she was aiding and assistant to Sir H. in the years 1622. 1623. untill September 1624. to have familiar acquaintance with the Vicountesse Purbeck, with whom he committed adultery, and that she was chief Agent for their meetings at unreasonable times, by and through her private Lodgings and passages, by means whereof they took their oportunities to commit adultery, for which offence she was by the said Commissioners upon the seventh day of February anno Domini 1627. sentenced to be guilty of Whoredom and Fornication, and fined two hundred pounds to the Kings use, and enjoined to make such a penitentiall

acknowledgement in the Savoy Church as the said Commissioners should appoint, and to be imprisoned untill she found Sureties for the performance of all this Sentence; and for this cause she prayed a Prohibition; For that by the generall Pardon in anno vicimo primo Jacobi she was pardoned for these offences committed in the years 1622. 1623. unto September 1624. and she avers, That she is not guilty of any offence since the time of her obtaining the said generall Pardon; whereupon the Court granted the Prohibition; for although the time after the Pardon is mentioned in the Sentence, yet it was for offences before the Pardon, and so it stands well with the Sentence, and the averment makes it materiall: admitting also that part of the offences were committed after the time mentioned in the Pardon, yet the fine being intire, and both the time before and after the Pardon involved together, Justice Hutton conceived that a Prohibition ought to be granted; and for this reason also, because she is sentenced to be imprisoned untill she finde Sureties to perform the whole order, which is not warrantable: For although by the Statute of primo Elizabethæ Regina, capite primo, the high Commissioners may aslesse fines, or award imprisonment for an offence, yet they can neither commit any to prison for the fine, nor untill the parties finde Sureties for the performance of their orders; but they ought to certifie the fine into the Exchequer, &c. And Hutton further said, it had been ruled in this Court, That Suits for Adultery (unless such only as were exorbitant and notozious) ought to be brought before the Ordinary in his spirituall Court; neither doth a Suit for Alimony in the high Commission Court lie, for the Commission is grounded upon the Statute; and if they get Commissions of and for other offences, then the Statute appoints, they have no sufficient ground for their proceedings, and severall cases were cited to that purpose, viz. Pasch. octavo Jacobi Regis, Doctor Conwards Ca's, who being sued before the high Commissioners for his wifes adultery, and for being Pandoz unto her, a Prohibition was granted; And Condis Case of Canterbury; who being sued before the high Commissioners upon the election of a Clerk, a Prohibition was granted, because they have not any Jurisdiction for such matters: And one Balams Case, Suit being before them for Battery, a Prohibition was granted, for it is no such offence which the Statute intends to be there suable; whereupon in the principall Case a Prohibition was granted after divers dayes debating, and chiefly upon the Pardon, because it was not any of the offences excepted therein. Note also, That Elizabeth Ash had a Prohibition upon the same Suremise, being joyned in the same Sentence.

Denns Case.

**A** Prohibition was prayed by Denn; because there was a Suit in the Delegates to have administration cum testamento annexo



nexo of the Goods and Lands of one Thomas Denn, whose Brother and Heir the Plaintiff is, wherein is surmised, That the said Denn made his will of the said Goods and Land, and devised divers Legacies, and made his wife Executrix, and devised unto her the residue of all his Goods (his Debts and Legacies being paid) and died, and his wife surviving him died before probate or any election made, and without any will, and the Brothers and Sisters of the said woman contended in the Spirituall Court for the administration of those Goods of his Brothers, pretending that this will was revoked, and he alledging the contrary sued to have administration committed unto him cum testamento annexo; and now the question was, whether the said will was revoked? and it being concerning both Lands and Goods, a Prohibition was prayed and granted; for if he should proceed in the Spirituall Court, they would allow that will which is pretended to be revoked, and where the Issue is, whether a will made of Lands and Goods be revoked? it is properly triable at the common Law, but if the Issue be, whether a will of Goods only be revoked? it is properly triable in the Spirituall Court; for they having consufance of the principall matter, shall trie also the Accessories; and it was said at the Barre, That they in the Spirituall Court will deny the Plea of the revocation of a will, or at least wise, will inforce to prove it by such witnesses, which are and may be excepted against in their Law, as Servants, or Kindred, or Legatores, and yet those witnesses are allowable at the common Law; and when it was prayed, that a Prohibition should be granted, which should extend quoad the Lands and not quoad the Goods, it was denyed, and it shall be granted generally for both; for when it is one intire will of Lands and Goods, and the allegation is to revoke it intirely, it shall not be dis-joyned in the Prohibition; but if one make severall wills, one of his Land, another of his Goods, and revocation is alledged of both, there a Prohibition shall be granted for the one, and denyed for the other.

## Brown versus Hancock.

**A**ssumpfit. After verdict for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the promise is alledged to be made beyond the time limited in the Statute of 21 Jacobi, and the Action is not brought within the time limited thereby; and all the Court held, if it appears so by the Plaintiffs own shewing, That the Action is not brought within the time limited by the Statute, the Plaintiff cannot maintain his Action, but Judgement shall be given against him; but if the contract in the Assumpfit or Debt be alledged to be within the time limited by the Statute; and upon non debet or non Assumpfit pleaded, it appears upon the evidence, That the Assumpfit or Contract was beyond the time limited, and so the evidence cannot maintain the Action; the Defendant shall take advantage thereof; for the Statute is in the negative, That he shall not

X Don: 68

where it is said  
that a will made of  
lands & goods is  
properly triable  
at the common law  
if goods only in spi-

and 186

and 163  
can be used Robinson

maintain Action, but within such a time limited by the Statute; But in the principall Case it appeared upon the view of the Record, that the Action was brought within the time limited; And therefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Homes *versus* Savill.

**A** Sumpfit. whereas divers reckonings and accompts were between the Plaintiff and Defendant, and at such a day, year, & place, they in simul computaverunt for all Debts, Reckonings, and Demands, and the Defendant upon the said accompt was found to be the summe of 20 l. in arrear unto the Plaintiff, in consideration whereof he promised to pay unto the Plaintiff the said Debt, &c. That the Defendant licet sapius requisitus had not paid per quod actio ei accrevit, &c. The Defendant pleaded non Assumpfit, and it was found against him; and it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Action is not maintainable; for he ought to have specified the particular matter and causes, viz. pro Mercimoniis venditis, or otherwise, wherefore he should have an accompt, otherwise it lies not; But the whole Court delibered their opinion to the contrary, That for as much as the accompt may be for divers causes, and severall matters and things may be included and comprised therein, which in pede compositi is reduced to a summe certain, wherein it certainly appears he remains and stands indebted; it is a sufficient ground to maintain the Action, without expressing the particulars for which they accompted, for proof whereof divers precedents were produced, where such Actions brought have been adjudged good; whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Taylor *versus* Page.

**A** Ccompt Upon receipt of divers summes, the Defendant pleaded *ed nunques son Receiver*, and found against him; And, being adjudged to account before auditors, he pleaded, That after the receipt, and before the Action brought, he had put himself in arbitrament for all Trespasses, Debts, Accounts, and Actions, &c. who arbitrated, That he should pay 10 l. only in discharge of all Trespasses, Debts, Accounts and Actions, which he paid accordingly, and would have now pleaded the same in discharge; whereupon it was demurred, and without argument adjudged for the Plaintiff; for this arbitrament before the Action ought to have been pleaded in barre of the Action, which being omitted, he hath lost the advantage thereof, and shall never plead it before the Auditors; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid: 22 Hen. 6. 55. 1 Ed. 5. 2. 21 Hen. 7. 31.





Post Terminum Trinitatis, anno quarto  
Caroli Regis.

Hugh Pyne Esq; his Case.

**O**Ne *William Collier*, attending the said Mr. *Pine* at his house in the Country, was demanded of him, whether he had seen the King at Hinton, or no? whereunto *Collier* answered, That he had seen the King there. Mr. *Pine* thereto replied, Then hast thou seen as unwise a King as ever was, and so governed as never King was; for he is carried as a man would carry a childe with an Apple; therefore I, and divers more, did refuse to doe our duties unto him. After which words spoken, the said *William Collier*, meeting with *Richard Collier* his brother, asked him, whether the King were not a wise King? who answered, Yes, he was a wise and temperate King. After which, at another time, *Monsieur Sabiza* being at Mr. *Pawletts* house at Hinton, Mr. *Pine* asked *Collier*, whether the King was there or no? who answered, That he heard he was: whereunto Mr. *Pine* replied, That he could have had him at his house, if he would, as well as Mr. *Pawlett*. At another time one *George Morley*, a Lock-smith, being at Mr. *Pines* house, he asked him, what news? whereunto he answered, That he heard the King was at Mr. *Pawletts* at Hinton: Then Mr. *Pine* said, That is nothing; for I might have had him at my house, as well as Mr. *Pawlett*; for he is to be carried any whither: And then Mr. *Pine* said aloud, Before God, he is no more fit to be King than *Hickwright*. This *Hickwright* was an old simple fellow, who was then Mr. *Pines* Shepheard.

These words being thus proved by *William Collier* and *George Morley*, all the Judges were commanded to assemble themselves, to consider and resolve what offence the speaking of those words were: Whereupon Sir *Nicholas Hide*, chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Sir *Thomas Richardson*, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, Sir *John Walter*, chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir *William Jones*, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, Sir *Henry Telverton*, one of the Justices of the Common-Bench, Sir *Thomas Trever*, and *George Vernon*, Barons of the Exchequer, none other of the Judges being then in Town, met at *Serjeants-Inne* in *Fleet-Street*, where they debated the Case amongst themselves, in the presence of Sir *Robert Heath*, the Kings Atturney Generall: And divers presidents were then produced.

*Kanc. anno vicesimo primo Henrici sexti. Juliana Ridligo fillia Willielmi Quick, & alii talli proclitores incogniti, in occulto machinantes mortem Regis, &c. prædicta Juliana, ex assensu Willielmi, & aliorum proditorum ignotorum, eidem Domino Regi, ut fuit equitans in viâ adhesit, & dixit eidem Domino Regi, Harry of Windfore, ride soberly, Thy horse may stumble and break thy neck. And when the noble John Beauchamp then said unto her, To whom speakest thou? she answered, To that proud Boy in red ryding on horse-back, pointing with her hand to the said King. And further calling out to the said King, said, It becommeth thee better to ride unto thy Uncle, than that thy Uncle should ride unto thee; Thou wilt kill him, as thou hast killed thy Mother: Send unto thy Uncle his wife, whom thou keepst from him. Thou art a fool, and a known fool throughout the whole Kingdome of England.*

*She had pain fort & dure because she would not plead.*

*Berk. anno vicesimo secundo Henrici sexti. Thomas Kerver indictatur, pro eo quod ipse proditoriè dixit verba sequentia, Woe to the Kingdome where a Child is King: Et iterum dixit, It had been better for the Kingdome of England by an hundred thousand pounds, if the said King had been dead twenty years before. Et iterum, It had been better for the said Kingdome, by an hundred thousand pounds, if the said King never had been born. And that the Dolphin of France was in Aquitaine and Gascoyne with a great power, and valiantly fighting, possessing himself of the Land of the King of England in Aquitaine and Gascoyn. And if the said King were but of as much humanity as the Dolphin, who is of his age, the said King might quietly and peaceably hold and enjoy his said Lands. To this he pleaded Not guilty, and was committed to the Constable of the Tower of London, and afterward recommitted unto Wallingford-Castle. Ideo nil ultra apparet.*

*Suffex. vicesimo nono Henrici sexti, Johannes Clipsham indictatur, pro eo quod ipse & alii dixerunt, Quod Dominus Rex non fuit de potestate, nec scientia, ad Regnum Anglia gubernandum, Et quod noluerunt ulterius obedire Regi, nec gubernatione suâ, infra idem Regnum; minantesque inter se veros populos Domini Regis de Comitatu Kancia, pro eo quod ipsi noluerunt resistere ipsum Regem de Justitiâ suâ infra eundem Comitatum, ac similiter insurrexerunt, &c.*

*Suffex. anno vicesimo nono Henrici sexti. Johannes Mirfeild & Willielmus Mirfeild indictantur, pro eo quod dixerunt, That the King was a natural fool, and would oftentimes hold a staff in his hand, with a bird ober the end, playing therewith as a fool; And that another King must be ordained to rule the Land, saying, That the King was not a person able to rule the Land. Et ulterius dixerunt, That the*



the Charter that the King made at the first Insurrection, was false; And, That he and his fellowship would arise again; and when they were up, they would not leave any Gentleman alive but such as they list, &c.

Per Indictam. Session. *Suffex.*

*Norff. anno tricesimo primo Henrici sexti. Willielmus Bretenham* generosus, indictatur pro proditoriis verbis, viz. Quod *Richardus Dux Eborum* extra terram *Hibernie* infra quindecim dies tunc proxime sequente veniret, & Coronam dicti Domini Regis de eodem Rege auferret, & illud super caput ejusdem Ducis infra brevi poni feceret.

Notatur in margine Indictamenti sic, Trespass enormia, contempt. & alia offens. Tamen in Indictamento est proditoriè loquebatur, &c.

*Suff. anno tricesimo primo Henrici sexti. Willielmus Ashton Miles* indictatur, pro eo quod ipse & alii, proditoriè diversas billas & scripturas, in rythmis & balladis, factas & fabricatas, super ostia & fenestras diversorum hominum posuerunt, recitantes in eisdem, Quod Dominus Rex, per consilium Ducis *Suffolcie*, Episcopi *Sarum*, Episcopi *Cicestræ*, Domini de *Say*, & aliorum de Concilio Domini Regis, existent vendidit Regna *Anglia* & *Francia*; Et quod Rex *Francia*, avunculus Regis, regnaret super dictum Regem, dicentes & scribentes hæc omnia & singula. Et similiter miserunt literas hominibus de *Kanc.* ad insurgendum erga Regem, ad adjuvandum Ducem *Eborum*, &c. ad guerram levandum. Per Indictamentum *Suff.* anno 31 H. 6.

*Essex. anno tricesimo quarto Henrici sexti. Johannes Gayle* indictatur, pro eo quod ipse & alii dixerunt, Quod dictus Rex, & omnes Domini sui circa personam suam, & Concilium suum, falsi sunt; Et quod ipsi petitiones suas, in ultimo Parlamento dicti Regis, apud *Westmonasterium* tentum, per ipsos & totam Communitatem *Kancie* petitionar. &c. Invitis dentibus dicti Regis habere voluerunt: Et quod non licet Episcopis dicti Regni ullam potestatem, nec aliquam congregationem Populi erga ipsos ad perturbandum de bonis propositis suis perimplendis, assemblare, nec retinere. Quodque Presbyteri totius *Anglia* nulla bona nec catalla, præter cathedram & candelabrum ad inspiciendum super libros suos haberent & possiderent. Ac quod *Johannes Mortimer*, alias *Cade*, est vivens; & quod ipse esset eorum capitalis capitaneus in omnibus propositis suis perimplendis. credentes & dicentes, Quod ipsi essent infra tres dies quinque millia hominum armatorum: Et similiter guerram erga Regem levarent.

Habuerunt chartam allocationis eodem Termino.

*Wilsf. anno secundo Eduardi quarti. Oliverus Germaine, Cayloz* & alii falsi proditores, machinantes & proponentes quomodo Regem *Eduardum*, &c. destruere potuerunt: Et *Henricum sextum*, nuper factum, & non de jure, Regem *Anglia*, inimicum Regis *Anglia*, auctoritate

ritate Parlamenti reputat. & a probat. infra Regnum *Anglia*, & *Scotia* reducere. Et Regem *Edvardum* deponere, &c. Mortem Regis compasser. &c. credentes & dicentes inter se, in prophetiis, ut falsi Heretici, Quod Dominus *Henricus* nuper Rex, infra breve esset eorum Rex in Regno *Anglia* sicut prius, & Coronam suam in eodem Regno haberet & retineret, dicentes hæc omnia ea intentione, Quod veri Populi Domini Regis cordialem amorem extraherent.

**Judgement to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.**

*Norff. anno nono Edvardi quarti. Willielmus Belmynde Norwico, Mercer,* indictatur, Quod cum *Robertus de Ryddesdale*, à diuino tempore proponens statum & dignitatem Regis *Edvardi* quarti, &c. adnihilare, &c. Et ipsum Regem per guerram, &c. de Regali, &c. privare, &c. Inter alias falsas prodiciones, &c. diversos Articulos proditorum, &c. fabricavit, publicavit, & proclamavit. Et quod prædictus *Willielmus* quandam scedulam tenorem prædictorum Articulorum continent. apud *N.* &c. Monstravit & publicavit & eisdem Articulis pro bonis Articulis, & communi utilitati regni expedites affirmavit, & quamplures personas ad ipsos Articulos manutenendum & approbandum excitavit.

Nota, non dicitur proditoriè in eodem Indictamento.

*Anno decimo septimo Edvardi quarti.* Juratores presentant. Quod *Thomas Burdett*, nuper de *Arrow*, in Comitatu *Warwici* Armiger, Deum præ oculis non habens & debitum legianciæ suæ minime ponderans ex malitia præcogitata, diabolica instigatione seductus, vicesimo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis *Edvardi* quarti, post Conquestum decimo quarto, & per diversas vices postea, apud villam *Westmonasterii*, in Comitatu *Midlessexia*, falsò & proditoriè contra legianciæ suæ debitum, mortem & destructionem ipsius Regis imaginavit, compassus fuit & circuiuit, ac ipsum Regem falsò & proditoriè adtunc & ibidem interficere proposuit, & ad illud falsum nefandum propositum suum perimplendum, falsò & proditoriè laboravit & procuravit quosdam *Johannem Stacie*, nuper de *Oxonia*, in Comitatu *Oxon* generosum, & *Thomam Blake*, nuper de *Oxon* in Comitatu *Oxon*. Clericum, apud villam *Westmonasterii* prædictam, duodecimo die Novembris tunc proximè sequent. ad calculandum & laborandum de & circa nativitatem dicti Domini Regis, & *Edvardi* filii sui primogeniti, Principis *Wallia*, & de morte eorundem Domini Regis ac Principis ad sciendum quando iidem Rex & *Edvardus* filius ejus morientur. Dictique *Johannes Stacy* & *Thomas Blake*, scientes illud falsum & nefandum propositum prædicti *Thome Burdet*, ipsi *Johannes Stacy* & *Thomas Blake*, dicto duodecimo die Novembris, apud villam *Westmonasterii* prædictam, falsò & proditoriè mortem ipsorum Regis & Principis imaginaverunt & compassi fureunt, ac ipsos Regem ac Principem adtunc & ibidem interficere proposuerunt. Et postea, sexto die Februarii, dicto anno decimo quarto, apud villam *Westmonasterii* prædictam, prædicti *Johannes Stacy* ac *Thomas Blake* eorum falsum & proditorium



ditorium propositum perimplendum, falsò & proditoriè laboraverunt & calculaverunt per artem Magicam, Nigromanciam, & Astronomiam, in mortem & finalem destructionem ipsorum Regis ac Principis. Et postea, scilicet, vicesimo die Maii, anno regni dicti Regis decimo quinto, apud villam *Westmonasterii* prædictam, prædicti *Johannes Stacy* & *Thomas Blake*, falsò & proditoriè artibus prædictis laboraverunt; licet juxta determinationem sacram sanctæ Ecclesiæ ac doctrinam diversorum Doctorum, cuilibet Ligeo Domini Regis, de intromittendo de Regibus & Principibus, in forma prædicta, abque eorum voluntate, & Preceptis inhibuit. Et postea, iidem *Johannes Stacy* & *Thomas Blake*, ac prædictus *Thomas Burdet*, apud prædictam villam *Westmonasterii*, vicesimo sexto die Maii, eodem anno decimo quinto, cuidam *Alexandro Russelton*, & aliis de Populo Domini Regis, falsò & proditoriè manifestaverunt & dixerunt, quòd per calculationem & artes prædictas, per ipsos *Johannem Stacy* & *Thomam Blake*, in forma prædicta factas iidem Rex & Princeps non diu viverent, sed infra breve obierent. Ad intentionem quòd per detectionem & hujusmodi materiæ manifestationem, Populi ipsius Regis magis ab ipso Rege cordialem amorem retraherent. Et idem Dominus Rex per notitiam illarum detectionis & manifestationis, tristitiam inde caperet & abbreviationem viæ suæ. Ac quòd prædictus *Thomas Burdet*, mortem & destructionem ipsius Regis supremi dicti Domini sui, & prædicti Domini Principis, ac subversionem Legum suarum per guerram & discordiam inter ipsum Regem & ligeos suos in regno prædicto movendum, sexto die Martii, anno regni dicti Regis decimo septimo, apud *Holborn*, in Comitatu *Middlesexia*, falsò & proditoriè imaginavit, compassus fuit, & circumvit, ac ipsos Regem ac Principem interficere proposuit. Et ad illud falsum nefandum propositum suum finaliter perimplendum, prædictus *Thomas Burdet*, diversas billas & scripturas in rythmis & balladis de murmurationibus, seditionibus, & proditoriis excitationibus, factas & fabricatas apud *Holbourn* & villam *Westmonasterii* prædict. falsò & proditoriè disperfit, projecit, & seminavit dicto sexto die Martii, ac quinto & sexto diebus Maii, dicto anno decimo septimo, ad intentionem quòd Populi Domini Regis cordialem amorem ab ipso Rege retraherent ac ipsum relinquerent, ac erga ipsum Regem insurgerent & guerram erga ipsum Regem levarent in finalem destructionem ipsorum Regis ac Domini Principis, & contra ligeanciam suam, necnon contra Coronam & dignitatem ipsius Regis.

**Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.**

*Kanc. anno decimo octavo Edvardi quarti. Johannes Alkarter, Peoman, nuper serviens Ricardi Comitis Warwici & Sarum, à diuturno tempore proponens statum Regis pejorare & de regimine, &c. quantum in se fuit proditoriè, per diversa verba nefanda, & alia dicta sua venenosa, de diversis murmurationibus, seditionibus proditorum excitationibus factis & fabricatis à gubernatione privare, &c. Ad intentionem quòd Populi ejusdem Regis cordialem amorem retraherent, per discordiam inter Regem & Populum suum movendum proditoriè*

dixit *Willielmo Pend, Willielmo Fowle, & Sampsoni Halk*, sub hac forma, viz. Quòd *Willielmus Pend & Johannes Alkerter*, olim servientes dicitur *Ricardi* Comitis *Warwici* fuerunt, & nunc quòd idem Comes diem suum clausit extremum; Et hoc non obstante infra breve haberent Comitem *Oxonia*, (qui superstes est) infra hoc regnum *Anglia*, qui in futuro parcellam huius patriæ gubernet affirmandoque ulterius verba sua cuidam *Galfrido Peke*, Quòd *Edvardus* quem vos vocatis Regem *Anglia* falsò fuit, &c. dicendo, Quòd idem *Edvardus*, per subtilem artem suam, eundem Comitem *Warwici* interfecit & murtavit; ac fratrem suum, nuper Ducem *Clarencia*, ad mortem simili modo traxit, non habens causas nec aliquam veritatem; Et dicendo, Quòd quicumque inheritabilis sit directè post mortem naturalem *Henrici* sexti, (nunc de facto, & non de jure, Regis *Anglia*) ad Coronam *Anglia* ille tantummodo fineret & suus homo esset. Et multa alia huiusmodi verba proditoriè dixit.

Utlagatus fuit prout patet per rotul.  
Session. *Kanc.* anno 18 *Ed.* 4.

*Kancia*, anno decimo octavo *Edvardi* quarti. *Thomas Hever* indicatur, pro eo quòd proditoriè dixit, Quòd ultimum Parliamentum Domini Regis, apud *Westmonasterium* tentum, magis simplex & insufficientis fuit quàm unquam antea: Et ulterius, Quòd Dominus Rex proposuit moram suam infra Comitatum *Kancia* trahere, & amorem ligeorum suorum ibidem habere, quia amorem cordialem infra eandem Civitatem non habuit, nec in futuro habebit: Et quòd si Episcopus *Bathoniensis* morietur, quòd tunc immediatè *Thomas* Archiepiscopus *Canuariensis* & Cardinalis *Anglia* caput suum amitteret. Et multa diversimoda verba proditoria de Rege, quam alia verba malitiosa de Dominis suis, tam spiritualibus quàm temporalibus.

Utlagatus prout patet per rotul. Sessionis.

*London. Hilar.* anno secundo *Ricardi* tertii. *Willielmus Collingbourn*, nuper de *Lydyard* in Comitatu *Wiltf.* Armiger, & atil falsi proditores mortem Regis & subjectionem regni proditoriè imaginaverunt & compassi fuerunt: Et ad illud perimplendum, excitaverunt, &c. quendam *Thomam Tate*, ei offerendo octo libras ad partes transmarinas exire, ad loquendum ibidem cum *Henrico*, nuncupante se Comit. *Richmundia*, & aliis, &c. proditoriè attinct. per Parliamentum, &c. Ad dicendum, Quòd ipsi cum omni potestate, &c. revenirent in *Angliam*, citra festum Sancti *Luca* Evangelistæ; Et totum integrum redditum totius regni *Anglia*, de Termino Sancti *Michaelis*, &c. in eorum relevamen haberent; Et ulterius, ad demonstrandum eis, Quòd per concilium ipsius *Willielmi Collingbourn*, si dictus Comes *Richmundia*, & alii, &c. ad terram *Anglia*, apud *Wole* in Comitatu *Dorcestria*, arrivare voluerunt, ipse *Willielmus Collingbourn* & alii proditores, eis associando commotionem populi ipsius Regis, insurrectionem & guerram erga ipsum Regem interim levare causarent; & partem ipsorum falsorum proditorum contra Regem in omnibus acciperent; & omnia infra regnum *Anglia* ad eorum dispositionem essent; Et ulterius, ad dicen-

dum



dum & demonstrandum dictis proditoribus, &c. ad destinandum *Johannem Gheyney* usque ad Regem *Francia*, ad demonstrandum sibi, quod Ambassiatores sui in *Angliam* à dicto Rege *Francia* venientes, defraudari debeant : Et quod Rex *Anglia* nullum promissum eis custodiret; sed solummodo ad deponendum, seu ad respectuandum, guerram inter Dominum Regem tempore Hiemali : Eo quod in principio temporis Æstivalis, Anglica potestas in omnibus preparari possit ad bellum dicto Domino Regi *Francia* prebendum, & eundem Regem & terram suam adiunc finaliter destruendo. Et ulterius ad advisandum ipsum Regem *Francia* ad auxilium dictorum proditorum pecuniis, &c. Ut ipse iter Regis *Anglia* usque terram *Francia*, impedire proponet. Et sic prædictus *Willielmus Collingbourn* & alii, fuerunt proditoriè adhaerentes, &c. Et quod prædictus *Willielmus Collingbourn*, & alii falsi proditores, Deum præ oculis, &c. à diutino tempore, intendens per Covinam, assensum & voluntatem diversorum aliorum proditorum eisdem proditoribus adhaerentium, &c. associaverunt. Et mortem Regis per guerram, commotionem, & discordiam inter Regem & Ligeos suos, infra regnum *Anglia* levandum, compassi fuerunt, &c. Et ad illud perimplendum, prædictus *Willielmus Collingbourn*, & alii, diversas billas & scripturas in rithmis & balladis de murmurationibus, seditionibus, & loquelis, & proditoriis excitationibus, falso & proditoriè fecerunt, scripserunt, & fabricaverunt, & illas per ipsos sic factas, scriptas, & fabricatas, die, &c. super diversa ostia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis sancti *Pauli London*, proditoriè posuerunt, & publicè ibidem fixerunt, ad movendum & excitandum Ligeos Regis billas & scripturas illas legentes & intelligentes, commotionem & guerram erga ipsum Regem facere & levare, contra ligeanciæ suæ debitum & finalem destructionem Regis, & subversionem Regni, &c.

**Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.**

*London. anno nono Henrici septimi, Thomas Bagnall*, & alii, mortem Regis imaginaverunt, &c. Et ad intentionem prædictam, Quod Populi Regis cordialem amorem retrahere, &c. diversas billas & scripturas in rithmis & balladis de murmurationibus, seditionibus, & proditoriis excitationibus, tam versus Regem quam alios magnates de Concilio suo tangent, proditoriè fecerunt, &c. super ostium Ecclesiæ sancti *Benedicti in Gracious-street*, & super *le Standard in Cheap*, ac super ostium Ecclesiæ *Pauli* posuerunt, &c. Et quod ipsi fuerunt adhaerentes cuidam *Petro Warbeck* inimico Regis in partibus transmarinis, existent. ad levandum guerram ad deponendum Regem.

**Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.**

*Midd. decimo Henrici septimi. Willielmus Stanley miles, & Robertus Clyfford miles*, ad invicem inter se communicaverunt & interlocuti fuerunt de quodam *Petro Warbeck de Thornaco* sub obedientia Archiducis *Austrie & Burgundia*, inimico Domini Regis, &c. falso nuncupante se fore *Richardum*, secundum filium Domini *Edwardi*, nuper Regis *Anglia*, quarti, in partibus exterioribus ultra mare existent. ad mortem,

mortem, &c. Regis ac subversionem regni *Anglia*, proditoriè conspiraverunt, &c. Et eundem Regem per guerram, &c. in regno *Anglia*, levandum de Corona, &c. deponendum, &c. Et ad illud perimplendum, &c. prædicti *Willielmus Stanley* & *Robertus Clyfford* proditoriè, &c. inter se aggregati fuerunt, quòd ipse *Robertus* ad partes externas prædictas ad præfatum *Petrum Warbeck*, &c. transtreraret, & in ipsius *Petri* adventum ad guerram levandum expectaret. Et ipsum *Petrum*, in regnum *Anglia* cum toto posse suo introduceret, & ipsum in Regem erigeret, &c. Et ulterius, Dicitur *Willielmus Stanley* præfato *Roberto Clyfford* proditoriè promisit, &c. ad quodcunque & quotiescunque ipse *Robertus Clyfford* aliquos ad domum *Willielmi Stanley* à partibus exterioribus, per privatum signum inter ipsos habitum, destinaret, pro ipsius ac dicti *Petri Warbeck* inimicorum Regis, &c. adjuvamine; ipse *Willielmus Stanley* eos cum toto posse adjuvare vellet, &c. Quorum, &c. prætextu, dictus *Robertus Clyfford* iter suum ad partes externas, præfato *Petro Warbeck*, arripuit, &c. Et sic fuerunt adhærentes, &c.

**Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.**

*Surrey. anno tricesimo Henrici octavi. Henricus Marchio, Exon. proditoriè dicebat, I like well of the proceedings of Cardinall Pool. Et ulterius, But I like not the proceedings of this Realm: And, I trust to see a change of the world. Et ulterius, I trust once to have a fair day upon those knaves which rule about the King. Et ulterius, I trust to give them a buffet one day. Et quòd Nicholas Carew Miles, malitiosè & proditoriè murmuravit, & indignatus fuit, & dicebat hæc verba Anglicana, I marvel greatly that the Indictment against the Lord Marquess was so secretly handled, and to what purpose; for the like was never seen.*

*Per bagam Sessionis tenr. coram Thom. Audley Cancellar. & alios, 30 Hen. 8.*

*Berks. tricesimo primo Henrici octavi. John Rugg, Chivaler, for these words, The Kings Highnesse cannot be supreme head of the Church of England by Gods Law. Hugo Abbas de Reading superinde dixit, what did you for saving your Conscience, when you were sworn to take the King for supreme head? Et superinde prædictus Joh. Rugg, dixit, I added this condition in my minde, To take him for supreme head in temporal things, but not in spiritual things.*

*Per Indictam. Mich. 31 Hen. 8.*

*Kanc. anno tricesimo primo Henrici octavi. Robertus Rumwick indictatur, Quòd cum diversi fuerunt comedentes & compotantes, &c. Thomas Brook, tenens quendam ciphum cervisiæ impletum, &c. dixit, God save the King, Here is good Ale. Ad quod prædictus Robertus dixit proditoriè, &c. desiderans mortem Regis, &c. God save the cup of good Ale; for King Henry shall be hanged, when twenty others shall be saved. Cui prædictus Thomas dixit, Knowest thou what thou sayest? Prædictus Robertus iterum dixit, ut supra, God, &c.*

*Leicest.*



*Leicest. anno tricesimo tertio Henrici octavi. Lionellus Haughton, nuper de Oremshirk in Comitatu Lancastrie, Taylor, pro verbis, viz. being shooting at the Butts, said, I would the Kings body had been there as the Arrow did light; And By the masse I would it had been in his body.*

Per Indictament. Mich. 33 H. 8.

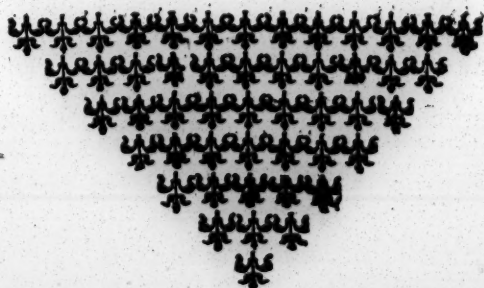
*Edward Peacham* was endicted of Treason, for divers treasonable passages in a Sermon, which was never preached, or intended to be preached, but only set down in writings, and found in his study: he was tried and found guilty, but not executed. Note, that many of the Judges were of opinion, That it was not Treason.

*Henry Challercomb* was also endicted of Treason for words, and was found guilty, and executed.

*John Williams* was also endicted, found guilty, and executed, for writing a treasonable book, called *Bealams Asses*.

Upon consideration of all which presidents, and of the Statutes of Treason, it was resolved by all the Judges before named, and so certified to his Majesty, That the speaking of the words before mentioned, though they were as wicked as might be, was not Treason: For they resolved, That unlesse it were by some particular Statute, no words will be Treason; For there is no Treason at this day, but by the Statute of *vicefimo quinto Edwardi tertii*; for imagining the death of the King, &c. And the endictment must be framed upon one of the points in that Statute; And the words spoken here can be but evidence to discover the corrupt heart of him that spake them: but of themselves they are not Treason; neither can any Endictment be framed upon them.

To charge the King with a personall vice, as to say of him, That he is the greatest Whoremonger or Drunkard in the Kingdome, is no Treason, as *Yelverton* said it was held by the Judges, upon debate of *Peachams Case*.



And so the man I would it had  
 been in the body.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.C.

[illegible]

has shown no interest in building the new building and

701, Baltimore Ave., 2nd floor, 100 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
The National Labor Union, 100 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation. The objectives of the investigation are the goals that the investigator wants to achieve. The objectives of the investigation are the goals that the investigator wants to achieve. The objectives of the investigation are the goals that the investigator wants to achieve.



Termino Michaelis, anno quarto *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.



**I**N this Vacation, *viz.* upon the eleventh day of September, *anno Domini* 1628. Sir *John Dodridge*, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, died at his house at *Egham*, in the County of *Surrey*, a man of great knowledge, as well in the Common Law, as in other humane Sciences, and Divinity. After whose death, because there were five Judges in the Common-Bench, whereof my self was the fourth, whereas usually there were but four in the said Court, and as many in the Kings Bench. The King, intending to reduce those Courts to their usuall course, upon the three and twentieth day of the said September (having had communication with the Lord *Coventry*, Lord Keeper of the great Seal) nominated me to be one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, and signed a Warrant the same day for my Patent, to be Justice there; and another Warrant reciting my first Patent of Justice of the Common-Bench, and determining his pleasure concerning that place (saving all wages and sums, &c.) And the Patent of Justice of the Kings Bench was sealed upon the ninth day of October, and bare date the same day; and the Patent of revocation of my place of Justice of the Common-Bench was sealed upon the tenth day of October, and both Patents were delivered me upon the eleventh day of that Moneth, at such time as I was sworn Justice of the Kings Bench. And a question was then moved about my antiquity, I having one Justice in the Common-Bench (*viz.* Justice *Telverton*) and two of the Barons in the Exchequer (*viz.* *Trevar* and *Vernon*) my *puiſſayes*, and had not a clause of saving superiority, precedency, and antiquity, as was in the second Patent of Justice *Nichols* (he being first one of the Judges in the Common-Bench; and having a Patent to discharge him from that place was then made the Princes Chancellor, and two dayes after Justice of the Kings Bench, with an expresse exception and allowance to be Chancellor to the Prince, and saving his precedency and seniority;) but all the Justices assembled at the Lord Keepers house, agreed, That I needed not such a saving, For my Patent continued untill the time I was Judge of the Kings Bench, and I never ceased to be a Judge, but was translated only. And the Justices conceived, The Patent of revocation of my Justice place in the Common Pleas

Pleas was needlesse; because, by making me Justice in the Kings Bench, my former Patent was in Law determined, according to the Case *in quinto Maria, Dyer 159*. Yet, for better security, there was one made, according to the president of Justice *Jones* his Patent, when he was removed out of the Common-Pleas to be Judge in the Kings Bench.

#### Cusacks Case.

**C**Usack was condemned in the Sheriffs Court in London, for Debt, and taken in execution: Afterwards, by an Habeas Corpus upon suit in the Kings Bench, the said Execution, with other Causes, were returned; whereupon he was committed to the Marshall in execution for that Debt, and other his Executions in the Kings Bench. And now all the Executions in the Kings Bench were discharged, and the Judgement in London reversed, by a writ of Error in the Hustings: And how he should be discharged of this Execution was the question? For this Court hath no Record of the Execution, but by the return of the Habeas Corpus; And of the reversal of that Judgement they have not any Record, but what is only surmised; And they may not award a Cerciorari to London; for they there will not return it: Whereupon it was advised, That all matters here concerning that Execution being discharged, he might be remitted to London for that cause, and there be discharged. Vide vicesimo nono Edvardi tertii, folio quadragesimo septimo; quadragesimo octavo Edvardi tertii, folio vicesimo secundo; tricesimo nono Henrici sexti, folio quinquagesimo; quarto & quinto Philippi & Mariae, Dyer 152. tertio Elizabethae, Dyer 187.

#### Geery versus Reason.

**C**ovenant. The Plaintiff declares, That by Articles indented, shewen, &c. in anno Dom. 1624. he demised to the Defendant certain Rooms in Bear-Alley, untill Midsummer anno 1626: rendering the summe of six pounds and thirteen shillings four pence rent, provided, and upon condition, That the said Reason shall gather the rents of other the Plaintiffs Tenements in Bear-Alley, relieved quarterly, and mentioned in a Schedule, and pay the same within twenty dayes after every quarter day; And it is agreed, That the said Reason shall retain the rest of the benefit to be made of the said Rooms, over and above the said six pounds thirteen shillings four pence per annum, for his pains in gathering up the said Rents: And shewen, That the Rents were mentioned in the Schedule, & amounted unto an hundred and ninty pounds per annum; And, That the Defendant had not paid the said Rents: But he did not shew, That the Defendant had gathered them; And thereupon the Defendant demurred. For it saitheth, That here is not any Covenant, to gather or pay the Rents; but a forfeiture of his Lease, if he doe not gather, and



and pay them, being gathered : And if he doth not pay them, being gathered, an Account lies ; But Germaine for the Plaintiff insisted much, That these words, Provided, &c. in the Indenture shall make a Covenant ; but all the Justices conceived it is not a Covenant, but merely a Condition annexed to the Estate, which determines it by not collecting and paying the rent : And it is not to be intended, That it should be a Covenant to enforce him to gather and pay them, where peradventure he cannot collect them. And thereupon, without argument, it was adjudged for the Defendant.

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indenture making  
not covenant but a  
condition.

## Chamberlain versus Turner.

**E**jectione firmæ, for an house called the White-Swanne in Oldstreet in London. A speciall Verdict was found, That Henry Metcalf was seized in Fee of the said house, and of a garden thereto appertaining, and held it in Socage, and made his will in this manner, which is found verbatim. I devise all my Fee-simple Lands, Goods and Tenements, to Henry Metcalf my son, and the Heirs males of his Body; and for default of such Issue, remainder to his right Heirs; and made him Executor, and appointed that he should pay his Debts out of his Goods and Lands. And I devise the House or Tenement, wherein William Nicholls dwelleth, called the White-Swanne in Oldstreet, to Henry Gallant my Daughters Sonne for ever. And the Jury found, That the said William Nicholls, at the time of the said Will making, and of the Testators death, inhabited and occupied the entry or Alley of the said house, and three upper rooms therein; And that divers other persons at the same time, held and occupied the Garden, and other places in the said house; And that William Heylock and his wife held another room; And that Henry Gallant, claiming that house, entered and made a Lease thereof to the Plaintiff; and the Defendant, by the command of the said Metcalf, Heir of the Debtor, ousted him. Et si super totam materiam, &c. This Case being argued at the Barre by Banks and Calthrop for the Defendant, and by Andrews for the Plaintiff, two Questions were moved; First, whether the Heir of Gallant had any more than an Estate for life by this Devise, because all his Fee-simple Lands, being before devised to his Sonne and Heirs Males, he afterwards devised that house to Henry Gallant for ever? And if it be but an Estate for life, extracted out of the first Estate, then it is determined; and he relied upon Alice Ludhams Case, in decimo nono Elizabethæ, Dyer 357. But all the Court resolved, That it is a Fee-simple, because of the words in perpetuum, or, for ever; And it is not like the Case of Alice Ludham, where an express Fee was given to one, and after his death devised to another for life. The second Question was, whether all the House passed, or the Entry, and those three Rooms which were in the possession of the said William Nicholls only? And Chief Justice doubted thereof; for it may be intended that he did

not devise more than Nicholls occupied? But Jones, Whitlock, and my self were of opinion, That all the house passed to the Devisee; for the devise being, That Houle or Tenement, and the conclusion, called the White-Swan, doth both of them necessarily import the whole house; for the Signe of the White-Swan cannot be intended to referre to thre Rooms: And the words after, viz. wherein William Nicholls dwelleth, doth not abridge or alter that devise; And the house being named by the particular name of the White-Swan, although William Nicholls never inhabited therein, yet it passeth by the Devise, and is good, because he inhabited therein, although he occupied but thre Rooms of it; But if the house had not been named by the particular name of the White-Swan, and he had devised the house in the occupation of William Nicholls, there peradventure it should not extend to more than what was in the occupation of William Nicholls, and not to that which was in the occupation of others, according to the Case of Andrew Ognell, Coke lib. 4. fol. 48. and the case of Hunt and Singleton, where a Lease was made to one Cales of an house, and he lets out of that two Chambers; and after surrenders the Lease, and a new Lease was made to the said Cales of the house in his occupation; it was adjudged only of the house in his occupation, and not of the two Chambers; for there was a good Lease of the house, although the two Chambers were not devised; but the devise being of the house called the White-Swan, wherein Nicholls inhabiteth, cannot be intended, That the devise shall be of the thre Chambers only, because it cannot be termed the house called the White-Swan: And whereas it was objected, That it is not found, that Henry Maitcalf had other lands in fee-simple to supply the first devise, and therefore necessarily it ought to be extended to the residue of that house, and then it passeth not all, The Justices answered thereunto, That it ought to be intended, although it be not expressed, that he had other lands; and the doubt of the Jury was, whether the intire house were not demised by those words? So if they be satisfied, the Court shall not doubt of more than what the Jury have found: Et adjournatur, & postea fuit adjudged accordingly.

*Inkerfalls versus Samms.*

**A**ssumpsit against a Defendant, Executor. Whereas the Testator in his life, viz. upon the sixteenth day of October, anno decimo octavo Jacobi Regis, in consideration of five pounds lent unto him, promised to pay, &c. The Defendant pleads, That the Testator non Assumpsit; the Jury finde, That the Testator Assumpsit modo & forma, but that the Testator dyed such a day, viz. in anno decimo septimo Jacobi, so as he was dead a year and more before the time which is alledged in the Record. And at the first argument the Court held for the Plaintiff, That the Verdict being, That the Testator Assumpsit modo & forma, the finding over that the

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And saw vrr. knight

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the Testator died before the time mentioned in the Declaration, is idle superfluous, and not materiall, nor is the day of the Assumpcion materiall: And although he were dead before the day mentioned in the Declaration it is good enough; And thereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. vicellimo tertio Elizabethæ, Dyer 372. Coke 2. Rep. fol. 4. Goddards Case.

*the day of the  
Assumpcion not  
materiall in  
this case*

### Halloways Case.

**H**alloway was indicted and arraigned at Newgate, for murdering one Payne. The Indictment was, That he ex malicia sua præcogitata tyed the said Payne at an Horses tail, and struck him two strokes with a cudgell, being tyed to the said Horse, whereupon the Horse ran away with him, and dze to him upon the ground three furlongs, and thereby brake his shoulder, whereof he instantly died, and so murdered him. Upon this Indictment, he being arraigned, pleaded Not Guilty; and thereupon a speciall verdict found, That the Earl of Denby was possessed of a Park called Austerly Park, and that the said Halloway was Woodward of his woods in the said Park, and that the said Payn with others unknown entered the said Park, to cut wood there, and that the said Payn climbed up a tree, and with an Hatchet cut down some boughs thereof, and that the said Halloway came riding into the Park, and seeing the said Payn on the tree, commanded him to descend, and he descending from thence, the said Halloway stroke him two blows upon the back with his cudgell; and the said Payn having a rope tyed about his middle, and one end of the rope hanging down, the said Halloway tyed the end of that rope to his Horses tail, and struck the said Payn two blowes upon his back; whereupon the said Payn being tyed to the Horses tayl, and the Horse running away with him, dze to him upon the ground three furlongs, and by this means brake his shoulder, whereof he instantly died; and the said Halloway cast him over the pales into certain bushes. And whether upon all this matter found, the said Halloway be guilty of the murder pro ut: they pray the discretion of the Court; and if the Court shall adjudge him guilty of the murder, they finde him guilty of the murder: If otherwise, they finde him guilty of manslaughter; and this speciall verdict by Cerciorari was removed into the Kings Bench, and depended three Terms: and the opinion of all the Judges and Barons was demanded, and they all (besides Hutton, who doubted thereof) held clearly, That it was murder. For when the Boy, who was entering on the tree, came down from thence upon his command, and made no resistance, and he then struck him two blowes, and tyed him to the Horses tail, and then struck him again, whereupon the Horse ran away, and he by that means slain: the Law supposes malice, and it shall be said in Law to be premeditated malice, he doing it to one who made no resistance: And to this Term all the Justices deliver the reason of their opinions;

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nions; when Judgement was given, and he was adjudged to be hanged, and was hanged accordingly.

*Juxon versus Thornhill. Trin. 4 Car. rot. 76.*

**A** Slumpfit. whereas the Plaintiff by the Kings licence, had erected in Godmanchester, and in five other places in his own land, six severall Sluces or Locks upon the River Ouse, for the better raising and heightning the water in the River, for the easier passage of Boats through the said Locks. And the King had granted unto him to take such reasonable summes for the passage through the said Locks, as should be agreed upon betwixt him and those who should have such passage: And for that there was contention betwixt him and the Defendant, and divers others, what summes should be paid for such passage, a petition was thereupon presented to the Lords of the Council, and by them referred to the Earl of Manchester, Lord President, to set down what rates those which passed through the said Locks should pay. That the Defendant in consideration the Plaintiff would permit him to passe through the said Locks, upon the twentieth day of October, anno tertio Caroli Regis, promised unto the Plaintiff, That he would pay him such summes as the said Lord President should appoint; and alledgeth in fact, That betwixt the said twentieth day of October, and the twenty third day of Aprill following, he passed through the said Locks with his Boats, and carried two thousand one hundred and twenty tuns of coal. And that upon the twenty fourth day of Aprill, the said Earl of Manchester set down and ordered, That two pence half penny should be paid for every tun which passed through the said Locks, in every Lock two pence half penny: And that for the said two thousand one hundred and twenty tun, according to the said rate, the Defendant ought to pay him eleven pounds. And that upon the twenty ninth day of Aprill then next following, he requested the Defendant to pay the said eleven pounds, and he refused to pay it; whereupon he brought this Action; the Defendant pleaded non Assumpfit, and it was found against him, and now moved in arrest of Judgement; first, That it is no good consideration, because the River of Ouse is a common River, and it is not lawfull for any to make stops upon the River, or to take summes of money for the passage through the Locks. Sed non allocatur: For the Locks are upon the Plaintiffs own land, and at his cost, for the exaltation of the water, and making the River navigable for Vessels of burthen: and it stands with good reason that they should pay for their passage, according to their agreement. The second exception was, Because it is not shewn that the Defendant had any notice given him of the Earl of Manchesters order. Sed non allocatur: Because he ought to pay as much as he should appoint; and the Defendant is to take notice of his order, as well as the Plaintiff, he being a stranger to both; as where one is obliged



obliged to perform an arbitrament, there needs not any notice be given unto him, but he ought to take notice at his perill. Also the Plaintiff alledgeth, That he required the sum according to the Order which is an implied notice; Whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be for the Plaintiff, unless further matter should be shewn to the contrary by such a day.

## Chambers Case.

**C**hambers being in prison in the Marshalsey del hostel de Roy, desired an Habeas corpus, and had it; which being returnable upon the sixteenth day of October, the Marshall returned, That he was committed to prison the twenty eighth day of September last, by the command of the Lords of the Councell. The Warrant verbatim was, That he was committed for insolent behaviour, and words spoken at the Councell Table: which was subscribed by the Lord Keeper and twelve others of the Councell. And because it was not mentioned what the words were, so as the Court might adjudge of them, the return was held insufficient, and the Warden of the Prison advised to amend his return, before the twenty fifth of October following; and he was by rule of the Court appointed to bring his Prisoner then, without a new Habeas corpus, and the Prisoner was advised, That in the mean time he should submit to the Lords, and petition them for his enlargement. Upon the said 21. of October the Warden of the Prison had his Prisoner there; but because the great Case of Sir William Withpole was to be debated that day, and time would not permit to treat of this matter, The Warden of the Prison was commanded to bring again his Prisoner, and have him in Court the twenty third day of October. Then Germain for the Prisoner moved, That forasmuch as it appeared by the Return, That he was not committed for Treason or Felony, nor doth it appear what the words were, whereto he might give answer; He therefore prayed, he might be dismissed or bailed. But the Kings Attorney moved, That he might have day, until the twenty fifth of October, to consider of the Return, and be informed of the words, and that in the interim the Prisoner might attend the Councell Table, and petition; But the Prisoner affirmed, That he oftentimes had assayed by petition, and could not prevail, although he had not done it since the beginning of October; and he prayed the Justice of the Law, and the Inheritor of a Subject; Whereupon, at his importunity, the Court commanded him to be bailed; and he was bound in a Recognisance of four hundred pounds, and four good Merchants his Sureties were bound in the recognisances of one hundred pounds a piece, That he should appear here in Crasino animarum, and in the interim should be of good behaviour; And advertised him, They might, for contemptuous words, cause an Endowment or Imprisonment, in this Court, to be drawn against him, if they would.

## Sir William Withipoles Case.

**S**IR William Withipole being endicted, before the Coroners, for the murder of Madyson, and being arraigned upon that enquest, informed the Court, he had matter in Law to plead, to avoid that endictment, and that he ought not be put to answer, and prayed that Counsell might be assigned him : And Mr. Noy and others were assigned, who, at another day, put in a plea for him, That he ought not to be impeached upon this Endictment; for he shewed in his plea the Statute of undecimo Henrici quarti, capite nono, That none shall be put upon any pannell of enquest, at the denomination of any person, unless by the Bayliffs and Ministers of the Sheriffs, sworn and known; And that the said Jurors should be probi & legales homines; And further pleads, That Althon the fore-man of the Jury, nominated himself to be of the Jury, and fourteen others (shewing their names) and one Alexander Farrington required him to return them, he not being Sheriff, nor Bayliff of the Franchise, nor any Minister of any Sheriff, nor Bayliff of any Franchise, who ought by the Law to return them; And by the said Jury the said inquisition was found; And he further pleaded, That two of the said Jurors were outlawed in Actions of Debt the one in the twelfth year of King James, the other in the first year of King Charles, and produced the Records, being sent by Mutinus out of the Chancery; and averred, That the outlawries are yet in force, not rebetted nor vacated. And upon this plea pleaded, the Court would advise whether it should be accepted, and what should be done thereupon, either demurre or joyn issue. The first question was, whether the Statute of undecimo Henrici quarti, extends to Enquests before Coroners, or only to Endictments before Justices of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer? Secondly, admitting, That this Statute extends thereunto, whether it extends to persons outlawed in personall Actions, or only to persons outlawed for felony or Treason? And because this was the first plea that had been upon that Statute, and would be a president in Croton matters, the Court would advise. And all the Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, met thereupon at Serjeants Lane in Fleetstreet; and having had conference of these points, the greater part of the said Justices and Barons were of opinion; first, That the Statute of undecimo Henrici quarti extends as well to Enquests before the Coroners, as to Endictments before Justices of Peace. Secondly, That it extends to persons outlawed in personall Actions, because an outlawed person is not accounted probus & legalis homo to be sworn in an Enquest, and may be challenged for that cause, Vid. 34 Edwardi primi, procs. 208. 21 Hen. 6. 30. But divers others of the Justices and Barons were of the contrary opinion. First because the Statute of undecimo Henrici quarti begins with Enquest before the Justices, and so the Act seems to extend to them;



them; and the Statute mentions Denomination to the Sheriff or Bayliff of the Franchise; and the Enquisition before the Coroners, is to be of persons within the four next adjacent Villages, to be made by the Bayliffs or Constables of those Villages, as appeareth by the Statute of quarto Edwardi primi, de officio Coronatoris, and Crompton, folio 113. That no challenge shall be to any of the Enquest before the Coroners: *Residuum postea pag. 147.*

William Vicount Say and Seale, *versus* Stephens,  
Trin. 4 Car. rot. 662.

**A**ctio de scanlal. Magnatum. The Plaintiff declares by the name of *William Vicount Say and Seale*, unus procerum & Magistratum hujus Regni *Anglia*, tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro seipso, queritur of the Defendant in custodia *Marescalli* pro eo; whereas by the Statute of secundo Ricardi secundi it was ordained, &c. (reciting the Statute) the Defendant not regarding nor respecting the Statute aforesaid, primo Februarii, anno tertio Caroli, at the Parish of Bow, in Ward of Cheap London, having communication with Alice Gilbert, a Servant of the said William Vicount Say and Seale, of him the said Vicount, in the presence and hearing of divers of the Kings Subjects, then and there being, hæc falla & scandalosa verba de eodem Vicecomite Say and Seale dixit & publicavit, *viz.* Thy Lord (dictum Comitem innuendo) is a Traytor, and I will prove him (prædictum Comitem innuendo) a Traytor. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and it was found against him, and damages assessed to two thousand pounds; And it was notwithstanding in arrest of Judgement by Serjeant Crawley and Mr. Calthorp; first, That this Statute is mis-recited, and then, he founding his Suit for himself and the King, and there being no such Statute, hath failed. And in proof thereof they relied upon the Case of the Lord Cromwell, Coke 4. Rep. fol. 12. where an Action was brought upon this Statute, and mis-recited *Nuncia pro mendacia*, there the Plaintiff might not have Judgement. And the Case in Plowdens Commentaries, fol. 82. betwixt Partridge and Strange, and Croker, where an Action was founded upon the Statute of tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi, capite nono, of Maintenance, where the date of the Statute was mistaken, and there the Plaintiff might not have Judgement; for the Court did not intend any other Statute then that whereupon he counts, and hath mistaken, and being upon that the Court will not adjudge for him; and here is a mis-recitall, for he recites the Statute which is, That none shall report or publish de Magnatibus aliqua nova mendacia, seu alias res, unde discordia aut aliqua lis. (Anglicè debates) inter Magnates, vel inter Magnates & Communitatem dicti Regni oriri possint, whereas the Statute is, Whereof discord or slander may arise within the said Realm, so as there is a mis-recitall and variance betwixt the words, debates for slander, which is a variant word; and the words wish-  
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in the said Realm varies from the words inter Magnates & Communiratem hujus Regni. Secondly, because it is not shewn, That he was unus Magnatum at the time of the speaking of the words, as the President is in the Lord Cromwells Case; For it may be that he was created Viscount or Baron after the speaking of the words, And it shall not be intended, That he was a Viscount before, unless it had been averred, That he was then a Viscount: But the Court resolved in both points for the Plaintiff: For they all agreed, if the mis-recitall or variance had been in the purview or substantiall part of the Act, as mis-reciting the time of the making, as in Partriges Case, or in the body of the Act, as in the Lord Cromwells Case, Nuncia pro mendacia (which is another word, and of another sense, and in the body of the Act) such variance had been good cause to stay the Judgement; but here they conceived there is not any materiall variance; for in the first part of the Act is debate *vel discordia*, and in the last part *discordia vel dislauder*, which in the intention of the Makers of the Statute be all one: Also it is in the *perclose*, unde discordia, &c. which is but the consequence of the words, or the evill effect ensuing thereupon; and false words and lies are principally prohibited in that Statute. And the second variance is of the same condition, not materiall in substance; wherefore for such the Court shall not stay Judgement. For the second exception, all the Court held the Declaration to be good enough; for there is sufficient demonstration in the Declaration, That he was a Viscount at the time of the speaking, for he nameth himself Viscount, and recites the Statute, and that the Defendant not regarding the Statute, spake those words of the said William Viscount Say and Scale, and he did not say of the said William as he ought to have done, not being a Viscount at the same time; and it cannot be spoken against the said William Viscount, unless he had been then a Viscount; and the Law doth not intend, That he was a Viscount of another Realm, for of them our Law doth not take any cognisance. And where as it was objected, That there were not any Viscounts in King Richard the seconds time, so as the Statute cannot extend unto them: It was answered, True it is, there were not then any Viscounts; For in the eighteenth year of King Henry the sixth, was the first Viscount, and in the one and twentieth year of the said King, was the question for their seats in Parliament: Yet the Statute is de Magnatibus Regni Angliæ, and every Viscount is a Baron, which is an addition of honour. By another reason it appears, That he was then a Viscount; For the speaking is alledged to be to such a Serbant of the said William Viscount Say and Scale, and he cannot be Serbant to a Viscount, unless he were then a Viscount; also the words themselves are, Thy Lord is a Traitor; which prove, That he was a Lord at the time of the speaking; And when he names him Viscount in so many places, to a verre afterwards, That he was a Viscount, had been idle and superfluous: But where a Justice of Peace or other Officer brings an Action for slanderous words



words spoken of him in his office or place, there of necessity he ought to shew, that he was then Justice of Peace, or such an Officer wherein he was slandered; yet if he shew that which *tant amount*, it sufficeth; as that he had been a Justice of Peace for divers years, or for two years, and the speaking is alledged to be within the year, that is sufficient; yet it may be that the Commission is renewed; but it shall not be intended; whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Bayly *versus* Offord. Trin. 4 Car. rot. 738.

**D**Ebt, for forty shillings and six pence, and declares, That Sir Henry Brown by Indenture let to J. S. for two hundred years, rendring thirty one shillings per annum, at the Annuntiation and St. Michael, by equall portions, and conveys the reversion to him as Assignee: And for fifteen shillings six pence for rent behind for one year, ending at the Annuntiation last past; and for twenty five shillings for money lent, he brings this Action. The Defendant pleaded quoad the twenty five shillings, non debet, and quoad the fifteen shillings six pence, That the said Sir Henry Brown demised the said lands, rendring rent prout, and by the same Indenture covenants for himself, his Heirs, and Assignes, with the Lessee his Executors and Assignes, That if he be distrained for respite of Homage, or be enforced to pay any charge or issues lost, That he shall withhold so much of his rent as he shall be enforced to pay; And shews, That by a writ issuing out of the Exchequer for respite of Homage and Issues lost, so much was levied by the Sheriff, which he hath withheld of his said rent; And upon this Plea it was demurred in Law, and the principall question was, whether the Assignee of a Term shall have remedy upon a Covenant by way of Retainer, against the Assignee of a Reversion? Secondly, Because the Defendant doth not shew, That the Land was held in capite. or that Homage was due, or the Issues duly levied. And after these matters moved at the Barre, Whither for the Defendant argued, That the Assignee should have the benefit of this Covenant by the Common-law, and if not, That he was clearly within the Statute of *tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi*: And for the other matter, the Plea is good; for if he be distrained or aggrieved for the Homage or Issues, he may detain his rent; but then he took exception to the Declaration, for that the Plaintiff demanded fifteen shillings six pence for rent, for a year ending at the Annuntiation, and the entire rent was one and thirty shillings; so that what he demanded was but rent for half a year, and he doth not shew that he was satisfied for the residue; and therefore the Declaration ill; which was held by the Court to be an incorrigible default: Whereupon, the Record being viewed, and found so, rule was given, That Judgement should be for the Defendant; That the Bill should abate; and no more was spoken at the Barre. But the Court conceived

conceiv'd that the Assignee should have the benefit; for it runs with the Land; & at the Common Law he might have taken advantage to detain the Rent reserved upon the Lease for years; for it may be appointed to cease at the will of the parties.

*Crabtree versus Holland. Pasch. 4 Car. rot. 294.*

**E**Rror of a Judgement in Northampton, Because in Northampton, the Court being held before the Mayor and two Bayliffs, the Venire facias upon the Issue was awarded to the two Bayliffs, to return a Jury before the Mayor and Bayliffs, secundum consuetudinem: which being returned, and Judgement given, the Error assigned was, Because the Bayliffs being Judges of the Court, could not also be Officers, to whom process should be directed; there being no custome that can maintain any to be both Officer and Judge. But all the Court (absente Hide) conceiv'd it might be good by custome, and that it is not any Error; for the Judges be not the Bayliffs only, but the Mayor and Bayliffs. And it is a common course in many of the ancient Corporations, where the Bayliffs are Judges; or the Mayor and they be Judges; yet in respect of executing process, they be the Officers also; and one may be Judge and Officer diversis respectibus; as in rediffellin, the Sheriff is Judge and Officer; whereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

*Skewill versus Avery.*

**T**Respass of Assault, Battery, and Wounding. The Defendant pleaded to the wounding. Not guilty. To the Assault and Battery he pleaded, That he was possessed of an House in such a Parish for years; And that the Plaintiff entered his House, and would have thrust him out of possession thereof; whereupon he moved manus impositas, to put him out, and the harm, if any done, was in defense of his own possession. Whereupon the Plaintiff demurred; and Goldsmith for the Plaintiff shew'd for cause, That the Defendant had pleaded a Lease for years, not shewing who made the Lease, nor when it was made, nor for how many years, whereas they ought to have been pleaded specially, and shewn particularim: for if it be traversed, there cannot be any Issue thereupon; and he relied upon Crofts Case, Coke 8. Rep. fol 68. That de injuria sua propria is no Plea: But all the Court held, That the Defendant had well pleaded; for saying, That he was possessed for years, is but an inducement and consequence to his justification, and not the substance thereof, which is, That he offered to thrust him out of the possession of his House, and whatsoever while he hath, is not material; for if he were in possession by virtue of a Lease at will, or any other Title, de injuria sua propria, is a good Plea: for the Title or Interest not coming in question

(and



(and what was pleaded or alledged, being but an inducement to the Plea) it needs not be so certain, as where it is pleaded by way of title, to make a claim in the Defendant. Whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

..... Trin. 4 Car. Rot. 770.

**A**ssumpſit. Whereas the Defendant had a Dog which used to kill ſheep, and knowing thereof, and that his Dog had killed the Plaintiff's ſheep, and having notice that the Plaintiff intended to ſue him for recompence, he thereupon intreated the Plaintiff not to ſue him, and to make what benefit he could of the ſheep ſo killed: And in conſideration that the Plaintiff would deſiſt his Suit, and make ſuch benefit as he might of the ſaid ſheep, the Defendant, the firſt day of May anno decimo octavo Jacobi Regis, promiſed the Plaintiff to recompence him the damages which he ſuſtained by the killing of the ſaid ſheep: And alledged in fact, That he thereupon deſiſted from his intended Suit, and that he endeavoured to make what benefit he could of the ſheep ſo killed, but could not make any; And that he was damaged by the killing of them four and fourty ſhillings. And that upon the firſt day of May anno ſecundo Caroli Regis, he requested the Defendant to recompence him for his damages ſuſtained, and the Defendant refuſed; whereupon he brought this Action: The Defendant pleaded the Statute of vicetiſimo primo Jacobi, capite 16. And that this Action lies not by the ſaid Statute, being grounded upon a promiſe made above ſix years ſince; whereupon the Plaintiff demurred. And after argument at the Barre by Rolls for the Plaintiff, and by for the Defendant, it was adjudged, That the Action was well brought within the time limited: For although the promiſe was made in anno decimo octavo Jacobi Regis, yet there was not any cauſe of breach thereof, nor ground of Action againſt the Defendant, untill request to make recompence: For untill ſuch request, he did not know what to pay, nor was there any due; For the duty ariſeth upon the request, and the non-payment after the request is the cauſe of the Action. As Aſſumpſit to pay ſuch a ſumme, if he marry A. S. or upon ſuch a perſon's return from Rome upon request; there it is not due, nor is there cauſe of Action, untill the Marriage, or return from Rome, and the request made. And although the promiſe was made ten years before, yet the cauſe of Action is the non-payment upon request, after Marriage, or return from Rome, and not before: And if the Action be brought within the time of the Statute after the breach, it is well enough; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

If an action be brought within 6 years after the breach of a promiſe C. 10. Statute

Lewknor *versus* Cruchley and his Wife. Palch. 4 Caroli.

**A**ction for words spoken by the wife of Cruchley. For that the Defendant said of the Plaintiff, John Lewknor (innuendo the Plaintiff) and John Smith (innuendo one John Smith) knowing that J. S. a Goldsmith did carry with him a great deal of Plate, did lay wait to robbe him, and set upon him by the high-way, but he raising the Country, they did fly away, and Lewknor lost his horse, and they both were driven to ride away upon one horse. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Gardiner, That an Action lies not for these words: For it appears by his own shewing, That there was not any Felony committed; and she doth not charge him with Felony, but with a Misdemeanour, as it were a Riot, and is no more than if she had charged him with committing a Riot; and it is but with an intent to doe it; and therefore for these words an Action lies not. Coke 4. Rep. fol. 16. *versus* Allen, for saying, He is a Quarreller, and give such a one his Champion counsell to make a Deed of his Goods, and then to kill such a one; It was adjudged that the Action lies not; For he did not doe any Act, but it is matter of intent which cannot be known: But all the Court delibered their opinions seriatim, That the Action well lies: For although he chargeth him with an act which is not Felony, yet he chargeth him not only with the intention, but with a fact, which is as neer to felony as may be, and is such an offence which is more than intent only, and more than riot, and for which, Fine and Imprisonment are due: And therefore it is like to those Cases cited by the Lord Coke, in 4. Rep. fol. 16, Eatons Case, the Lady Cockles Case, and Tybot and Haynes Case: And Jones cited one Wicks Case, That the Defendant said, Nine persons set upon me to have robbed me, and you (innuendo the Plaintiff Wicks) was one of them, adjudged, That the Action well lay; whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Lawe *versus* Harwood. Mich. 3 Caroli rot. 336.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Windfore, in an Action upon the Case for slandering his Title. The Plaintiff declares, whereas he was seized in fee as Copyholder of Lands in D. within the jurisdiction of the Defendants Court, That the Defendant said, He had not any Title to those Lands. The Defendant justifies, and issues thereupon, and found against the Defendant, and damages assessed to ten shillings, and six pence costs: And the Court increased the costs to three pounds, and Judgement given accordingly. The first Error assigned was, That the declaration was not good, because he did not shew, That by the occasion of those words he had any prejudice, as that he was bargaining for the Inheritance with

In an action for  
slander of a title  
a speciall prejudice  
must be necessary  
by all judges.



with any, or for a Lease, or any other speciall prejudice. The second Error was, because Damages being found but at ten shillings, he might not by the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, capite decimo sexto, have more costs than damages. As to the first Error assigned, all the Court agreed, That the Declaration was not good, & so the Judgment was erroneous; because the Action is not maintainable, without shewing speciall prejudice. No more than for calling one Whore or Bastard without shewing speciall cause of temporall damages, as in Anne Davies Case: And it is not like to words spoken, which imply slander and temporall losse as Thief Bankrupt, or such like; but standing of ones title doth not import in it self losse, without shewing particularly the cause of losse, by reason of the speaking the words, as that he could not sell or let the said Lands; but being generall words, they be not sufficient, Vide Coke 4. Rep. fol. 17. & 18. To the second Error assigned, all (except Hide, who seemed to doubt thereof) held, That the Action is out of the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, as well for the time of limitation, as for the costs; For that extends to Actions for slanderous words, which be intended to the persons of men, and are common Actions, and rather begin of spleen than otherwise; but not to this Action, which is rare, and not brought without special Damage. But for the first cause the Judgment was reversed.

*without or bastard without shewing speciall cause of damage will not ground action at common law.*

*In action for slander of title not within y<sup>e</sup> sta: of 21 Jacobi cap: 16*

## Hughs versus Farrer.

**A**ction for words. Thou art a Witch, and didst bewitch my Mothers drink: And being after wards desired to know, why she called her witch, she answered, If I called her Witch, we will prove her a Witch, and answer what we have done. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgment, That for these words an Action lies not, because they were generall words, and shew not any speciall hurt to the drink: So not within the Statute of primo Jacobi, capite duodecimo, if there be no hurt to the persons or goods: But all the Justices, besides Whitlock, conceived, That the Action well lies; And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

## The Lady Cavendish versus Middleton. Trin. 4 Car. rot. 243.

**A**ction upon the Case. whereas the said Lady by Ralph Buck her Servant, having bought of the Defendant twelve Beasts for fourscore pounds, paying for them twenty pounds in hand, and was to pay sixty pounds residue at the end of the Moneth, which twenty pounds the said Ralph Buck immediately paid, and the sixty pounds residue he paid for the Plaintiff to the Defendant at the end of the moneth, and after dyed. That the Defendant, after the said Bucks death, demanded of the Plaintiff again the said forty pounds, affirming it was not paid unto him: Whereupon the

Plaintif fidem adhibens to his assertion, paid unto him the said sixty pounds, ubi re vera he had received it before. And upon this deceit the Action was brought; and Serjeant Crew moved in arrest of Judgement (after Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff) That this Action lies not; but she ought to have brought an Action of Account, as for money unduely received: But all the Court conceived, That the Action well lies, although the Plaintiff might have brought an Action of Account; Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Viscount Say and Seal *versus* Stephens, ante pag. 135.

**T**He said Viscount having had Judgement to recover, a Writ of Error was brought to remove the Record into the Exchequer Chamber, upon the Statute of vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ, capite quinto, which gives writ of Error upon a Judgement given in Actions upon the Case, Debt, Detinue, Account, Ejectione firmæ, or Trespass, first commenced there where the Kings Majesty shall not be a party. It was moved, That the writ of Error is not allowable, because it is given in seven severall Actions there enumerated, and is not allowable in any other Action, as in Replevin, Scire facias, &c. And although it be here termed an Action upon the Case, yet it is more than an Action upon the Case, for it is in a farre higher degree, and founded upon the Statute of secundo Ricardi secundi, and is for the King and party; and of that opinion were Hide chief Justice, Jones and Whitlock, That this Action is out of the Statute; for the Statute is to be intended in Actions upon the Case, and not in other Actions, nor to this Action, which is Scandalum Magnatum, and grounded especially upon the Statute. And the Statute of vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ being to alter the course of the common Law, ought not to be extended to other Actions than what are mentioned in the Statute: and it was said, That after the said Statute, no writ of Error hath been brought upon such Actions: and it is intendable, That if a writ of Error might have been brought, it would have been practised before these times: But the other objection, That it was brought by the King and the party, was not much regarded; for so are Actions upon the Case for the King and the Party, and debt for not setting out Cythes; yet it is a common course upon those Actions to have writs of Error in the Exchequer Chamber: And it was said, That if the Lords in Parliament had intended, that this should be examined by a writ of Error any where but only in Parliament; they peradventure would not have agreed unto it. But I doubted thereof, and delibered not any opinion; for I conceived it more proper to have it disputed in the Exchequer Chamber, when the writ of Error shall be returned, as it hath been in other Cases, where



where a writ of Error hath been brought upon a Scire facias, and been adjudged there, That it lies not, then for us to dispute it, being a matter of our own judging.

Long *versus* Nethercote. Trin. 4 Car. rot. 43.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Sudbury, in Debt, upon a Lease for years, by the Assignee of a Reversion. The first Error assigned was; For that the Court is held by virtue of Letters Patents of Queen Mary, and the Process is awarded secundum consuetudinem Curiae, which cannot be by custom, where the Court is erected within time of memory. The second Error assigned, was, Because the Action of Debt is brought supposing a demise in Sudbury, of Lands in D. in the County of Essex, whereas it ought to be brought in Essex, being brought upon the privity of Estate, and not upon the Contract, the Plaintiff being Assignee of a Reversion; For where the Action is brought by the Lessor upon the privity of Contract, it was said, the Action might be brought where the Demise was made, although the Land be in another County, and is well enough: But where the Action is brought by one as Assignee of a Reversion, it ought to be brought in the County where the Land lies, and not where the Demise was made. The third Error assigned was, Because he claims by grant of a Reversion, and doth not shew, That it was by Deed; and without a Deed or Fine a Reversion cannot pass. And for the first and third Errors principally, the Judgement (not being upon verdict, but upon demurrer) was reversed.

In a declaration to claim by grant of a reversion but by a fine it was by deed or fine out a deed or fine a reversion cannot pass: this is in law

Darrose *versus* Newbott.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Bridgewater. The Error assigned was; For that in an Action upon the Case for Assault, the parties being at issue, a Demurrer was joined upon the Objection, and thereupon the Jury discharged, & afterwards Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, and a writ of Enquiry of Damages awarded, and Damages found, and Judgement thereupon. Where the Jurors which came to sit on the Issue, although by the Demurrer they were discharged of the Issue, yet ought to have assessed Damages conditionally, if Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff: And in proof thereof was cited Scholasticas Case, in Plowd. Comm. fol. 408. and the old Book of Entries, fol. 146. in Demurrer 12. & 13. & ibidem 137. For *de faux faits* 11. And it was said by the Court, if these precedents be good Law, then it may be inquired of by the same Jury conditionally: But it may be as well inquired of by a writ of Enquiry of Damages, when the Demurrer is determined, and the most usual course is, when there is a Demurrer upon evidence to discharge the Jury without more enquiry. Vid. old book of Entries, fol. 531. *Trespasse in Afer*. 1.

upon a demurrer upon evidence the jury may find if charged without more inquiry

Sir

## Sir Humphry Tufston and Sir John Ashleys Case.

**I**n a Quo warranto against the Corporation of Maydstone, for claiming divers Liberties in the Village and Parish of Maydstone (in which Parish one house called the Mote, wherein Sir Humphry Tufston inhabited, and a great house called the Arch-bishops Palace, which was conveyed to Sir John Ashley were situated) a Judgement was entred by Disclaymer, with consent of the parties, virtute vel pretextu literarum Patentium, gerent. Date, anno decimo septimo Jacobi Regis. But because these words, gerent. Date, anno decimo septimo Jacobi were in the margent, and by reason of a stroak made cross the said words, the Clerk had omitted them in the ingrossing the Judgement (which was entred upon Record anno secundo Caroli Regis.) It was now moved this Term, That those words might be interlined, and the Record amended; but it was much opposed by Sir Humphry Tufston and Sir John Ashley, whom the Cause concerned, by Serjeant Henden and Mr. Noy, who were of Counsell for them: For they said, That albeit it is true, that they were omitted by the negligence of the Clerk, and the Paper-book was fair, without interlineation or crossing, yet it cannot be amended, being in another Term, much more in another year, especially in the Kings Case; and that none of the Statutes of Amendments extend to Cases of Quo warranto, or Suits where the King is Party; and that the amendment will alter the Record in substance; For whereas their Suit was to be freed from those Liberties by *monstrans* of any Charters: Now by this amendment they be freed only from Liberties claimed by the Charter of decimo septimo Jacobi, whereas there were other Charters pretended, viz. in anno secundo Elizabethæ, from which they desired to be freed. But upon great examination of this omission, and upon Certificate of the Attorney-Generall, That these words omitted, viz. Gerent. Date, anno decimo septimo Jacobi, were inserted by him with his hand, and written in the margent of the Paper-book in the side of the book, and that it was intended by the Parties, That this Disclaymer should not extend further, than to Liberties granted by the Charter of decimo septimo Jacobi, and not to Liberties granted by former Charters, and that the stroak which was made cross the said lines was uncertain, whether voluntarily done, or when done. And upon examination of divers witnesses, That such was the agreement, it was held by all the Court, to be amendable, by the course of the Common-law, as well in another Term, as in the Term when it was entred, and as well in the Kings Case, as of a common person: And being merely a misprision of the Clerk, by the mis-guiding of the Paper-book by the examination of all the circumstances, it is no more than when a speciall



a speciall verdict is mis-entred, which is rectified by the notes of the Clerk of the Assise; Whereupon it was awarded to be amended, and was amended accordingly.

Kendall *versus* Fox.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a speciall verdict the Case was, That Nicholas Kendall and Lowda his wife, being joyntly seized by purchase during the Coberture for their lives, Remainder to Walter their eldest Son in tail, Remainder to William their Son in tail, Remainder to the right Heirs of Nicholas: Afterward Nicholas by Deed with letter of Attorney, infeoffs the said William and his wife, and the Heirs of the body of William, Remainder to the right Heirs of the said Nicholas, with warrant against all persons; and after leveys a fine to two Strangers of the same land to them and their Heirs, with warrant against all persons; and they render it to him for a week, Remainder to the said William and his wife, and to the Heirs of the body of William, Remainder to the right Heirs of Nicholas; afterward Nicholas dies, Lowda the wife enters and dies, Walter the eldest Son enters, William and his wife enters, and lets to the Plaintiff: The principall question was, whether this warranty made by Nicholas upon the feofment, being a collaterall warranty, and descending upon Walter the eldest Son, be totally avoided by the entry of Lowda: And whether the Remitter of the *Feme* be also a Remitter to Walter, and the warranty discharged? And it was held, That it was not; For the warranty being descended, and attached before the entry of the *Feme*, although she be free and not bound by the warranty, yet he in Remainder being bound, that *Esopps* the Remitter, Vid. 44. Ass. 35. 44 Ed. 3. 30. and upon the first argument by Maynard for the Plaintiff and Calthrop for the Defendant, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*A warranty being descended attached shall not be avoided by entry of one of the heirs to the land.*

## Anonymus.

**E**rror of a Judgment in a Quare Impedit for the Church of Leckhamsted, and therein the Judgment being for the Plaintiff, and the value of the Church found to be fourscore pounds per annum, a writ of Error being brought of the Judgment before the Exigifacias, and after the Record removed; And the Judgment being affirmed, and having depended a year and more, it was moved that according to the Statute of tertio Henrici septimi, capite decimo, which appoints damages and costs to be allowed, where writs of Error be brought pro dilacione Executionis: The Court here awarded, That the Defendant in the writ of Error should have damages for a year (during which time the writ of Error was depending) according to the value of the Church found by the verdict, which was 80 l. per annum, and they awarded him 80 l. besides costs.

costs according to the president in anno sexto Edvardi sexti, Dyer 77.

Roysons Case.

**R**Oyson, Because he offered himself to be bayl in an Action before Justice Whitlock (and upon his oath affirming himself to be a Subsidie man, and to be assessed four pounds goods in the Subsidie book : Being further examined what he paid, and other questions, and confessing that he was not any Subsidie man) was by him committed, and the next day brought by the Marshall into the Kings Bench, and being examined of this misdemeanoz, submitted himself to the grace of the Court, and confessed that he had been Bayl in other Actions, and had sworn that he was a Subsidie man, whereas he now confessed in Court, That he was not : For this cause he was presently adjudged to be committed to prison, and to stand upon the Pillory, with a paper mentioning his Cause, viz. For false Bayle, and to be brought to the Court of Kings Bench, Common-pleas, and Exchequer : And this upon his confession was recorded in Court, without other proceedings against him.

Green versus Guy.

**I**Nformation, for the King and himself before the Justices of Assise in the County of Essex, upon the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. cap. 13. for non residency for eleven Moneths upon his Church of parva Thurrock in the County of Essex; The Defendant pleaded the said Statute of 21 Hen 8. cap. 13. That one who hath two Benefices shall be Resident upon the one, and that he was lawfully presented, instituted, and inducted, as well to the Vicaridge of Egware in the County of Middlesex, as to the Rectory of parva Thurrock, and that he was all the time in the Information mentioned Resident upon his said Vicaridge of Egware; and it was thereupon demurred, and the cause of demurrer was by Henden Serjeant alledged to be, for that he did not shew a dispensation, as Coke 4. Rep. fol. 119. Boytons Case cited there; but to that point no resolution was given: For in regard this Information was brought before the Justices of Assise and Oyer & Terminer, and the Statute doth not give it, but only in the Kings Courts, where there may be *Essoigne Gager del ley or protection*; Therefore notwithstanding the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, capite which appoints, That Informations taken by Enquest, before Justices of Assise or of Oyer and Terminer, shall be determinable there. It was resolved upon conference with the other Justices, That this Information lyeth not before them; And Judgement was given for the Defendant. Vid. Coke 6. Rep. fol. 19. Gregories Case, and 6 & 7 Eliz. Dyer 236.

and if it not sub-  
sidy man cannot  
be Bayle

Information upon  
21 of H 8 cap. 13  
is given only in  
Kings courts at  
Westminster



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Termo Hilarii, anno quarto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Sir William Withipoles Case, antepag. 134.

**T**HE first day of this Term Sir William Withipole was ar-  
rained upon an Enditment of Murder, found this Wacatis  
on in Suffolk, before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer,  
and certified hither by Cerciorari, and upon his arraignment he  
desired to have Counsell to plead for him. Ore tenus, pretending he  
had matter in Law to plead: but the Court denied it, unless he  
would shew unto them some exception in law, for which they should  
see cause to appoint him Counsell; and then Mr. Holborn should be  
assigned for him (as the Court said any other might be, though  
not assigned.) Afterwards the said Mr. Holborn (being assigned  
his Counsell) moved, That he ought not to be arraigned upon this  
Enditment, because he had been *ante facta* arraigned upon an En-  
quisition of Murder, found before the Coroner, and had pleaded  
thereto, &c. and so concluded his plea, by pleading Not guilty to  
the felony. But it was held by all the Court, That this was no  
cause of plea; for where he is not convicted or acquitted, he may  
be arraigned upon a new Enditment: But to avoid that  
doubt, that he should not be questioned upon both, it was ruled,  
That the first should be quashed as insufficient. Then it was moved  
by Holborne, That one of those Enditments was outlawed in Tres-  
passe. But because he had not the Record ready, and the Court  
conceiving it to be alledged by him in delay of Justice only; and if it  
had been produced, it would not have been materiall, the said  
lawyer not being for felony: Therefore the Court ordered him  
to answer: And he pleading Not Guilty, they commanded to  
have a sufficient Jury to try him returnable octabis Purificati-  
onis.

One not convicted  
or acquitted may  
be arraigned upon  
a new indictment

Forger versus Sales.

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation against the Defendant for an hun-  
dred pounds, as Some and Heir of William Sales, and Hei-  
resses, That William Sales, by his Obligation here shewn, had ob-  
liged himself in two hundred pounds, &c. and omitted these words,  
which were in the Obligation (Et ad eandem solutionem faciendum  
obligo me & Heredes meos.) The Defendant pleaded *non per descensum*  
and it was found against him, and he was moved in arrest of Judge-  
ment,

ment, That those words being omitted, it doth not appear the Heir was bound: But it was prayed on the other part, That it might be amended, because it was the meer default of the Clerk, who having the obligation before him, omitted those words, and the Clerk, being examined, confessed, That he had the obligation and instructions to draw it against the Defendant as Heir, and that it was a meer mispision of himself; but Jones conceived it not amendable, because it is the substance of the Declaration; as where one declares, in the Debet and Detinet, where it ought to be in the Detinet only, as vicesimo secundo Edwardi quarti, folio vicesimo primo, it is not amendable; But my self and Whitlock conceived it to be amendable, it being merely the default of the Clerk, when he had the obligation before him: And the Action is brought against him as Heir, and so he is termed in the obligation it self, and it is merely the omission of the Clerk, which is well amendable: And Chief Justice inclined to this opinion; but to avoid further question, it was appointed to be amended by consent, and that the Defendant should plead de novo.

Audley *versus* Halsey, Hil. 3. Caroli rot. 943.

**A**ction *sur Trover* of Goods, on the twenty fifth day of November anno tertio Caroli: Upon Not guilty, a speciall verdict was found, That one John Hill and Alice Squire were possessed of those goods, and used the Trade of Merchandize, and being so possessed, were bound to the Defendant, anno vicesimo primo Jacobi, in a Scrute, acknowledged according to the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi; capite sexti, for a true and just debt, and that being forfeited, he sued an Extent upon that Statute, tricesimo Octobris tertio Caroli, directed to the Sheriffs of London, & that they, by virtue of that Extent, tricesimo primo Octobris tertio Caroli, extended those goods (the wozit being retornable in Crastino Animarum) and returned the wozit and Enquisition into the Chancery, that the third of November, tertio Caroli, the said John Hill and Alice Squire became Bankrupts, being indebted to the Plaintiff, and to divers others for true and just debts. That upon the first day of November, tertio Caroli, the Defendant sued a Liberate upon that Extent, and those goods the same day were delivered by the Sheriffs according to the appraisement in the Extent, That afterward, viz upon the eighth day of November, the Plaintiff and others sued out the Commission of Bankrupts, against the said Hill and Squire, and the Commissioners, by virtue of their Commission, sold those goods to the Plaintiff upon the three and twentieth day of November, tertio Caroli, and that the Defendants afterward, viz. the twenty fifth day of November the same year, converted them, &c. Et si super totam, &c. And it was argued severall dayes at the Bar, and the sole question was, whether John Hill and Alice Squire be continuing Bankrupts after the Extent, and before the Liberate, the sale



sale of the Commissioners unto the Plaintiff, after the goods delivered upon the Liberate, be good enough? And it was argued by Noy and Farres for the Plaintiff, That this sale is good; for notwithstanding this Extent, the property of the goods remain in the Comors, and by the Extent are only seized into the Kings hands, but that shall not divest any property from the Comors; for they be but as it were in protection of the King; and then, when the Comors become bankrupt before the Liberate, those goods are in the power of the Commissioners to sell and distribute amongst the Creditors; And they relied especially upon the book of tertio Edwardi sexti, Dyer 67. where goods being extended, yet were subject to be seized for the Kings debt. And they also relied upon the Statute of decimo tertio Elizabethæ, capite septimo, and chiefly upon the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, cap. 19. whereby is provided, That the Commissioners may sell goods or lands, notwithstanding Judgments, Statutes, Executions, or Extents, not levied or executed, and that they said was not done untill the Liberate, otherwise there would be a mischief: for then there may be an Extent, and no Liberate befurd after upon it, as the book of tricesimo primo Henrici sexti, Brooke Statute 41. But all the Court resolved, and severally delibered their opinions, That those goods, extended before they became Bankrupts, and delivered by the Liberate after they became Bankrupts, could not be sold by the Commissioners, because they being extended, are quasi in Custodia Legis; so as the Comors have not any power to give, sell, or dispose of them; and although by the Extent the Comors hath no absolute interest nor property in them, untill the delivery by the Liberate, and at the return of the writ, may refuse them for being over valued, yet that is for advantage of the Comor: for the Extent is Capias in Manus nostras, ut eas liberari facias, and they be as goods gaged or distrained, which cannot be forfeited by outlawry, or taken in execution from the party who hath them in gage, or by way of distress, without payment of the money, Vide tricesimo septimo Henrici sexti, folio decimo; vicesimo secundo Edwardi quarti, folio undecimo; tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi, Brook pledges 28. and decimo tertio Ricardi secundi, Brook pledges. For the goods are bound by the Teste of the writ of Extent or Execution sued, as secundo Henrici quarti, folio decimo quarto; quarto Henrici sexti, folio quinquagesimo octavo, and Coke 8. Rep. fol. 171. the goods are bound by the execution suing, but the land is bound by the Judgement, and by the Extent they are to be taken by the Comor, and it is good against the Comor: And the Case here is stronger, for that the Extent is returned before they became Bankrupts, & the delivery by the Liberate was before the Commission of Bankrupts was sued out: and it is not like unto the Case of tertio Edwardi sexti Dyer 67. for there although the goods were extended, yet they were not delivered to the Comor, and the writ was not returned: and the writ of privilege was for debt due to the King, wherein the King hath his prerogative

The goods of a man extended before he becomes bankrupt & delivered by the Liberate after he becomes bankrupt cannot be sold by the Commissioners

The goods are bound by the execution sued but the land is bound by the judgment

rogative by the Common law : And yet it is said there, That others were of a contrary opinion : Also when the writ of Liberate is sued, it hath relation to the writ of Extent, and they be quasi but one Extent ; and the Goods are so bound by the Extent and Apprizement, that the Conulor hath not any more property in them, but secundum quid, and not simpliciter ; that is, if the Conulsee refuse to accept them ; for it is a conditionall writ to deliver them to the Conulsee, if he will accept them, and when he accepts them, they are bound ab initio. And Jones cited a Case, anno decimo nono Jacobi, in the Common Bench, betwixt Brumfild and Bathurst, where an under-Sheriff took an obligation for his fees for an Extent serving before the Liberate : It was held not allowable, but he ought to have stayed untill the Liberate. And whereas it was objected, That the writ is not served nor executed untill delivery of the goods upon the Liberate, and therefore the Commissioners had power of them, They all conceived, That the Statute being with an exception, Where Execution or Extent is served or executed, That this is to be accounted the executing of an Extent, when the goods be apprizd, and the writ returned ; but so long as they remain in the hands of the Conulors, they may be sold ; but when they are delivered by the Liberate, the Commissioners have no power to meddle with them. And it was said, That the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi provides, That goods attached by forain Attachment in London, shall be sold by Commissioners ; which proves, That after the Statute of decimo tertio Elizabethæ, untill the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, the Commissioners had no power to meddle with goods taken upon a forain Attachment, yet they are but as a Pledge to draw the party to answer ; and if he appear, the forain Attachment is discharged ; wherefore this Extent being returned served, the goods be not subject to other Executions, nor to the power of the Commissioners ; And it was therefore adjudged for the Defendant.

Bach *versus* Gilbert.

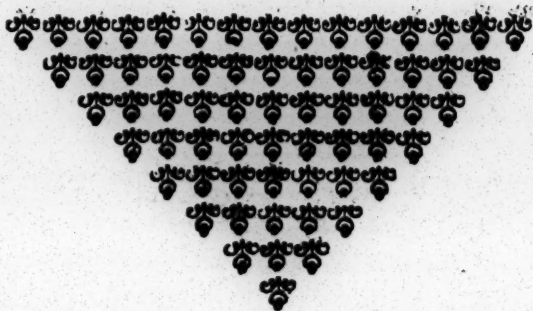
**E**RROR upon a Judgement in the Common Bench in an Ejectione firmæ. The Error assigned, for that Jane Herlakenden apud D. demised an house and fourty acres of land in D. per nomina omnium messuagiorum, terrarum, & tenementorum suorum in Parochia de D. seu alibi in Comitatu, Kanc. Upon Not Guilty pleaded, the Plaintiff surmised, That the said Parish of D. is in Rumney, within one of the Cinque Ports, ubi Breve Domini Regis non currit ; and that Allington is the next Village adjoining thereto in the County of Kent ; and prayed a Venire facias upon it : and thereupon a Venire facias was awarded de Vicineto de Allington, and by them it was found for the Plaintiff : And it was now assigned for Error, That this Venire facias was mis-awarded, and a Mistrial not aided by the Statute, for the surmise ought to have been, That



That D. is within the Cinque-ports, and not that the Parish of D. is within the Cinque-ports; for D. may be a Village of it self, and the per nomina omnium terrarum, &c. in Parochia de D. may be the same place; But the Court held, that the Will and Parish are intended all one, unless the contrary be shewn, and that it is no error; wherefore rule was given, That the Judgement should be affirmed.

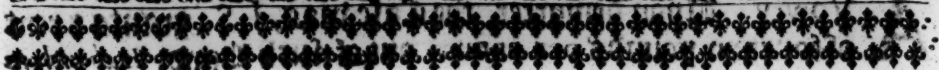
Jenks versus .....

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation, against the Defendant as Brother and Heir to J. S. The Defendant pleaded *Riens per descens* from his said Brother, and issue being thereupon, a speciall Verdict was found, That the Obligor was seized in fee of such lands, and had Issue, and died seized, and the Issue died without Issue, whereupon the lands descended to the Defendant; as Heir to the Sonne of his Brother, Et si super totam, &c. And after argument, it was adjudged for the Defendant: For although he is chargeable as Heir upon this Bond, yet he is but a collaterall Heir, and it ought to be specially declared, and the Issue ought to be joyned accordingly; but upon this Issue it is found against the Plaintiff; for he hath nothing as immediate Heir to his Brother, but by descent from the Sonne of his Brother; and if he would charge him, he ought to have made a speciall Declaration; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.









anno quinto Caroli Regis

in Banco Regis.

James Hyott versus Hoxton & Broughton.

James Hyott versus Hoxton & Broughton.

James Hyott versus Hoxton & Broughton.

James Hyott versus Hoxton & Broughton.



RROR in Banco Regis, upon a Judgement in  
Audita Querela in the Common pleas by Hoxton  
and Broughton, claiming, Whereas they were  
bound in a Statute, acknowledged before the  
Mayor of Hereford to Hyott; and he sued Exe-  
cution upon that Statute, and thereupon the  
said Hoxton was taken, and let at large by the

Sheriff of Salop, with the assent of the said Hyott, whereby they  
were to be discharged of any other Execution against them; That  
notwithstanding the said Hyott to bet the said Hoxton and  
Broughton minus iuste, by virtue of an Inquisition found before the  
Sheriff of Salop and the Sheriff of Hereford, such a day and  
year; the Lands and Goods mentioned in the Inquisition, eidem  
Jacobus deliberavit, where it ought to have been by the two Sheriffs  
deliberari procuravit, otherwise it is insensible that the Plaintiff  
should deliver to himself. And this was assigned for Error, That  
the Declaration was insufficient, it not appearing that the said  
Goods and Lands so extended, were delivered by any Sheriff, but  
by the party himself, and so much the rather, because the Judge-  
ment being, That they shall be restored to what they lost, it doth  
not appear what they lost, nor what was delivered in execution.  
But all the Court conceived it to be no error; for the writ is good  
enough, which shewes sufficient cause of discharge: And com-  
prehending that he is minus iuste grieved, by delivery of their Lands  
in extent, it is sufficient without other Declaration: And when the  
Declaration is good in point of the cause of discharge, although the  
matter be ill in point of aggravation of damages, yet the writ being  
good, and the Issue taken upon the cause of discharge, and found for  
him, the Judgement is good: for the default in the declaration is  
not material; and to that objection, That being incertain, it cannot  
be referred to inquire what was lost or taken in execution. That  
may very well be supplied by the writ of Enquiry of what dama-  
ges, &c. And so this writ being found, he may be restored; where-  
upon the Judgement was affirmed. Coke book of Entries, fol. 234.

Beare *versus* Woodly,

**A** Vowry. Upon demurrer, the Case was, J. S. grants a rent of fourteen pounds per annum out of such Land, *Habendum* seven pounds per annum for thirty eight years, if J. D. live so long, payable at Michaelmas and the Annuntiation; and *habendum* the other seven pounds per annum, to begin after the death of Woodley for thirty eight years, payable at the said two Feasts, and if it happen that the said rent of fourteen pounds to be behinde, That he may distress; And whether this was one intire rent, or severall rents was the question? For that it is but one grant of fourteen pounds in the beginning, and the distress is limited for fourteen pounds, so it is intire also in the distress: But all the Court resolved, That they were severall rents, because they have severall beginnings and severall endings; and although it be mentioned to be but one in the clause of distress, yet that is to be intended distributive to each part thereof; whereupon it was adjudged against the Abowant, Vide 17 Ed. 3. 75. 17. Aff. 10. 14 Eliz. Dyer 308. Cok 5. Rep. fol. 54.

Rent that has  
several beginnings  
& several endings  
is not one in law  
but several rents

Goshake *versus* Chiggell.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a speciall verdict the Case was, One Crogate was possessed of a Lease for a thousand years of the Tenements in question, and by deed poll granted all his Term, Estate, and Interest therein, to Hester his Daughter, *habendum* to the said Crogate and his Wife for their lives; and after their decease, to the said Hester; and if she hath Heir of her body, then to her Executors and Assignes, provided, That she shall pay to Diana her Sister, after the death of Crogate and his Wife, ten pounds per annum during her life; provided also, That if the said Hester died unmarried, having no Issue of her body lawfully begotten, That then this grant to the said Hester should be void, and then Diana should have the Term. It was found that Hester was married, and died without Issue, Crogate and his wife died, the Plaintiff claims by Lease from the Executors of Hester, and the Defendant claims under Diana, and also by the Executors of Crogate; And whether the Plaintiff claiming as Executor to Hester shall have it, was the question? And it was argued by Griggs for the Plaintiff, and by Popes for the Defendant: And for the Plaintiff was urged, That this is a good grant of the term to Hester, whereby she was interested therein, and the *Habendum* is void; and the second Proviso for the determination thereof is not performed, because she did not die unmarried; and in that point the Proviso is good, and the other part of the Proviso is to no purpose (for she cannot die unmarried and have Issue of her body lawfully begotten) and therefore is to be rejected; wherefore, &c. But all the Court, delibering their opinions, conceived



conceived the Plaintiff had not any title, but the Defendant had good title; For they agreed, That the grant was good, and the Habendum to the Grantor and his wife for their lives, and after to Hester is void, because it is repugnant to the Grant; but the Habendum shewes the intent of the parties, That the Executors of Hester shall not have it, unlesse she be married, and hath Heirs of her body; and the Premise (That if she die unmarried having no Issue of her body lawfully begotten, That it shall be void) shall have this construction, That if she die unmarried, or married, having no Issue of her body (for she may not have lawfull Issue, unless she be married) then it shall be void; for that is expounded by the Case in the Habendum, That he did not intend, That the Executors of Hester should have it, unless that she had Issue; so by this construction the words of the Deed stand together; and when it was found that she was married, and died without Issue, the Estate to Hester and her Executors is determined; Whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Defendant, unless other matter were shewn, &c.

Wicks *versus* Shepherd, in the Exchequer.

**A**ction for words. Whereas he was of a good fame, and a Sui-  
tor to such a woman, to marry her, by which marriage he was  
likely to have a good preferment, and was in possibility to obtain  
her; That the Defendant maliciously, and to hinder him of this  
marriage, used these words to the said woman (in presence of others)  
of the Plaintiff, He is a sharking fellow, and getteth his living by de-  
ceit, and used himself violently to his former Wife, and denied her  
necessaries; and is a needy fellow, and his conditions are wicked; and  
for his Religion he is a Brownist: By reason of which words the  
said woman refused him, and he lost his marriage. The Defen-  
dant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and moved in ar-  
rest of Judgement in the Exchequer, That these words are not acti-  
onable: But after argument, because it was shewn, That by rea-  
son of those words he had lost his marriage, it was held good cause  
of action, and adjudged for the Plaintiff; And afterwards Judge-  
ment was affirmed in a writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber:  
And Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief Justice propounded it to Justice  
Jones, Justice Harvie, and my self, Whether this Action was main-  
tainable? And we all agreed, That the Action well lies for the loss  
which he had by speaking those words, otherwise the words with-  
out such circumstances will not maintain an Action, as it is in the  
Case of Anne Davies, Coke 4. Rep.

Salvin *versus* Clerk, Hilary 20 Jac. rot. 466.

**E** Jecione firmæ. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was. Alexander Sydenham was Tenant in tail to him, and the Heirs males of his body, the reversion in fee to John Sydenham his eldest Brother, Alexander makes a Lease for three lives with warranty against all persons, the Lease being warranted by the Statute of tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi capite afterwards Alexander, anno decimo sexto Elizabethæ, levies a fine of those Lands with warranty against all persons, and with proclamations to Taylor, under whom the Defendant claims, and afterwards dies without Issue male, having Issue Elizabeth, Mother to Poynts, Lessor of the Plaintiff. After the death of Alexander the said John, anno tricesimo Elizabethæ, died without Issue, the said Elizabeth being his Niece and Heir, in anno decimo octavo Regine Elizabethæ, the Lease for three lives expired, the Defendant entered by virtue of a Lease from Taylor; and Poynts enters as Heir to Elizabeth, and lets to the Plaintiff, and the Defendant ousts him, &c. This Case was oftentimes argued at the Bar, and afterwards at the Bench, and all the Justices were of opinion, That Judgement should be given for the Defendant. The first question was, whether this warranty in the Fine (admitting that it was not with any proclamations, and no non-claim) should make a discontinuance in fee, and be a barre to Elizabeth, because it did not descend by the death of Alexander without Issue upon John, who had right of the reversion, but upon Elizabeth his Daughter? And when John afterwards died without Issue, Elizabeth being his Heir, whether she be barred by this warranty, or whether the warranty were determined by the death of Alexander? But all the Justices, besides Whitlock (who spake not to that point) conceived, That the warranty continues, and is a barre unto her; For by the Estate for life it was discontinued, and Alexander had a new fee; and then when he by fine grants that reversion with warranty, the warranty is annexed to the fee, and binds him that hath the right; for the reversion being divested and displaced, the fine and warranty enures thereupon; and by consequence, although the warranty did not descend upon John, who had the right of reversion, but upon Elizabeth, yet when John was dead without Issue, the right descended to Elizabeth, and she is barred by the fine, and it is not like to Scymors Case, Coke 9. 95. where the reversion was not displaced, nor a fee gained, as it is here. Vide vicesimo primo Henrici sexti, folio quinquagesimo secundo; vicesimo secundo Edwardi quarti, tit. discontinuance. The second point was, whether this fine and non-claim for five years shall barre the Daughter? And resolved, it was a barre. For when John who had right at the time

xo

2nd Inst: 332.6.



tune of the death of Alexander without Issue male, did not prosecute that title, it is a barre, and he shall not have the advantage of entry after the death of the Tenant for life, because he hath no other title after his death then he had before, for his title was by the death of Tenant in tail, without Issue male, and then he might have brought his *Formdon*; And when he did not pursue his title after it first vested, he and his Heirs, and all claiming by him, shall be barred for ever. And it is not like to the case where Tenant for life makes a feoffment, and so commits a forfeiture, and a fine with Proclamations is levied; the Lessor hath title of entry in respect of the forfeiture; as also when the reversion falls in possession by the death of the Tenant for life, and may have election to make his entry within five years after the reversion falls in possession; but here he hath but one title, viz. after the death of the Tenant without Issue male, when he might have brought his Action of *Formdon*, and not to carry untill the death of the Tenant for life; whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

*Lynnet versus Wood:*

**A**ction of *Trover*, for divers loads of Corn. The Defendant pleads and entitles himself unto them as tithes severed, and because the plea amounts but to a Not guilty, the Plaintiff demurred and shewed for cause, That the Plea was not therefore good. Henden, Serjeant, would have maintained this plea, because it concerns matter in the Reality, viz. tithes, and title is pleaded, as it were a confession of the possession in the Plaintiff, and as a general bar in Action of trespass, and colour given: Sed non allocatur; For this Action comprehends title in it, and a plea which amounts but to a general issue is not allowable, it being specially shewn for cause of demurrer; whereupon without argument it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Ansley versus Chapman, Mich. 3 Car. rot. 842.*

**E**jectione firmæ of Lands in Totenham. Upon a speciall verdict the case was, William Lock was seized in fee of the Tenements in question, and of divers others mentioned in the verdict, and having divers Sonnes, viz. Thomas, Matthew, John, Henry, and Michael, and being bound in an obligation, That forty pounds should be paid annually to his wife, during her life, made his will, and thereby devised all his Lands by severall clauses to severall his Sones; and amongst others, he devised the land in question to Michael and Henry his Sonnes upon this condition, That if they

sell it to any but to Matthew Lock his Sonne, then he to enter,] as of his gift; And adds this clause; *Item*, all the houses and lands which I have given between my Sonnes, is to this purpose, That they all shall bear part and part-like, going out of all my houses and lands towards the payment of my Wifes forty pounds *per annum* during her life, which I am bound to pay; and which of my Sonnes refuse to bear their part, I will, That he or they shall enjoy no part of my bequest given unto them; but my gift given unto them shall goe to the rest of my well-willing Sonnes: And whether upon all this matter Michael and Henry have an Estate in fee by this Will, or for life only, was the sole question? For if it be an Estate for life only, the Plaintiff, who claims under the Heir of Michael Lock, hath no title. And it was argued at the Barre for the Plaintiff, That it was a fee by this devise to Michael Lock. First, because the devise is to the eldest Sonne, who should have taken a fee by descent, if not by the devise; and he intended every Sonne should have a fee as well as his eldest. Secondly, by the clause, That they shall not sell unless to Matthew, is intended, That they had an Estate of Inheritance, which they might sell, as *septimo Edwardi sexti Broke Devise*. Thirdly, because it is devised paying such a summe, viz. every one his part of the forty pounds per annum, to the Wife, which implies, That the Devisor intended they should have an Inheritance; And it was said, this very Case was so resolved in the Court of Wards, by the advice of the two chief Justices and the chief Baron, That the intention of the Testator will make it an Inheritance; whereupon by Noy and Germyn Judgement was prayed for the Plaintiff: And it was argued by Fynch Serjeant, and Whitfeild for the Defendant, That for as much as there is not one word in the Will which speaks of any expresse intent, That he should have fee, the Law will not adjudge it to be so, without an intent apparently to be collected out of the words in the Will; and they said, That upon argument in the Exchequer by all the Barons after the said resolution in the Court of Wards, Tanfeild chief Baron (who was one of those that gave the said resolution in the Court of Wards) was of opinion, That it was not fee, but for life; And so all the other Barons agreed with him, and they produced the Record thereof under the Seal of that Court: And afterward all the Court here resolved, without open argument, That it was but an Estate for life only that passed by this devise; For as to the first reason, before alledged on the other side, it was answered, That the eldest Sonne had not any fee by the devise, but by descent and operation of Law. To the second, They may be restrained from selling an Estate for life; and it doth not appear thereby he intended to give a fee. And to the third reason alledged, It is not devised paying such a summe, which is a summe in gross, as it is cited in Willcock and Hammonds Case, But that every one shall pay out of his part, towards the payment of the forty pounds per annum to his wife, which is quasi an annuall rent out of the profits of the land, and



and no summe in gross, and therefore no fee given. And as to that objection in the will, That where he deviseth lands to his severall Sonnes, That every one shall have fee thereby, as well as in a Chattle, it is no Law, without his expresse intent may be collected out of the words; otherwise the Law will not construe it to be fee in prejudice of the Heir, without the word Heirs, or in perpetuum, or which *sunt ambigui*; whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Thursby *versus* Warren. Trin. 4 Car. Rot. 217.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Action upon the Case, *per* Assumpsit, by Elizabeth Warren Executrix of William Warren: where the Plaintiff declares, whereas upon the eighteenth day of July, anno 1625. the Defendant was indebted to the said William Warren, being an Attorney of the Common-Bench, in divers sums of money, tam pro misis & custagiis per ipsum Willielmum Warren for the said Thursby, laid out at his request, for the prosecuting and defending of divers Suits for the said Defendant, and for his fees in divers Terms, besides his expences and other sums of money laid out by the said William Warren, as Servant and Solicitor unto the said Defendant, in divers other Courts in Westminster, at the request of the said Defendant, in prosecution and defence of all his Suits in the said Courts, and in the Court of Lynn Regis, being a Court of Record; as also for his Salary, and divers other summes to him due, and to be paid by the Defendant for his wages, as Steward of divers of his Courts in the County of Norfolk, and yet to him due and unpaid; and also in divers other summes of money expended by him at the request of the Defendant, as well about his other business, as for his labour for the same, to him due and unpaid: And the Defendant being so indebted to the said William Warren, he, the same day and year at Lynn aforesaid, delivered unto him a Note in writing, mentioning the said summes, amounting to thirty nine pounds two shillings and nine pence, requiring him to pay it. That the Defendant in consideration of the premises, then and there assumed and promised, That if James Sedgwick, an Attorney of the Common-Bench, there present, would peruse the said Note, and affirm it to be reasonable, he would pay to the said Warren all the summes mentioned in the said Note, besides four and twenty pounds, which he affirmed to be due to the Defendant, by the said William Warren for the Rent of a Close; And alledges in fact, That the said James Sedgwick the same day, year, and place, upon view of the Note, affirmed it to be reasonable; And notwithstanding, That the Defendant had not paid it to the said William in his life, nor to the Plaintiffe his Executrix, licet *sepius requisitus*. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpsit, and found against him, and Damages

Damages assessed to twenty pounds, and Judgement entered, and Error brought, and assigned, Because he demanded fees as Solicitor in other Courts, where he was not Attorney, which is *maius officium*, and unlawfull; and then the Assumpit being void in part, is void in all, so that when intred damages were given, and Judges went for all, it is Error. And all the Court conceived, That an Attorney may very well be a Solicitor for his Client in other Courts, as well as in the Court where he is Attorney, and is allowable; and a promise to pay him for it is lawfull: and so may a Servant for his Master, and it is no *maintenance*, as decimo nono Edwardi quarti, folio tertio: Especially as this Case is, having layd out money at his request, & giving a Note thereof to a Stranger, to view whether reasonable or not; and a promise to pay it, if by him thought reasonable, which of it self is a sufficient consideration. And all the Court conceived, That a Solicitor of an inferior rank, which solicits Causes for his Clients, may take recompence, and take a promise to repay what summes he shall lay out; but if a person of superior rank should doe it, it were *maintenance*, as it is in decimo nono Elizabethæ; whereupon all the Court agreed, That the Assumpit was good, and the Judgement was affirmed. See the Case in decimo nono Elizabethæ, Dyer 356. undecimo Henrici sexti, folio decimo; tricesimo secundo Henrici sexti, folio vicefimo quinto; tricesimo quarto Henrici sexti, folio vicefimo sexto. Note also, that another exception was taken by Banks; For that the promise was upon the eighteenth day of July 1621. and the breach assigned for not paying upon request, was in September 1621. and the Action was brought in the Common Bench, in Michaelmas Term, anno tertio Caroli Regis, and so above six years after the promise and breach; and then by the Statute of vicefimo primo Jacobi, capite 1. he ought not to maintain that Action: But because it was not pleaded, though the Declaration was in Michaelmas, tertio Caroli, the original writ not being certified, nor appearing when it was sued out, the Court did not much regard it, and thereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

This year in Trinity Term there was nothing done remarkable.

Termino





Termino Michaelis, anno quinto *Caroli Regis*,  
in Banco Regis.

*Gilpin versus* . . . . .

**E**rror of a Judgement in Kingston. The Error assigned, Because in debt upon an obligation made by his father, he pleaded *Riens per descent* the day of the writ, and Issue being thereupon, the Jury found, That the Ancestor (whose Heir he is; and for whose Debt he is sued) was seized in fee of such lands, and by his will devised them to the Defendant, being his Sonne and Heir, and to his Heirs, upon condition, That he should pay his Debts within a year, and if he failed, That his Executors should sell and pay his Debts. They finde, That he entred, and did not pay the Debts, and the Executors after entred, and paid the Debts, and sold the lands, and thereupon, &c. The Court there adjudged, That it was *Assess* in the Heirs hands, because he devised it to his Sonne and Heir in fee; and for that cause the Error was assigned, and it was held, That the Judgement was erroneous: For although the Heir hath a fee, yet he hath it as a Purchasor, being tied with such condition; whereupon rule was given to reverse that Judgement.

*2 Doubt to a son  
him upon condition  
or how it is a purchase  
son. 21st de*

*Goodwin versus* Sir Richard Moore.

**T**he Plaintiff, by Thomas Goodwin his *prochaine Amie*, against Sir Richard Moore, one of the Masters of the Chancery, by Bill in Chancery, in trespass of Battery and false Imprisonment, the Defendant quoad the Battery pleaded Not guilty, quoad the Imprisonment he justified, because his Father held of him such lands by Knights Service, & died seized in his homage, for which he seized the Plaintiff as his ward, and Issue thereupon; and after Mitimus out of the Chancery, these Issues were delivered here to be tried: And now this Term a Trial was at this Barre, and the second Issue found for the Plaintiff; and it was moved in arrest of Judgement; First, because the Plaintiff sued by *prochaine Amie* where he ought to sue by his Gardian; and for proof thereof, the Case betwixt Jones and Sympson was cited sed non allocatur, because the Plaintiff may sue by Gardian or *prochaine Amie*, but the Defendant shall sue only by Gardian. Secondly, because there were not pledges found, sed non allocatur, because an Infant shall not finde pledges. Thirdly, because the Battery and Imprisonment are alledged to be at one place, and the land holden by Knights Service

service at another place, and the *Venire facias* was only from one of the said places, sed non allocatur; for it is now aided by the Statute; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Kadwalader, and another *versus* Bryan.

**P**rohibition by them two, upon the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici octavi, capite nono, because they being Inhabitants in such a Town, where such a Prebend and his Predecessors, time whereof, &c. had used to hold plea of Ecclesiasticall Causes, The Defendant sued them upon the Statute before the Ordinary in Causes Ecclesiasticall, concerning defamation: The Defendant comes in and pleads, That the Cause Ecclesiasticall being depending in the Prebends Court, the inferior Judge there requested the superior Judge to assume it, and upon this barre, it was demurred. The first reason alledged, was, for that it is not shewn, That the Cause was Ecclesiasticall, so as the Court might judge whether it were fit to be removed. Secondly, for that he did not shew, That the request is under seal, and if it be not, it is not sufficient to remove the Cause. Thirdly, for that it was in a Peculiar to be removed before the Ordinary, and so out of the Statute, and no cause of Prohibition; But upon view of the Statute it appears clearly, That it extends as well to Suits out of the peculiar Jurisdiction, as out of the Diocess. And for the other exceptions they were not allowed, because being of a Cause Ecclesiasticall, it needs not to shew the particular, as in other pleadings; but as generally pleaded, concurrentibus his quæ in jure requiruntur; and for request it is not requisite to have it shewn under seal; and if it ought, it shall be well intended by the pleading. In a feofment there needs not livery to be alledged; nor in assignement of Dower, That it was by metes and bounds needs not to be pleaded; for these necessary circumstances shall be intended, and therefore the barre was held good; also a Prohibition brought by two cannot be good, where the griefs be severall; whereupon consultation was awarded.

Walker *versus* Riches.

**A** Elegit issued after Judgement, and the writ recited the Judgement, quod elegit executionem of the goods and moiety of the land; and the writ was, Ideo tibi præcipimus, quod Bona & Catella of the Defendants, quæ habuit die judicii prædicti reddi, deliberari facias. Omitting these words, Et medietatem terrarum & tenementorum prædictorum, tenendum the said goods and moiety of the lands, quousque debitum levetur. By virtue hereof the Sheriff extended the lands and goods, and delivered the moiety of the land, and returned the Enquisition: and it was now moved by Calthrop, that this writ might be amended (for it is but a mispron of the Clerk) and that the Extent might stand: But it was ruled,



ruled, That it shall not be amended, and that he ought to have a new Elegit, because the Enquisition was taken without warrant, the Sheriff having no warrant to extend those lands.

*Topfall versus Edwards:*

**A**ction upon the Case for words, for calling him Thief, and for procuring him to be indicted and imprisoned for Felony, until he was acquitted. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and ten shillings damages (so under forty shillings) it was moved upon the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, capite decimo sexto (which appoints, That in Action for words, where the damages are assessed under forty shillings, That he shall have no more costs than damages) That he should have but ten shillings for costs; but the Court conceived, for as much as this was not an Action for words only, but also an Action upon the Case in nature of a conspiracy, and the Defendant is found guilty of both, he shall have Judgement for his ordinary costs; And that it is out of the Statute.

*Tankersley versus Robinson.*

**A**ssumpsit against an Administrator, upon promise by the Intestate, supposing that the Intestate borrowed of the Plaintiff, upon the first day of May, anno duodecimo Jacobi Regis, twenty pounds, and in consideration thereof promised to repay it him upon request; And that the Plaintiff upon the first of August, anno duodecimo Jacobi, requested the payment, and he had not paid it; and that the Intestate died, and Administration was committed to the Defendant, who upon request had not paid it, although he had Assets. Upon Non Assumpsit pleaded, and verdict for the Plaintiff, Ward Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Assumpsit being made in anno duodecimo Jacobi, and the breach in the same year, this Action is brought too long after; for by the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, capite decimo sexto, of Limitations, it should be brought within six years. Jones and Whielock conceived he ought not to have the advantage of this Statute, unless he had pleaded it, or had demurred thereupon, because the said Statute hath divers exceptions; so that if it be brought after the time, yet if the Plaintiff were an Infant, or Feme Covert; &c. it were well enough; But His chief Justice, and I myself conceived, for as much as it appeareth by the Plaintiffs own shewing in his Declaration, That it is out of the limitation of the Statute; and the Statute is in the negative, That it shall not be brought at all, unless it be brought within the time limited by the Statute; therefore the Defendant shall have advantage thereof by exception, without pleading; Whereupon the Court would further advise.

X  
vid 115  
Brown Hancock

*Fryer versus Fawkenor.*

**E**rror of Judgement in *Shrewsbury* in Debt, upon an Obligation of fourty pounds, conditioned to perform an Award. The Defendant demanded Oyer of the Bond and Condition, and pleaded, *Quod nullum fecerunt arbitrium*. The Plaintiff imparles, and afterwards replies, and shewes the Award and breach. The Defendant imparles, and after makes defence, and demands Oyer of the Bond and Condition, and pleads the same Plea, as before: And the Plaintiff imparles, and after replies verbatim, as before. The Defendant thereupon demurs, and shewes causes and reasons, that the Award is ill, and long argument for the Defendant: Then the Plaintiff imparles, and after comes and shewes divers causes and reasons, and book Cases, That this Arbitriment is good. And all these were entred upon the Record; and afterwards Judgement was given for the Plaintiff: And for these absurdities and prolixities in the pleading and defence, it was resolved, That it was an erroneous and vitious proceeding; whereupon the Judgement was reversed, and the Clerk fined for making such a Record.

*Duncomb versus Smith.*

**T**respas of Assault, Battery, and Wounding. The Defendant pleaded, That the Plaintiff assaulted him, and would have beaten and wounded him, and what he did, was in his own defence. The Plaintiff replies, That an Attachment issued out of the Chancery to arrest the Defendant, and that by speciall warrant from the Sheriff he arrested him, and laid hands upon him; and the Defendant rescued himself, and beat the Plaintiff *de injuria sua propria, absque tali causa, & hoc paratus est verificare, unde, &c.* And upon this the Defendant demurred generally, without shewing any cause: And by all the Court the Replication was held vitious, because he did not conclude his Plea, *Et hoc petit quod inquiretur per patriam*, but relied upon the Plea; whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

*Adams versus Hilkes.*

**E**rror upon a Judgement in *Bristow*. The Error was assigned by Germin, Because in an Action of *Trover* of four thousand Lemmings apud *Wardam de All Saints* in *Bristow*, and conversion of them in the same Parish. Upon Norgudty pleaded, the Venire facias was of *Bristow*, where it ought to have been of the Ward of *All Saints* in *Bristow*; for that is the place of the conversion, which is the most certain; and compared it to *Arundells Case*, Coke 6. Rep. fol. 14. where a fact was supposed to be in *Parochia Sanctæ Margaretæ* in *Westminster*; and the Venire facias being of *Westminster*.

*A fact supposed to be in a ward of a city, & yet the Venire facias coming out of the city is good enough for a ward in a city, & an hundred. Dred. in y<sup>e</sup> court by the sh<sup>er</sup> shall not be any misfor*



minster, it was ruled there to be ill, and that it was not aided by the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi: For it is a Mistrial by a wrong Visne: But all the Court held, That the trial was good, and cannot be otherwise; For a Ward in a City, is but as an Hundred in a County, and thereof there never shall be any Visne; And it is not like to the Case that was put where an Ad is supposed to be done, at such a Parish, in such a Ward in a City, there the Visne shall be of the Parish. Vide septimo Henrici sexti, folio tricesimo octavo; & octavo Henrici quinti, folio decimo; Whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be affirmed, unless other matter be shewn; And so it was done in Adams and Wellings Case, upon a Judgement in Britton, where the same exception was taken, and the Judgement affirmed, unless, &c.

..... *versus* Hopkins.

**E**jectione firmæ. The Plaintiff declares upon a Lease made by Sir Archibald Douglass and Dame Elionor his wife, of an House and Lands in Englefeild. Upon Not guilty pleaded, it appeared upon the evidence, That the Lease was sealed and subscribed by them both, and a Letter of Attozney made by them to deliver it upon the Land; And it was thereupon strongly urged by Fynch Serjeant, and Sheldon the Kings Solicitor, That a Letter of Attozney by a Feme Covert is wholly void, and the Lease is only the Lease of the Husband; so the Plaintiff hath failed: But all the Court conceived, It was a good Letter of Attozney for both, and the Lease well delivered; and it is the Lease of them both, during the Husband's life.

*husband & wife make a lease & make a letter of attorney to deliver it upon the land & when of it is good & is both of husband's life*

Hill *versus* Thornton.

**P**rohibition. The Plaintiff therein suemising, That his father died seized of such Lands, which descended to him as Heir and that the Defendant by Libell in the Spirituall Court had suggested, That he made a will, and devised those Lands to his Executors to sell, and thereby had bequeathed divers Goods and Portions of money, &c. and had made the Defendant Executor therein, who therefore sued in the Spirituall Court to have probate thereof, where vera he did not make such a will; and a will of Lands ought not to be proved in the Spirituall Court: And thereupon the Defendant appeared, and shewed for cause of consultation, That the said Testator made such a will, and made him Executor, and he sued them to prove the said will; whereupon Issue was joyned, whether he made such a will. After evidence the Plaintiff was non-suited: And now Godbolt for the Plaintiff moved, That although the Plaintiff be non-suited, yet it doth not appear, That the Defendant hath cause to have consultation: For it is not shewn that the Testator had Goods, &c. and then he hath no cause to have

A will of lands  
need not be proved,  
but of goods  
otherwise one can  
not have an ac-  
tion: OX  
will Omd capt 112

probate: for a Will of Lands needs not be proved: But of Goods there ought to be a probate, otherwise he cannot have any Action. As if a Libell were for Tythes to be paid for Tress, which were not Sylva: cedua; Although the Issue be upon a collaterall point, and found for the Defendant, yet he shall not have consultation: So if there be a Suit for laying violent hands upon a Clerk, and to have damages, besides correction; in this case no consultation shall be granted, Because he hath not such cause of Suit in the Ecclesiastical Court. And all the Court agreed to those Cases; For it appears there, That there was not any cause of Ecclesiasticall Suit: But here in this Case it appears, That he hath cause of Suit to prove the Will for the Goods; for otherwise he cannot maintain any Action; whereupon consultation was granted, That he might proceed, quoad bona.

Benson and his Wife *versus* Flower and Blackwells.

**A**ction upon the Case for Words, spoken of the *Feme*. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Verdict for the Plaintiff, and five pounds damages assessed, and seven pounds for costs, they sue execution: And after the money was levied by the Sherif, and before the return of the writ, the Plaintiff became a Bankrupt; and by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, the said twelve pounds so recovered, was assigned by the name of The money of Benson, to Blackwell and other Creditors. The Sherif brings the money into Court; the Plaintiff who recovered, prayed to have the money delivered unto him out of Court; And the said Blackwell, and the Creditors pray that the money may be delivered unto them, according to the Sale and Assignment of the Commissioners. And whether it should be delivered unto them, was the Question? Hide chief Justice, and Jones conceived, That the Sale and Assignment were good, And that the money should be delivered unto them: For the damages being recovered, and the Costs assessed by the Judgement, it is a Debt; and an Action of Debt well lies upon this Judgement, And the money being levied is properly appertaining unto him; and therefore in the power of the Commissioners to dispose thereof. And as it may be forfeited to the King by outlawry, or assigned unto the King, and he might cause it to be levied; so may the Creditors upon this Commission. But Whitlock, and my self were of another opinion, Because it being recovered, and execution awarded, and the Sherif levying the money before he became a Bankrupt, it is as it were in custodia Legis, and the Creditors cannot give a discharge, nor are they parties in Court, who can acknowledge satisfaction; and if the Judgement be reversed, they be not compellable to make restitution; whereupon the Court would further advise. Vide residuum postea, pag. 176.



*Snapc versus Norgate.*

**S**cire facias, supposing that he recovered in debt against an Executor, & had judgement for forty pound, debt of the Testator, si tantum, and seven pounds for costs, de bonis Testatoris si tantum, and if not, then de bonis propriis; And that before satisfaction he dyed intestate; And administration was committed to the Defendant de bonis primi Testatoris, and also of the Executors, And that the Executor had not satisfied; and therefore he sued this writ; to shew cause wherefore he should not have execution. The Defendant pleaded Plene administravit of the goods of the first Testator, and issue thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff, That he had *Assets*: And it was now moved in arrest of Judgement by Reve, That this Scire facias is not well grounded; for the recovery being against an Executor of a debt by the Testator, and he dying intestate, the Suit is determined, and he ought to commence de novo: As if an Executor recover a debt of the Testator, the Administrator shall not have a Scire facias upon this Judgement; so e converso, &c. And Hide chief Justice doubted; but Jones, Whillock, and my Self, conceived, That the Scire facias was well awarded. For true it is, that as Executor, he cannot have a Scire facias upon a Judgement by the Execution; but it is put to a new Action; for he comes *paramount* the Judgement, and is not party thereto. Yet where a Judgement is against an Executor for the Testator's debt, although he dieth intestate, this Judgement might be executed by a Scire facias against the Administrator of the first Testator, who commeth in place of the Executor, and being for the debt of the Testator, is liable thereto, but as administrator to the Executor, he is not liable. The second exception was, because in the first Action of Debt, whereupon the recovery was against the Executor, the Action being for forty pounds upon bond. he pleaded Plene administravit, and *Assets* found to twenty pounds; and the Judgement is given against him for forty pounds, whereas it ought to have been but for twenty pounds only; and now in the Scire facias upon this Judgement, *Assets* is found to forty pounds, which ought not so to have been, but for the twenty pounds which is found to be *Assets* in his hands; and the Scire facias ought to have been only for that twenty pounds. But the Court conceived, although *Assets* to twenty pounds only be found, yet Judgement for the intire debt is good: And the Scire facias being to have execution of forty pounds, and being therein found he had *Assets* to forty pounds, it may well be conceived, That he had more *Assets* after the first Verdict and Judgement; whereupon the Plaintiff here had Judgement according to that Verdict.

*If an executor recover a debt of the Testator, & the Administrator shall not have a Scire facias upon this judgment. For he comes paramount the judgment, and is not party thereto. Yet where a judgment is against an executor for the Testator's debt, although he dieth intestate, this judgment may be executed against the administrator of the first Testator, who commeth in place of the executor, and being for the debt of the Testator, is liable thereto, but as administrator to the executor, he is not liable.*

ox

Chambers Case, cujus principium ante pag. 133.

**C**hambers was brought by an Habeas corpus out of the Fleet, and returned, That he was committed to the Fleet by virtue of a Decree in the Star Chamber, by reason of certain words he used at the Countell-Table (viz.) That the Merchants of *England* were scrued up here in *England* more than in *Turky*. And for these and other words of defamation of the Government, he was censured to be committed to the Fleet, and to be there imprisoned untill he made his Submission at the Countell-Table, and to pay a fine of two thousand pounds. And now at the Barre he prayed to be delivered; Because this Sentence is not warranted by any Law or Statute: For the Statute of tertio Henrici septimi, which is the foundation of the Court of Star Chamber, doth not give them any authority to punish for words only. But all the Court informed him, That the Court of Star Chamber was not erected by the Statute of tertio Henrici septimi, but was a Court many years before, and one of the most high and honourable Courts of Justice: And to deliver one who was committed by the Decree of one of the Courts of Justice, was not the usage of this Court, and therefore he was remanded, Vide 3. Ass. placito 38. 28. Ass. placito 34. 21 Hen. 8. cap. 20.

Gennings versus Lake, Hilary 3 Car. rot. 612.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon Not guilty pleaded a speciall Verdict was found, That the Prior of Launceston was seized in fee of the Tenements within mentioned, which then were four Closes in North Drocomb in Launceston; And upon the twenty eighth day of September, anno vicesimo septimo Henrici octavi, demised them to John Peres by the name of the four Closes in Drocomb, infra Burgum de Launceston, habendum for ninty and nine years, rendring twelbe pounds per annum; And afterwards in the thirtieth year of King Henry the eighth, by Indenture inrolled, The said Prior and Convent surrendred all their possessions to King Henry the eighth, who died seized, and by mean discent it came to Queen Elizabeth, who in the four and twentieth year of her reign, by her letters patents, granted unto Edward Frost and John Walker, and their Heirs Totum illud Messuagium & Tenementum vocat Drocombs, alias Drotons, ac omnia Terras, Tenementa, dicto Messuagio spectant, vel cum eodem demissa, scituat. jacent. & existent. in Launceston in Comitatu Cornubiæ, ac nuper Prioratui de Launceston spectantia; And that these Lands by mean conveyances were come to the Lessor of the Plaintiff: And that before the Leases aforesaid, viz. in anno vicesimo primo Elizabeth, an house was erected upon a Rood of land, parcell of the said Closes, by the Occupiers thereof, Et quod Tenementum in narratione prædicta mentionatum



natum eodem messuagio spectabat & pertinebat, and was demised and granted with the said Messuage, and was alwaies called and known as well by the name of Drocombs, as by the name of North Drocombs, And that the said Tenements at the time of the dissolution were parcell of the possessions of the said Priory, And that the said Priory had not other Lands in Launceston known by the name of Drocombs or North Drocombs there, besides the Lands in the Declaration; And that King James, anno octavo Regni sui, demised those Lands to John Eldred for threescore years, by the name of the four Closes, late in the tenure of John Peres in North Drocombs, under whom the Defendant claims; And thereupon these Questions were moved. First, whether (the Lease being made by the name of the four Closes in North Drocombs, there being no other name known when it came to King Henry the eighth) the Patent of the twenty fourth of Elizabeth by another name may be good, for that the Queen was not well informed? Secondly, The Patent being made of a Messuage and Lands thereto appertaining: And this Messuage is newly erected after the first year of Queen Elizabeth (for then all the Reversion of the said four Closes is found by the Verdict to come to the Queen) whether the Land shall passe? For although Land in case of a common person may passe by the name of Lands appertaining to an House, as it is in Hill and Granges Case, yet it cannot be so in Case of the Queen; and if it might be, yet it ought to be for a longer time than twenty years, to be so demised and occupied, if you would have it to obtain a reputation of passing by the word pertaining. But all the Court conceived, That the Patent is good for the Messuage and all the Land, notwithstanding these exceptions: For although the Land was not built upon, when it was demised, and when it came to the King, and that afterwards a Messuage was erected thereupon, or it were afterwards converted into another nature before the Patent; yet it shall be granted as it is, and by such name as it is known at the time of the Patent; And although it varies from the first name in the Lease, yet being found to be all one, it passeth well by the Patent. Also they conceived, That Land may be said to be appertaining to an House, as well in the Kings Case, as of a common person, where it hath been let and occupied together by a convenient time, Vide Cokes Book of Entries 384. Dyer 362. And afterwards, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Edgar and Webb *versus* Sorrell.

**T** Respals by originall for divers loads of wheat, The Defendant justifies, for that the Dean and Chapter *Sanctæ & individue Trinitatis* in Norwich, ex fundatione Regis *Edwardi sexti*, were seized in fee of the Rectory of Henley in the County of Suffolk, where in the said loads of Corn were growing, and severed from their nine parts, which he took by their commands, and to justifies, and

give colour to the Plaintiff. They reply, That the said Dean and Chapter were seized in fee, And that one Thomas ..... was Dean, And he and the Chapter by Indenture, by the name of Thomas ..... Decanus Sanctæ & individuae Trinitatis, &c. (omitting the words Ex fundatione Regis Edwardi sexti) and the Chapter, demised that Rectory to Thomas Gooch anno nono Elizabethæ Reginae, for ninety and nine years, And from him conveyed it by mean Assignment unto Richard Maplesden, and from him to the Plaintiffs; And that they were possessed, &c. untill the Defendant took the said Tythes. The Defendant by rejoinder confesseth the Lease, and all the Assignments, except the Assignment by Richard Maplesden, And that he before the pretended Assignment, viz. in anno vicesimo secundo Jacobi Regis, by feofment conveyed the said Rectory unto one William Willson, for which cause the Dean and Chapter entered into the said Rectory as a forfeiture; And the Corn being severed from the nine parts, and set out for Tythes, he took them by the command of the said Dean and Chapter, And traverseth the last grant of the term by Richard Maplesden; And thereupon the Plaintiffs demurred: And now Germin for the Plaintiffs shewed his reasons; first, Because the Defendant in the Rejoinder pleaded a feofment of the Rectory, and doth not shew that any gleab was appertaining thereto, whereof he might make a feofment. Sed non allocatur; For it shall be intended a good feofment, And that there was gleab land thereto appertaining, Vide decimo quinto Henrici septimi & decimo sexto Henrici septimi, folio primo. The second Exception was, Because he pleaded an entry after the forfeiture, and shewes not a Deed of command to enter. Sed non allocatur; For it is not pleaded, That any entered by their command after the forfeiture, but that the Dean and Chapter themselves entered, which shall be intended a sufficient Entry; and all necessary circumstances shall be implied. Also the feofment is not only a forfeiture, but a disseisin, being by Tenant for years, and then every one may enter on their behalf, where they have right of Entry, Vide 11. Aff. plac. 2. The third Exception was taken to the Replication, for this Lease is pleaded to be made by the Dean and Chapter, omitting part of their name; and for this cause was merely void, and so the Plaintiff had not any title; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Slr John Bodvell *versus* Bodvell. Mich. 2 Car. rot. 457.

**E**rror of a Judgement at the grand Sessions at Carnarvan, in an Annuity by Bill for two hundred and twenty pounds, arrearages of an Annuity granted of twenty pounds, quas ei debet, And counts, That the Defendant, upon the fourth day of November anno quarto Jacobi Regis, by a Deed shewn, had granted to the Plaintiff the said annual Rent, by the name of an Annuity of annual Rent of twenty pounds, habendum to him for his life, by virtue

*I have made by  
y<sup>e</sup> Dean & Chapter  
the omitting part  
of their names  
ex fundatione Regis  
Edwardi sexti  
merely void:*



tue whereof he was seized in dominico suo, ut de libero tenemento,  
 And for eleven years beynde, at such a fease, he brings the Action :  
 The Defendant demands *oyer* of the Deed, which being entred and  
 read, it thereby appeared, That it was a rent issuing out of a cer-  
 tain Barlonage in the said County, with a clause of distress upon  
 the Rectory or Church of Kenthelley, and others other the Recto-  
 ries in the said County there mentioned. The Defendant pleaded,  
 That the said John Bodvell granted the said Rectory with the  
 Church of Kenthelley to the Plaintiff and his Heirs; whereupon  
 he entred therein, and so pleaded it as an Extinguishment. &c.  
 The Plaintiff saith, That there was nothing granted thereby  
 which was pertaining to the said Church. The Defendant plead-  
 ed, That such a piece of Land was parcell of the said Rectory and  
 Church; And thereupon they were at Issue, and found for the  
 Plaintiff, and Judgement given for him. And now Error was  
 brought, and severall Errors assigned upon the Record, to which  
 the Defendant pleaded, In nullo est Erratum; And all were over-  
 ruled; And now ore tenus he insisted upon other Errors; First,  
 That he declaring upon an Annuity, or annuall Rent granted for  
 life, virtute cujus fuit seiscitus in Dominico suo ut de libero tenemento,  
 proves, That it is no Annuity, but a Rent charge, and that he  
 made it his election to have it as a Rent charge: And in proof thereof  
 was cited tertio Edwardi sexti, Dyer 61. & quinto Elizabethæ,  
 Dyer 220. Sed non allocatur; For being an Annuity granted for  
 life, although it is no Rent charge, yet he may plead seiscitus in Do-  
 minico suo ut de libero tenemento; And although such exception  
 were taken by Bendlosse, in tertio Edwardi sexti, who cited that Case,  
 yet the Court notwithstanding resolved for the Plaintiff: And  
 the Lord Coke, in his book of Entries, fol. 49. & 50. hath two  
 severall Declarations in this manner, And yet the Plaintiff had  
 Judgement. The second Error assigned ore tenus was, That  
 this bill of Annuity is not maintainable, but he ought to have  
 brought an originall writ; For the Statute of tricesimo quarto  
 Henrici octavi, capite sexto, doth appoint, That in Wales Actions  
 reall and mixt shall be sued by originall writ, and not by Bill, but  
 Actions personall may be there sued by Bill; And that this is an  
 Action mixt, he relyed upon 2 Hen. 4. fol. 13. Fitz. Herb. Rent  
 48 Release of Actions real is a good barre in this, so Release  
 of Actions personall: And this being a frank tenement is rather  
 reall than personall: And Coke in his Commentary upon Little-  
 ton 285. affirms, That it is a mixt Action. But all the Court  
 conceived, no Annuity brought by Bill there, is well brought, For  
 being an Annuity which charge the person only who grants it, and  
 not granted by him for himself and his Heirs, it is merely personall;  
 for it chargeth only the person of the Grantor, nor is it any reall  
 thing, nor out of any realty; and therefore cannot be said reall or  
 mixt, Vide secundo Edwardi quarti, folio octogesimo quarto, long.  
 quinto Edwardi tertii, folio quadragesimo; Release of Actions per-

A man may plead  
 that he was seized  
 of an annuity  
 in dominico  
 suo ut de libero  
 tenemento

A man grants an  
 annuity for life  
 or for years, & it is  
 not for himself & his  
 heirs, it is merely  
 personall &  
 is well brought  
 for recovery of  
 it in Wales is  
 good

sonal is clearly a barre. Also Noy for the Defendant in the writ of Error moved, That this being not assigned for Error, the Plaintiff should not have advantage thereof; for the Statute refers, That suits shall be as in North-Wales, and clearly in North-Wales the custome was to sue by Bill or Plaint: And if he had assigned that for Error, the Defendant here might have maintained it by custome of North-Wales, as in tricessimo sexto Edwardi primi. Error assigned of a Judgement in Wales, in a Quod ei de forceat, in nature of a Disseisin, and in Wales the Seisin is alledged post ultimam pacem proclamata, whereas in England it is post primam transfectionem: And it was maintained by custome of North-Wales. Vide decimo octavo Edwardi secundi, Assise 354. tertio Edwardi tertii, folio decimo nono; Hilar. sexto Edwardi tertii, rotulo vicesimo octavo in this Court, Error assigned, Because they held plea of Lands in North-Wales, where the Land was held of the King in Capite; And for that cause it was reversed, and the reason entered upon the Roll: So it appeareth they have Jurisdiction to hold plea of Lands not held of the King, and that Jurisdiction by the Statute is in the affirmative, as it is held Coke 8. Rep. fol. 110. Doctor Fosters Case, and tricessimo tertio Henrici octavi, Dyer 50. A Statute in the affirmative doth not take away a former Statute, but they stand together. But the Court did not rely on this point, because for the former reasons they all held, That this Judgement was good enough, and the Judgement was affirmed.

Grosse versus Gayer. Hil. 1 Car. rot. 828.

**I**N Ejectione firmæ, upon a special Verdict the Case was. Tregose was indicted of a Premunire, upon the Statute of decimo tertio Elizabethæ Regiæ, and afterwards made a gift in tail of that Land, and was after attainted by Verdict, and had Judgement for the said offence: And it was afterwards found by Enquisition upon a Commission out of the Exchequer, That Tregose was seized in fee of those Lands at the time of the offence committed, And that the Queen by patent granted those Lands to Sir George Carie, under whom the Lessee of the Plaintiff claims, And the Defendant under the title of the Tenant in tail, And if, &c. The principall point argued was, Whether an Attainder in a Premunire shall have relation to the offence for the forfeiture of his Lands, or only to the time of the Judgement? Secondly, admitting that this forfeiture shall relate to the offence, whether this patent after the Enquisition, by Commission under the Exchequer Seal (no Office being found by Enquisition, by Commission under the great Seal) be good by the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ, capite secundo, which makes patents upon badable consideration good, notwithstanding there be not any Enquisition found by the Commission under the great Seal? And quoad the first point,



point, the Justices did not resolve, being a Case of difficulty; But for the second, they all resolved, That by this Judgement, He should forfeit, &c. That in that Case nothing vested in the King untill Office found; And it ought to be an Office by Commission under the great Seal; For the Frank-tenement being in the party offending, (and as this Case is, in a stranger by the gift in tail) at the time of the Attainder, it shall not be divested from him, and in the King without Office, by Commission under the great Seal, which is only an Office to untie the King, and not by Enquisition by virtue of a Commission under the Exchequer Seal, which is but for instruction or information to the King, and for his Officers to put the Lands holden of the King in charge. But here the Lands are not come unto the King untill Office found; Therefore for this point only it was adjudged for the Defendant: And this is out of the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ. Vide Coke 1. Rep. fol. 42. & 3. Rep. fol. 10. & 5. Rep. fol. 52. Plowd. 486. Dyce 315. 29 Hen. 8. Charter de pardon 52. 27 Hen. 8. Office devant Escheator 17.

*In case of a person  
being in the  
party offending  
shall not be divested  
from him  
by commission  
under the  
great seal.*

The Earl of Pembroke *versus* Bostock and Green.

**Q**Uare Impedit, for the Church of Mortescent: wherein he counts That Queen Elizabeth was seized in fee of the Abbotsdon of the said Church, as in gross; and presented Mr. Pinder, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted; And that afterwards she granted the Abbotsdon in fee to Sir Christopher Hatton, who by his Deed granted it to Sir Walter Sands Knight, who died seized, which descended to Sir William Sands his Sonne and Heir, who, in anno duodecimo Jacobi, granted the next advowance to Henry Earl of Danby, who granted it to the Plaintiff, and he, for the disturbance brings this Action. The Defendant Green pleaded, Quod prædictus Willielmus Sands non conceit, and Issue thereupon. And Bostock pleaded, and confessed Queen Elizabeths Title, And that, before she had presented Mr. Pinder, he presented Richard Donnel, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted: And that afterwards the Queen presented Mr. Pinder (the Church bring full of the said Richard Donnel) who was admitted, instituted and inducted; And that afterwards, the said Queen Elizabeth granted unto Sir Christopher Hatton, &c. as in the Declaration, And that he conveyed it to Sir Walter Sands, who, in anno octavo Jacobi, let the said Abbotsdon to John Moore Sergeant at Law, for one and twenty years, who granted it to Green the Defendant, And that the Church became void by the death of Richard Donnel; whereupon he presented the Defendant, Mr. Bostock, unto it, and traverseth, That the Church was void at the time of the Institution of the said Pinder, and Issue thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff for that second Issue: And upon the first Issue a special Verdict was found, That at the time of the grant, by William Sands, he

was Esquire only, on not knighted : And upon that also Judgement was given for the Plaintiff : And upon this Judgement, Error was brought. The first Error assigned was, Because he counts of a grant by William Sands Knight, and it was found he was not Knight ; And so it being a void Grant by that name, and the Declaration untrue, Judgement therefore ought to have been for the Defendant. But all the Court conceived, Although it is found, That he was not Knight at the time of the Grant, yet it is not materiall : For the Issue being, whether William Sands granted, &c. that finding is idle and superfluous, and is not materiall ; But peradventure if the Issue had been upon that grant to Walter Sands Knight, and the matter had been found, it had been materiall, as it is in anno decimo tertio Elizabethæ Reginae, Dyer 300. where the Issue was, whether Sir Thomas de la Warr Miles, Lord de la Warr concessit : And it was found, That he made that Grant in the life of his father, so as he was not then Lord de la Warr, nor Knight, which was against him that pleaded it. But here the Issue is upon the grant by William Sands, and whether it appears that he was a Knight at the time of the Grant or not, is not considerable ; For the Grant is good enough, and he had good title to grant. Vide quarto Henrici sexti, folio primo by Rolfe ; vicessimo primo Edvardi quarti, folio septuagesimo primo & septuagesimo secundo ; tricesimo octavo Henrici sexti, folio tricesimo octavo ; septimo Henrici quarti, folio septimo ; vicesimo sexto Henrici sexti, Broo. 100. where it shall be by an innuendo, and the Grant shall not be hurt thereby ; and when it is admitted in pleading, the finding of the Jury shall not prejudice. The second Error assigned was, That the Defendant Bostock in his pleading, pleaded a precedent Lease for years to John More, before the Grant by him, under whom the Plaintiff claims, which is good title for the Defendant, and destroys the Plaintiffs title, if it be true, which the Plaintiff doth not expressly deny, but by this protestation ; so it is not denied by the Plaintiff : And therefore for this cause the Plaintiff ought not to recover : And Judgement ought not to be given for him, but for the Defendant ; And in proof thereof were cited septimo Edvardi quarti, folio vicesimo ; Dyer 119. duodecimo Edvardi quarti, folio septimo ; nono Henrici sexti, folio vicesimo sexto ; decimo Edvardi quarti, folio nono. Sed non allocatur : For although it had been a good plea, and would have destroyed the Plaintiffs title, if the Defendant had relied thereupon, and the Plaintiff ought to have answered it : Yet when it is pleaded by way of inducement only to the Traversers, and he traverseth other matter in the Court, the not answering or making protestation thereto by the Plaintiff, is not materiall ; and the Issue being joyned upon the Avoidance, and that being found, and not denied by the Plaintiff, is not materiall ; For the Traversers waits upon the matter precedent. Vide Coke 6. Rep. fol. 24. Reads Case ; long. quinto Edvardi tertii, folio nono ; tertio Edvardi tertii, folio decimo septimo ; wherupon,



whereupon the Judgement was affirmed; And the Court assessed the Damages to fourscore pounds, although the value was found in the Verdict to be an hundred pounds per annum: Yet because the Defendant in the writ of Error, had obtained a writ to the Bishop, and his Clerk was admitted, instituted, and had gotten the possession, untill he was removed by a writ of Restitution, which was half a year and more, the Court would give but fifty pounds for damages, and twenty pounds for costs.

..... *versus Helyers.*

**T** Respals, by *Baron & Feme* for Battery done to them both, ad damnum ipsorum; The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and it was found for him, and certified, That he did it as Constable in execution of his Office: And double costs were prayed, according to the Statute of septimo Jacobi, capite quinto. But Henden Serjeant moved, That the Declaration was ill; Because *Baron & Feme* cannot joyn in Battery done to them both, as it is nono Edwardi quarti: And therefore Judgement ought to have been given against the Plaintiff upon the Declaration, and not upon the Verdict: And so no costs ought to have been given. But all the Court conceived, Because the Defendant is found Not guilty, And what he did was as Officer, And the Statute gives him double costs for his veration, which veration appears, the Plaintiffs shall not take advantage of the insufficiency of the Declaration and writ, to excuse themselves of costs.

*Baron & Feme cannot  
not joyn in battery  
done to them both*

*Jeffes Case.*

**J**effes was indicted, for that he exhibited an infamous Libell directed to the King, against Sir Edward Coke, late chief Justice of the Kings Bench, and against the said Court, for a Judgement given in the said Court in the Case of Magdalen Colledge, affirming the said Judgement to be Treason, and calling him therein Traytor, Perjured Judge, and scandalizing all the Professors of the Law, and containing much other scandalous matter: And fixed this Libell upon the great Gate, at the entrance of Westminster Hall; and in divers other publique places. And being heretupon arraigned, prayed, That Counsell might be assigned him, which was granted, and he had them, but would not be ruled to plead as they advised; But put in a scandalous Plea, and insisting upon it, affirmed he would not plead otherwise; whereupon it was adjudged, He should be committed to the Marshall, And that he should stand upon the Pillory at Westminster and Cheapside with a Paper mentioning the offense, and with such a Paper be brought to all the Courts at Westminster, and be continued in prison, untill he made his submission in every Court, And that he should be bound with Sureties to be of good behaviour during his life, And should

should pay a thousand pound fine for that offence to the King.

Coxes Case.

**T**he same day Richard Cox was brought to the Barre (being removed from St. Albans by Habeas Corpus, and Cerciorari, where he was a Prisoner, and attainted for felony (viz. for Horse stealing.) And it was now demanded of him what he could say, why execution should not be done upon the Enditment; and because he could not shew good cause to stay the execution, he was committed to the Marshall, who was commanded to doe execution: And the next day he was hanged.

Symms *versus* Smith.

**C**ovenant. Whereas the Defendant (reciting that she had an Estate for life in such customary Lands) covenanted, That she would surrender the Estate upon request, and permit the Plaintiff to enjoy the said Lands, and take the Rents, Issues, and Profits of them; And in fact assigns for breach, That she did not suffer him to enjoy the said Lands, but had received the Rents, Issues, and Profits of them from the time of the making of the Indenture untill the day of the writ, &c. The Defendant demurres upon this Declaration: And it was now argued at the Barre by Ball for the Plaintiff, and by Rolls for the Defendant. And the Plaintiff shewed for cause; first, That there was not any cause alledged for the Permission. Sed non allocatur: For the Request extends only to the Surrender, and not to the Permission. Secondly, That he doth not alledge a speciall disturbance by entry or otherwise. Thirdly, The breach is too generall in assigning, That she received the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the Lands, without shewing what; so as it might be issuable, and thereby recover in damages as much as the Defendant received, according as it shall be proved to the Jury; And in Covenant he may assigne as many breaches as he will; but not in Debt upon an Obligation for performance of Covenants: For in that Case there ought to be a certainty, and certainly assigned; but in a Covenant it may be assigned as general as the Covenant is; whereupon all the Court conceived, That the breach was well assigned: And therefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Cok. Rep. 1. fol. 6. 47 Ed. 3. 3. 46 Ed. 3. 4.

Benlon *versus* Flower. Cujus principium ante, pag. 166.

**I**t was moved again the last day of this Term, And the Assignment before the Commissioners was read in Court; And for as much as the becoming Bankrupt, and the Assignment of the Commissioners were after the writ of Execution serbed, although they were before the return of the writ, Jones, Whitlock, and my self



self conceived, That the money in the Sheriffs hand was not assignable, although by the Judgment the Damages and costs were certain and turned into rem Judicaram; Yet the assignation thereof was, as of the money of the Plaintiffs, who was a Bankrupt, which was not his money until it were paid into him out of the Court, it being in the hands of the Sheriff, quasi in custodia Legis. And the Case is so much the stronger, because it was upon a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and the money paid to the Sheriff to satisfy the Execution, so as it is not due to the Plaintiffe, until it be paid unto him; And none may give a discharge thereof, but the Plaintiffe, who is party to the Record: And being levied by Record, it ought to be delivered unto him, who may acknowledge satisfaction upon the Record. And the Assignees are Strangers to the Record, and cannot have the benefit thereof: Therefore it was resolved by the assent of Hyde the Chief Justice, who first doubted thereof, That this money should be delivered to the party who received, he acknowledging satisfaction.

Shalmer versus Foster and his Wife, Trin. 5 Car. 2<sup>o</sup>.

Action upon the Case for Words: For that the wife of the Defendant spoke of the foresaid Plaintiff, to Anne Rochester, the Plaintiffs Mother, these words, Where is that lying Thierthy Sonne? (intuendo the Plaintiff) He hath murdered my Aunt, (quandam Dorotheam Stoke, amitam Defendantis intuendo) and I will prove it: The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff. And moved in arrest of Judgment, That these words are uncertain of whom they were spoken, no precedent Communication being alledged to be of the Plaintiff, nor that he was the only Sonne of the said Anne Rochester, to whom the words were spoken; and it may be that he had divers Sonnes, and every of them might have an Action as well as the Plaintiff: And therefore without such averment, or precedent communication of him, that the standers by might know without ambiguity who is meant by the words, the Action is not maintainable: And Whistock, and my self were of that opinion: For non constat de persona, and in proof of that point I cited a precedent, Pasch. vicissimo Jacobi, betwixt Harvey and Chamberlain, and another Case, Trin. decimo quinto Jacobi, betwixt Bennet and Codnam, where for such words it was adjudged for the Defendant: But Hyde Chief Justice, and Justice Jones doubted thereof, because it was alledged, That she spoke of the Plaintiff, and is found guilty: But it was there answered, That so are the words in every Declaration, and so it was in the Precedents cited: But because the words be not put in certain, nor ayded by averment, the Declaration is not good, and cannot be ayded by the Verdict: whereupon the Court would advise, Et adjournatur.

Hyd should be  
execution of  
to return of  
will, & party  
of execution to  
Be come bankrupt  
may commission  
cannot sign the  
money over to  
debtors but to  
ought to deliver  
money to party  
as party to the  
case, & who alone  
can acknowledge  
satisfaction.

Termino Hilarii, anno quinto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Deckrow, & alii, *versus* Jenkins.

**E**jectione firmæ against four, of an House and twenty Acres of Land. Thre of the Defendants were found guilty of the House and ten Acres of Land, and not guilty for the residue; The fourth Defendant is found not guilty generally: And Judgement was entred, That he should recover his term in the House and ten Acres of Land, and costs against the thre Defendants; And that the said thre Defendants capiantur, And that they be acquitted quoad residuum, whereof they be acquitted, And that the Plaintiff quoad the thre Defendants, pro falso clamore, for so much as they were acquitted; and pro falso clamore against the fourth Defendant, sit in misericordia. And because there were not two severall Misericordia's, scilicet, quoad the thre Defendants, pro falso clamore, pro tanto, &c. whereof they were acquitted, quod sit in misericordia: And pro falso clamore, quoad the fourth Defendant, quod sit in misericordia: But joynt quoad all the Defendants, quod sit in misericordia. It was assigned for Error, and much insisted by Germin, That it was Error, Because there ought to have been severall Amercements; And the joyning of both Amercements in one is Error: And in proof thereof he relied upon Cok. Rep. 8. fol. 59. Beechers Case. But Broome Secundary affirmed it to be the usuall course of that Court, if the one Defendant is found guilty for part, and not found guilty for the residue, and the other Defendant is found not guilty for all, Then the Entry is, That the Plaintiff be in misericordia but once, which is specially entred; whereupon the Court would further advise. And being moved again afterwards, Judgement was affirmed, Vide quadragesimo septimo Edwardi tertii, folio decimo; nono Henrici sexti, folio secundo; Coke 5. Rep. folio quinquagesimo nono. Note the Protonaries said, That it is their usuall course to make Entries in this manner and sometimes to make Entries, That quoad the thre for so much whereof they were acquitted, That he be in misericordia; and for the fourth, That he be in misericordia.

Gryffyth *versus* Jenkins.

**E**rror upon a Judgement in Wales, in a Quod ei de forciat in nature of a writ of Right, The first Error assigned was, Because



cause the writ being generall, The Count is, That he deforced him of a Messuage, and of nine and twenty Acres of Land, thirty Acres of Meadow, forty Acres of Pasture, and of twenty Acres of *Jumpna* or *Brueria*, which ought to be shewn in certainty; as for a *Præcipe* of twenty Acres of Meadow and Pasture, if he shewes not in particular the quantity of every of them and their nature, it is ill. But here in this *Quod ei deforcea* it is well enough; for *Jumpna* and *Brueria* are not intended Lands of severall sorts, but of one and the same Land, which is Heath ground, whereupon Gorse and Furres are growing. And in proof thereof was cited the Case of the Lady Howard against Candish in Dower. The second Error assigned was, That the Issue is not well joyned, Because he pleaded he hath *majori tenendi tenementa prædicta* than the Plaintiff, and he doth not say *sibi & Heredibus suis*, according to the usual course; for it may be, That he was Tenant for life, or Tenant in tail; and therefore because he did not shew uncertainty *quæstate*, it was ill. *Sed non allocatur*; for the Court intended not he should have a lesser Estate than in fee; and if he were but Tenant for life, it was at his own perill, to take upon him such a course of pleading; for it is a forfeiture of his Estate: And it was held to be no Error. The third Error assigned was, Because the Verdict was had not fifteen dayes betwixt the Teste and the return thereof, but was the next day after the Teste. *Sed non allocatur*; for in Wales they have their Process from day to day in one and the same Session: wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

*Jumpna et Brueria*

*Gylbert versus Fletcher.* Trin. 4 Car. rot. 1359.

**C**ovenant, against an Apprentice for departing from his Service without licence, within the time of his Apprentiship. The Defendant pleaded, That at the time of the making the Indenture he was within age; And thereupon it was demitted. And it was argued at the Barre, That this Indenture should binde the Infant, Because it was for his advantage to be bound Apprentice, to be instructed in a Trade; he is also compellable by the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ & Regine, to be bound out an Apprentice: But all the Court resolved, That although an Infant may voluntarily binde himself Apprentice; And if he continue Apprentice for seven years, he may have the benefit to use his Trade: yet neither at the Common Law, nor by any words of the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ, a Covenant or Obligation of an Infant for his Apprentiship shall binde him. But if he mis-behave himself, the Master may correct him in his Service, or complain to a Justice of peace, to have him punished, according to the Statute; But no remedy lyeth against an Infant upon such Covenant; And therefore it was adjudged for the Defendant. Vide vicesimo primo Henrici sexti, folio tricesimo primo; vicesimo primo Edwardi quarti, folio sexto; nono Henrici sexti, folio octavo.

*No covenant or obligation of an infant for his apprenticeship shall bind him*

Babington *versus* Wood.

**D**Ebt. upon an Obligation, conditioned. Whereas the Plaintiff intended to present the Defendant to such a Benefice, That if the Defendant at any time after his admission, institution, and inductio, at the Plaintiffs request, resigned the said Benefice into the hands of the Bishop of London, That then, &c. The Defendant upon *oyer* of the Condition demurred generally: And this was argued by Grymston for the Plaintiff, and by Calthrop for the Defendant, who shewed, That the cause of demurder was, for that the condition of the Bond, being to resign upon request of the Patron, it is Symony and against Law, so the Bond void. But all the Court conceived, That if the Plaintiff had averred, That the Obligation was made to binde him to pay such a summe, or to make a Lease, or other Act, which appears in it self to be Symony; then upon such a Plea, peradventure it might have appeared to the Court to be Symony, and might have been a question, whether such a Bond for Symony should be void? But as it is pleaded by way of demurder upon the *oyer* of the Condition, it doth not appear that there is any Symony: For such a Bond, to cause him to resign, may be good, and upon good reason and discretion required by the Patron (*viz.*) if he be non resident, or takes a second Benefice by a Qualification, or the like. And a precedent was shewn in octavo Jacobi bertholt Jones and Lawrence, where such a Bond was made to resign a Benefice upon request, when the Sonne of Jones came to twenty four years of age, to the intent, that he then might be presented unto it; And it was adjudged good in the Kings Bench, and affirmed in a writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber. And of this opinion was all the Court; whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

A bond to cause  
ye incumbent to  
resign to ye par  
son upon request  
is good

Keyley *versus* Manning. Trin. Car. rot. 971.

**C**Ovenant, for not building of an House. Where the Defendant covenanted, That he would erect three Houses upon such Land demised unto him, unless he were restrained by the Kings Proclamation, &c. The Defendant pleaded, That such a day and year the King made a Proclamation to restrain building; and thereupon the Plaintiff demurred: And the cause shewn, was, Because a Proclamation was pleaded, and no place expressed where the Proclamation was made, and to no *visne*, if Issue should have been joyned thereupon, Also because it is not pleaded, to have been made sub magno Sigillo Angliae, otherwise it is not good. And of this opinion were all the Court, upon the first motion, Because a Proclamation binds not unless it be under the great Seal, and if it be denyed, there can be no Issue thereupon (but only *Null tiell record*) which cannot be, unless he pleads it to be sub magno Sigillo. But afterwards



afterwards, being again moved, Jones and Whitlock seemed to doubt thereof, Because when it is pleaded, That such a Proclamation was made, it shall be intended duly made : As in *rescous* it is returned, *Quod fecit Warrantum*, although it be not pleaded to be in writing, yet it shall be so intended. But it was thereto answered, True it is, when it is but by way of inducement, But otherwise, when it is the substance of the plea : Whereupon it was adjourned.

The King *versus* Sir John Eliot, Denzell Hollis, and Benjamin Valentine.

**A** Information was exhibited against them by the Attorney General, reciting, That a Parliament was summoned to be held at Westminster, decimo septimo Martii, tertio Caroli Regis ibid. inchoat. And that Sir John Eliot was duly elected, and returned knight for the County of Cornwall, and the other two, Burgesses of Parliament for other places, And Sir John Fynch chosen Speaker. That Sir John Eliot, machinans & intendens, omnibus viis & modis, seminare & excitare discord, evil will, murmurings, and seditions, as well *versus* Regem Magnates, Praelatos, Proceres, & Iudicarios suos, quam inter Magnates, Proceres, & Iudicarios, & reliquos Subditos Regis, & totaliter deprivare & avertere regimen & gubernationem Regni Angliæ; tam in Domino Rege, quam in Conciliariis & Ministris suis cuilibetque generis, & introducere tumultum & confusionem in illis locis and parts, & ad intentionem That all the things which should withdraw their affections from the King, the twenty third of February, anno quarto Caroli, in the Parliament, and hearing of the Commons, falso, malitiose, & seditiose, used these words; The Kings privie Councell, his Judges, and his Councell learned, have conspired together to trample under their feet the liberties of the Subjects of this Realm and the Liberties of this House. And afterwards, upon the second of March, anno quarto aforesaid, the King appointed the Parliament to be adjourned untill the tenth of March next following, and so signified his pleasure to the House of Commons : And that the three Defendants, the said second day of March, quarto Caroli, malitiose agreed, and amongst themselves conspired to disturb and distract the Commons, That they should not adjourn themselves, according to the Kings pleasure before signified; And that the said Sir John Eliot, according to the agreement and conspiracy aforesaid, had maliciously, in propositum & intentionem prædict. in the House of Commons aforesaid, spoken these false, malicious, pernicious and seditious words precedent, &c. And that the said Denzell Hollis, according to the agreement and conspiracy aforesaid, between him and the other Defendants, then and there, falso, malitiose, & seditiose, uttered hæc falsa, malitiosa, & scandalosa verba præcedentia, &c. And that the said Denzell Hollis, and Benjamin Valentine,

time, secundum agreementum & conspirationem, praedictam & ad illam  
 renditionem & propositum praedictum, uttered the said words upon the  
 said second day of March, after the signifying the Kings pleasure  
 to adjourn: And the said Sir John Hynck the Speaker, endeavouring  
 to get out of the Chair according to the Kings command, they  
 vi & armis, manu forti & illicito assaulted, evill intreated, and force-  
 ably detained him in the Chair; and afterwards, he being out of the  
 Chair, they assaulted him in the House, and evill intreated him, &  
 violenter, manu forti & illicito, drew him to the Chair, and thrust  
 him into it; whereupon there was great tumult and commotion in  
 the House, to the greater terror of the Commons there assembled, against  
 their allegiance, in maximum contemptum, and to the disherison  
 of the King his Crown and dignity; for which, &c. To this In-  
 formation, the Defendants appearing pleaded to the Jurisdiction  
 of the Court, That the Court ought not to have consueance thereof,  
 because it is for offences done in Parliament, and ought to be there  
 examined and punished, and not elsewhere: It was thereupon de-  
 nied, and after argument adjudged, That they ought to answer:  
 For the charge is for conspiracy, seditious acts, and practices, &  
 not the adjournment of the Parliament, which may be examined  
 out of Parliament, being seditious and unlawfull acts; And this  
 Court may take consueance and punish them: Afterwards divers  
 Rules being given them to plead, and they refusing, Judgement  
 was given against them, viz. against Sir John Eliot, That he  
 should be committed to the Tower, and should pay two thousand  
 pounds fine, and upon his enlargement should finde Sureties for  
 his good behaviour: And against Hollis, That he should pay a thou-  
 sand marks, and should be imprisoned, and finde Sureties, &c. And  
 against Valentine, That he should pay five hundred pound fine, be  
 imprisoned, and finde Sureties.

*So shows unlaw-  
 full acts though  
 done in parham  
 may be exami-  
 ned out of par-  
 ham*

Termo  
 Hilarii  
 anno quinto  
 Caroli Regis  
 &c.



Termino Paschæ, anno sexto *Caroli Regis*,  
in Banco Regis.

Thomas Pews Case.



**T**HOMAS PEW was arraigned for the murder of one Gardiner; and upon evidence it appeared, That the said Gardiner was a Bayliff sworn and known, and under Bayliff to the Deane and Chapter of Westminster: And he having the Sheriffs warrant to arrest the said Thomas Pew, upon a Capias out of the Common Bench, and seeing him in Sheerlane, within the liberty of Westminster, the said Pew seeing him come towards him, drew his Sword; and the said Gardiner approaching to lay hold upon him (not using any words of arrest, as was proved) Thomas Pew said, (as it was proved upon examination of two witnesses before the Coroner) Stand off, Come not neer me, I know you well enough, Come at your perill; and the Bayliff taking hold of him, he thrust him with his Sword, that he dyed immediately. It was held by all the Court, That it was Murder: For he coming as an Officer to arrest, and not offering any other violence or provocation, although he used not the words, I arrest you or shewed him any warrant, because peradventure he had not time, nor was demanded the cause, the Law presumes it to be malice and murder in him that kills one, being an Officer, and coming to execute process.

Sir Stephen Bord *versus* Cudmore.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Debt in the Common Bench. The Error assigned was, Because Debt was brought in London by Cudmore as Assignee of J. S. of a Reversion of Land, in the County of Somerset, upon a Lease for years made at London, of the said Lands, rendering the Rent of twenty pounds yearly at Temple Church, London, supposing the Lease to be made at the Parish of St. Mary Bow in Warda de Cheap, London, for two years to be held after the assignment of the Reversion & Attornment thereto, whereas as the Action ought to have been brought in the County of Somerset, where

where the Land lies, because the privity of Contract failing by assignment of the Reversion, he is only to maintain the Action upon the privity in Law, for the interest of the Reversion; and that ought to have been brought in the County of Somerset, where the Land lies. And this was agreed on the other side, unless the Rent had been covenanted payable at London; and in that case the Action may be laid in London; for payment might have been there pleaded. And upon Nil debet, those in London might best take conscience of the payment; and therefore the Judgement was well given, and not Error. But all the Court conceived, for as much as the privity of the Contract is gone by the assignment of the Reversion, and the Attornment, and the Rent follows the Land, the Plaintiff being only entituled thereunto by reason of his having the Land; therefore the Action ought to have been brought only in the County where the Land lies, and not elsewhere; Whereupon the Judgement was reversed. Vid. 16 Hen. 7. 1. Coke 7. Rep. fol. 2. 38 Hen. 6. 15.

James versus Hayward.

**T** Respects for breaking his Close, and pulling up, and cutting, and casting down a Gate: The Defendant justifies, Because the Gate was placed cross the High-way, and so fixed, that the Kings Subjects could not passe without interruption, by reason of the said Gate, to the nuisance of the Kings Subjects; and therefore he pulled up, cut, and cast down the said Gate to use the said way. The Plaintiff shewes, That he set up two posts of each side of the way, and hung the Gate upon one of the said posts, for the preservation of the Springs of the wood there, from Cattel, so as the Subjects might passe the said way without prejudice or impediment at their pleasure: And sheweth, That the Gate was so fixed and tied, that the Kings Subjects could not passe without interruption by the Gate; and upon that Plea the Defendant demurred. The first Question was, Whether the erecting of a Gate cross an High-way, which may be opened and shut at the pleasure of passengers, is a common Nuisance in it self, in the eye of Law, It being an open Gate fixed upon hinges, that Subjects may passe the said way at their pleasure? And secondly, admitting it be a Nuisance, whether every one may pull up, and cast down the said Gate at their pleasure? For the first-ride, Jones, and Whitlock conceived, That the erecting of a Gate (although it be not locked, or tied, but that every Subject may open it, and have passage at his pleasure, is a Nuisance; for it is not so free and easie a passage as if no such inclosure had been; for women and old men are more troubled with opening of Gates than they should be if there were none. But it seemed to me, That it is not any Nuisance in it self, being so small a trouble, but much for the publique good, that there should be inclosures for the preservation of corn and grates, from Cattel

The assignor of a reversion ought to bring debt for arrears of rent where the land lies, not where the mortgage of land was made

A gate erected in a high way is a nuisance, though it be not locked, or tied, but that every one may pass



Cattel straying. And the Law accounts not such petty troubles to be Nufances: For it appears, That there be many Gates in divers High wayes, which have been alwaies allowed: And if it were a Nufance in fe, there should not be any Gate; for there cannot be any Prescription for a Nufance; and the multitude of Gates in severall wayes prove, That it never was accounted to be any Nufance: and 2 Ed. 4. 2. the erecting of a Gate upon the way is pleaded, and to be admitted lawfull enough. For the second, they held, That admitting it to be a Nufance, although the usuall course is to redress it by Enditment, yet every person may remove the Nufance: And Hide, Jones, and Whirlock allowed, That the cutting of the Gate was lawfull; whereupon Judgement was for the Defendant. And Jones said, That for ancient Gates upon high wayes, it shall be intended they were by licence from the King, and upon Ad quod damnum sued out of Chancery. But I conceived, That cannot be for a stopping, &c.

Every person may remove a nuisance  
Gates in high way intended to be by licence of King

## Spalding versus Spalding.

Error of a Judgement given in Ely. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, That John Spalding had Issue three Sonnes, John, Thomas, and William: He devised the Land in question to John his eldest Sonne and the heirs of his body in fee, after the death of Alice the Devisors wife; and if John died, living Alice, That William shall be his heir. And he devised other Lands to Thomas and the heirs of his body; and if he died without Issue, That then John should be his heir. And he devised other Lands to William and the heirs of his body; And if all his Sonnes should die without heirs of their bodies, That then his Lands should be to the Children of his brother. John dies having a sonne, in the life of Alice, and Alice dies, and William enters upon the sonne of John: And whether his entry were congeable, was the question? And it was adjudged in the Court at Ely, That the entry of William the sonne of John, in the life of his brother John's sonne, was lawfull: and this point was assigned for Error. And now Hedley Serjeant moved, That the Judgement was well given; For he pretended, this Devise being to the heirs of his body in fee simple, and if he dyed, living the said Alice, That William should be his heir, That it is a limitation to the Estate of John, if he dies in the life of Alice, That then William should be his heir; for that tant amounts, That the Land should remain to William presently: And it is not mentioned, That if he die, living Alice, without heir of his body; so it is a contingent Estate to William, and determining if he dies, living Alice, and relyed upon septimo Edwardi sexti, title Done, and the Case of Pilland Brown in this Court, Hil. decimo septimo Jacobi, fol. 44. But all the Court conceived upon the whole Context of the Will, That it is to be construed according to the intent of the party, And that the construction shall be, That if

A construction of a will ought to be put according to the intent of the testator. In this case, John Spalding devised the land to John his eldest sonne and the heirs of his body in fee, after the death of Alice the Devisors wife; and if John died, living Alice, That William shall be his heir. And he devised other Lands to Thomas and the heirs of his body; and if he died without Issue, That then John should be his heir. And he devised other Lands to William and the heirs of his body; And if all his Sonnes should die without heirs of their bodies, That then his Lands should be to the Children of his brother. John dies having a sonne, in the life of Alice, and Alice dies, and William enters upon the sonne of John: And whether his entry were congeable, was the question? And it was adjudged in the Court at Ely, That the entry of William the sonne of John, in the life of his brother John's sonne, was lawfull: and this point was assigned for Error. And now Hedley Serjeant moved, That the Judgement was well given; For he pretended, this Devise being to the heirs of his body in fee simple, and if he dyed, living the said Alice, That William should be his heir, That it is a limitation to the Estate of John, if he dies in the life of Alice, That then William should be his heir; for that tant amounts, That the Land should remain to William presently: And it is not mentioned, That if he die, living Alice, without heir of his body; so it is a contingent Estate to William, and determining if he dies, living Alice, and relyed upon septimo Edwardi sexti, title Done, and the Case of Pilland Brown in this Court, Hil. decimo septimo Jacobi, fol. 44. But all the Court conceived upon the whole Context of the Will, That it is to be construed according to the intent of the party, And that the construction shall be, That if

John died without Issue, living Alice, That then William his youngest Son should have it; and it shall not be construed (where he limits it first to John and the Heirs of his body, that by this limitation he intended, if he died, living Alice, That William should be his Heir) John having Issue, and thereby to disinherit the Heirs of Johns body: and what was his intent appears by the other parts of the will, That the other Sons shall have other Lands to them and the Heirs of their body; and if they all dye without Issue, That it shall be to his Brothers Children, not meaning to disinherit any of his children; And it shall not be such a contingent remainder or limitation to abridge the former express limitation; wherefore they all conceived, That during the time John should have Heirs of his body, William should not have the Land; whereupon the Judgement was reversed.

*Cule versus* Executors of Thorn.

**A** Sumpsit. Whereas Thorn the Testator, in consideration that he would marry his Daughter Sarah, promised to give him in marriage with her as much as he gave in marriage with any other of his Daughters, and alledges in fact, That he married the said Sarah, And that the Testator had three daughters, Alice married to Elkin, and Anne, and the said Sarah, And that he gave in marriage to the said Elkin, with the said Alice, an hundred pounds, and gave to him a Bond of one hundred pounds, to pay the said Elkin fifty pounds more at three moneths end, after his Decease, if the said Alice, or any Issue of her body, were then living; and assigns for breach of the promise, That he had paid unto him only forty pounds in his life, And that he had required of the Defendant his Executor, to whom *Asses* was left, the said fifty pounds residue, and a Bond for the payment of fifty pounds more, and averred, That the said Alice had such Issue alive; And for not paying of the fifty pounds residue, and not delivering the Bond, he brings this Action. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpsit, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages assessed to seventy pounds; And moved in arrest of Judgement, That this breach is not well assigned: First, Because he promised to give as much as he gave with any other daughter; and that extends to as much as he gave in money, and not to the Bond. Secondly, If it extend to the Bond, yet it ought to have been averred, That Sarah or some of the Issue of her body was alive, and not that Alice and the Issue of her body was alive; and so the breach was ill assigned; and the damages being intire, Judgement ought to be for the Defendant. And of this opinion was all the Court, but chiefly for the second point: But as to the first, some of them conceived, That it extends only to money presently given; but they agreed not therein: But in the last they all agreed; whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Morgan



Morgan *versus* Green, Administrator of John Green.

**D**Ebt. And demands one hundred and twenty pounds, and declares that where the Intestate was indebted to J. S. in divers summes of money, for wares sold, and that J. S. became a Bankrupt, and by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, was so adjudged: And this Debt amongst others assigned to the Plaintiff, being a Creditor, And that the Intestate died; whereupon he brought this Action against the Administrator, &c. Upon demurrer it was argued by Germin for the Plaintiff, and by Stone for the Defendant, and after argument adjudged, That this Action lies not: For Debt upon a simple Contract lies not against an Executor or Administrator; And although it was alledged, it being assigned by the Commissioners, is quasi a Debt upon Record, and the Plaintiff inabled to this Suit by Act of Parliament; and therefore Gager of Law lies not, And that for Debt forfeited to the King by the Common Law, no Law-gager lies, as is the common experience in the Exchequer, where such Debts are forfeited and sued. Yet the Court held clearly, That the assignement by the Commissioners doth not alter the Law, but that against an Assignee *ley gager* lies; So against such an Administrator, this Action lies not; Wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant. OX

West *versus* Treude, Hilar. 5 Car. rot. 318.

**A**ction *sur le Case*. Whereas he was, and yet is possessed of a Lease for divers years, ad tunc & ad huc ventur. of an house, and so possessed, demised it to the Defendant for six moneths; and after the six moneths expired, the Defendant being permitted by the Plaintiff to occupie the said House for two moneths longer, That the Defendant during the said time, pulled down the windows, and divers other parcels of the House, and made great waste therein to the prejudice of the Plaintiff; whereupon he brought this Action. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and moved by Stone in arrest of Judgement, That this Action lies not; For it was the Plaintiffs folly, to permit the Defendant to continue in possession, and to be Tenant at sufferance, and not to take course for his security: And if he should have an Action, it should be an Action of Trespals, as Littleton. If Tenant at will hath destroyed the House demised, or Shap demised, an Action of Trespals lies, and not an Action upon the Case. But all the Court conceived, That an Action of Trespals or an Action upon the Case may be well brought at the Plaintiffs election; and properly in this Case, it ought to be an Action upon the Case, to recover as much as he may be dammified, Because he OX

is subject to an Action of Waste; and therefore it is reason, that he should have his remedy by an Action upon the Case; whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff.

*Bachelour versus Gage, Executor of Gage.*

**C**Ovenant. Whereas by Indenture bearing date, &c. betwixt the Executor and the Testator of the Defendant, Testatum existit, That the Executor demised such a Messuage or Tenement with a Garden, in the Parish of Saint Martins in the Fields, adjoining to the Plaintiffs house, to the Testator for term of 21. years. And the Testator, by the same Indenture, covenanted for himself, his Executors and Assignes, That he would not erect any building in the said Garden to the prejudice of the Plaintiffs light. The Plaintiff alledges in factio, That such an Assignee of the Testators, against that Covenant, had erected an house in the said Garden, to the prejudice of the Plaintiffs lights, in his house adjoining, for which, &c. The Defendant pleads, That the said Lessee assigned over his term to one J. S. who entred and paid his rent to the Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff accepted him for his Tenant, And therefore demanded Judgement si actio, whereupon it was demurred. And now this Term twas argued by Wild for the Defendant, and by Crawley Serjeant for the Plaintiff. And for the Defendant, First, That this Covenant lies not against the Executor of the Lessee; For he having assigned over his term, and the Lessor having accepted the rent of the Assignee, The privity of contract is determined, especially it being a contract which concerns an act to be executed upon the Land, and therefore runs with the Land, And he cannot have an Action against the Lessee himself or his Executors. And as an Action of Debt lies not against the first Assignee, so covenant lies not: But all the Court conceived, That inasmuch as it is an expresse Covenant, That he shall not build, it shall binde him and his Executors, and no assignment nor acceptance of the rent by the hands of the Assignee, shall take from him the advantage of suing him or his Executors upon an expresse Covenant, No more then if a Lessee had obliged himself in an Obligation to pay his rent, his assignment over of his term and the acceptance of the rent by the Lessor, of the Assignee, shall not take from him the advantage of the Obligation. See for this, the case of Brett against Cumberland. Secondly, It was moved, That this declaration was not good, Because it is by such an Indenture, Testatum existit, and he doth not say expresse, That dimisit & convenit. And compared it to the Case of Browning and Belton, Plowd. 141. Where it is Contineur in tali Indentura, &c. Et 2 Ed. 4. 21. But all the Court conceived, It is good enough; and the usuall course in this Court is to declare in this manner, That by such an Indenture Testatum existit, &c. Thirdly, Because it is declared that he demised messuagi-

Upon an expresse  
covenant an action  
lies against the lessee  
though he assigne  
the term, and accept  
of the rent of the  
assignee: an  
obligation to pay  
rent: &c.



um five tenementum, which is uncertain; sed non allocatur: For true it is, that so it ought not to be in an Ejectione firme, or an Endicment upon the Statute of 8 H. 6. wherein he is to have possession: But here it is only a recital of the words of the Lease, and to have damages only; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Bethyll versus Parry.*

**E**Rror of a Judgement in Carnarven. The Error assigned was; because that in 12 Jac. a Venire facias was returned in this manner, Per *Thomam Ravenscroft* Vicecomitem. Istud Breve cum pannello annexo mihi deliberat. fuit, per *Thomam Hammer* Militem, nuper Vicecomit. in exitu ab officio suo. Et sic indorsatur, *Thomas Hammer* Miles, nuper Vicecomes, which is not good; For it appears that it was returned by one who had no authority, for in saying nuper Vicecomes, excludes him, That he was not Sheriff when he made the return: And then it is without authority, and as no return, or as if it had been returned with a blank; for then it should be ill by the Statute of York 12 Ed. 2. cap. 5. Before the Statute of 21 Jac. which ains such returns after Verdict, Vide Cok. lib. 5. fol. 41. the Case betwixt Rowland and James, where, by reason of a blank returned, the triall was held ill, but Hide, Jones, and myself held, That it was good enough; For it appears by the Record, That he was Sheriff next before Thomas Ravenscroft; For the Plaintiff, at the Assises in July before, put in his challenge, That Thomas Hammer, then Sheriff, was Cousin to him, and shewed how; and therefore prayed a Venire facias to the Coroners, and the Defendant denyed the Cousinage: wherefore the Venire facias was awarded to the Sheriff. And then when, in exitu officii sui, he delivered that writ, returned Thomas Hammer Miles, It is sufficient to satisfy the Statute; for he needed not alledge his name of Office; For at the Common-Law, it was good without returning his name thereto. Now the Statute appoints, That he who returns, shall add his name to the return, which is sufficient, if it be his christian and surname, And his name of Office is not requisite, as Plow. fol. 63. Dive and Manningshams Case. Then being returned by him, and his name to it, The addition of nuper Vicecomes (for it shall not be intended, That he returned it when he was not Sheriff, but that he returned it when he was Sheriff and made that addition when he delivered it to the new Sheriff) shall not make the return void: And divers presidents were shewn, where they were returned in the same manner. All which should be reversed if there should be a reversal hereof, And when by any way or construction the Court may intend it to be good, They so shall intend it. And, as it was agreed, That this word nuper Vicecomes doth necessarily imply, that he was not then Sheriff, at the

time of the delivery of the writ to the new Sheriff : So it is to be construed, That by the word nuper Vicecomes he was Sheriff at the time of the Banell made. And if he had returned it without those words, nuper Vicecomes, it had been clearly good, Then the addition thereof shall not make it ill. But Justice Whitlock seemed to doubt thereof, wherefore the Court would further advise.

### Shepheards Case.

**T** Relpass of his Closs breaking. The Defendant justifies, because it was the freehold of J. S. and he entered by his command. The Plaintiff intitles himself, because the place where, is customary Land, partell of such a Manor, whereof J. S. is seized in Fee, &c. and demisable by Copy at will in Fee; And that J. N. was thereof seized in Fee by Copy; at the will of the Lord of the Manor, according to the custome, &c. and dyed seized; so as it descended to two Daughters, as heirs of the said J. N. And that at such a Court, Dominus concessit eis, extra manus suas, &c. Habendum & tenendum tenementa prædicta, to the said Daughters and their heirs, whereby they were seized in Fee, and demised to the Plaintiff for years. And issue being joyned upon a collaterall matter, and the Verdict given for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Plaintiff had not made a good Title; for none may intitle himself to any Copyhold, but he ought to shew a Grant thereof. And therefore he shewing such a one was seized in Fee, without shewing the Grant thereof 'twas not good. And of that opinion was all the Court, That it was no good manner of pleading: But Hide, Jones, and Whitlock conceived, It was but a default in the form; and the issue being taken upon a collaterall matter, and found for the Plaintiff, it is helped by the Statute of Jeofayls; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

None may intitle himself to any copyhold but he ought to show a grant thereof

OX

### Nash versus Preston.

**A** Bill in Chancery was referred to Justice Jones and my self, to consider, Whether one should be relieved against Dower, demanded, &c. where the Case appeared to be, That J. S. seized in Fee by Indenture inrolled, bargains and sells to the Husband for one hundred and twenty pounds, in consideration, That he shall redemise it to him and his Wife for their lives, rendring a pepper Corn; And with a condition, That if he paid the hundred and twenty pounds at the end of twenty years, the bargain and fail shall be void. He redemiseth it accordingly, and dyes: his Wife brings Dower. Whether

70



ther the Plaintiff shall be relieved against this title of *Dower*, was the question? And, although we conceived it to be against equity and the agreement of the Husband at the time of the purchase, That she should have it against the Lessees: For it was intended, they should have it redeemed immediately unto them, as soon as they parted with it; and it is but in nature of a Mortgage. And upon a Mortgage if Land be redeemed, The Wife of the Mortgagee shall not have Dower. And if a Husband takes a Fine *sur cognisance de droit come ceo, and renders arrear*; Although it was once the Husbands, yet his Wife shall not have Dower: For it is in him and out of him *qui uno flatu*, and by one and the same Act. Yet in this cause we conceived, That by the Law she is to have Dower: For, by the bargain and sale, the Land is vested in the Husband, and thereby his Wife intitled to have Dower. And when he redeems it upon the former agreement, yet the Lessees are to receive it subject to this title of Dower; And it was his folly, that he did not conjoyn another with the Bargainee, as is the ancient course in Mortgages. And when she is Dowable by Act or Rule in Law, a Court of Equity shall not bar her to claim her Dower; For it is against the Rule of Law, *Where no Fraud or Corruption, a Court of Equity will not relieve*. And upon conference with other the Justices at *Serjeants Inne*, upon this question, who were of the same judgement, we certified our opinion to the Court of Chancery, That the Wife of the Bargainee was to have Dower, And that a Court of Equity ought not to preclude her thereof.

Upon a mortgage if land be redeemed the wife of the mortgagee shall not have dower

Termine



Termino Trinitatis, anno sexto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Taylor *versus* Starkey, Hilar. 5 Car. rot. 385.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action upon the Case for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was, and is an Attorney of the Common Bench, That the Defendant, the first of June quarto Caroli, spake of the foresaid Plaintiff these words, He is a common Barretor, a Judas, a Promoter; And, primo Julii, quarto Caroli, spake these words of the Plaintiff, He is a common Barretor, a Cheater, and I will make him to be barred of his Practise. The Defendant pleaded Non culp. and found against him for the first words, and damages to fifty pounds: And Non culp. for the words supposed to be spoken primo Julii quarto Caroli: And Judgement being given for the Plaintiff, as to the first words, and the fifty pounds damages; and for the Defendant, for the second words, it was assigned for Error by Taylor of Lincolns Inne, That an Action lies not. For if it were spoken of a common person who was not an Officer, That he is a common Barretor, an Action lies not, and so adjudged in this Court decimo nono Jacobi. And here although he be an Attorney who brings this Action, yet not appearing there was any such speech of him as Attorney, or to scandalize him in his place, the words are spoken of him, as of a common person; For the last words which concern his Practise, the Defendant is found Non culp. But all the Court conceived the Action well lies; for it is a great slander to an Attorney to be called and accounted a common Barretor, who is a maintainer of Babbles and Quarrels, and a Quareller and fighter; and words are to be construed secundum conditionem personarum of whom they are spoken; whereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

Johns and Robbinson *versus* Dodsworth.

**E**rror of a Judgement in an Appeal of *Maihem* in *Durham*. The Error assigned, Because the Plaintiff declaring there, in an Appeal against them, That they, with a third made the *Maihem*: They pleaded severall Pleas, whereupon severall Issues were joyned, and Verdict for the Plaintiff, and against Johns upon the Trial all fifty pounds damages were found, and against Robinton one hundred pounds damages; And the Plaintiff prayed Judgement

To call an attorney  
by a common  
Barretor action  
OK



ment against both, for the one hundred pounds damages and costs, and had it; And now Error is brought and Assigned, Because the Plaintiff hath Judgement for the one hundred pounds damages, and doth not release the damages for the fifty pounds. But the Court conceived it to be no Error; For the Judgement being for the one hundred pounds by the election of the Plaintiff, it is a Wayver of the other damages, and he cannot have both; therefore he needs not release the damages of fifty pounds; whereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

*Simonds versus Mewdesworth*, Hil. 3 Car. rot. 378.

**D**Ebt. Upon an Obligation quinto Octobris decimo septimo Jacobi, of three hundred pounds conditioned, for the payment of two hundred and ninety pounds in April following: The Defendant pleaded, That in December, decimo septimo Jacobi, by Indenture; It was agreed betwixt the Plaintiff, and divers other Creditors of the Defendants (to whom the Defendant was indebted in divers and severall Summes of money particularly mentioned) That the Defendant by Indenture of bargain and sale, should assure divers Lands in the County of Lincoln, to nine of the Creditors, to be sold by them, and the money to be paid amongst the Creditors, and assigned to them a Lease for years of the customes of wines, and certain other Summes of money, which the said Creditors by the said Indenture accepted, and alledges in fact, That he by Indenture, bargained and sold the said Land to the said nine persons, & made a Letter of Attorney to receive the sums of money, And thereupon the Plaintiff demurres, Because that the Indenture sounds in nature of a Covenant; and if so, it shall not be in satisfaction, being in it self no satisfaction, nor pleadable in satisfaction of that Debt: Also admitting it had been a good satisfaction, if performed, yet part thereof not being performed, it is clearly no barre to this Action; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; For agreement without satisfaction is to no purpose.

*Sands versus Trevilian*, Mich. 4 Car. rot. 196.

**E**rror of a Judgement in C. B. where, Trevilian being Attorney, brought an Attachment of privilege against Sands, and demanded against him debt of ten pounds, and declares, That he being an Attorney there, the said Sands retained him to prosecute a Suit in the Common-Bench, betwixt one Symms and Worlich, and desired the Plaintiff to be Attorney for Worlich, and promised to pay him all his fees, and all that he should lay out to Counsell and Officers of the Court in that Suit, and shews, That he laid out such Summes, which amount to the money demanded; whereupon he brought this Action. The Defendant there pleaded Nil debet, and found against him, and Judgement for the Plaintiff;

B b

And

And now Error assigned, That in this Case debt lies not against him who so intreated him to be Attorney; for there is no contract between them, nor hath he any quid pro quo; But he ought to have had an Assumpsit (because he did it at his request) if he, for whom he is retained, doth not pay him his fees: (And thereto agreed all the Court; but if he should have debt they doubted: But Rolls for the Defendant, in the writ of Error, shewed, That he well might have brought action of Debt, because he retained him, which is a consideration in it self; And he relied upon 37 Hen. 6. 10.

xo If one intreat a Carpenter to make such a thing for another, or to serve another for such a time, and promiseth him ten pounds, Debt lies: So 17 Ed. 4. 5. If one promise one hundred pounds if he will marry his Daughter, he marries at his request, &c. And he shewed a president, 16 Jac. rot. 416. betwixt Bradford and Woodhouse, wherein it was adjudged and affirmed in a writ of Error, That Debt lies; and he said there was a difference where he retained generally for another to pay his fees, and as much as he should expend in the Suit, there Debt lies; But if he retain him to be Attorney for another, and promises if the other doth not pay, that he will pay; there if the party, for whom the retainer is, doth not pay, an Action of the Case lies upon the promise, and not an Action of Debt; but here an Action of Debt lies. But all the Court conceived, That no Action of Debt lies here, but an Action upon the Case only: for the retainer being for another man, and he being xo Attorney for another man, who agreed to that retainer, there is no cause of Debt betwixt him who retained and the Attorney, and no contract nor consideration to ground this Action; and he who is so retained may well have Debt for his fees against him, for whom he was retained, he having agreed thereto, wherein there cannot be any wager of Law, but against the Defendant, who is a stranger to the Suit, and at whose request he took upon him to be Attorney, Debt lies not, as 27 Hen. 8. 24. and in the Case Hil. 38 Eliz. Rolls versus Germyn it was resolved; whereupon it was adjudged, That the first Judgement should be reversed ..... And Richardson, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, and Hutton and Harvie, Justices of the Common-Bench, being moved herein, said, That this point was never moved before them; And they were of the same opinion, That Debt lies not, but only an Action upon the Case.

*Poynter versus Poynter.*

A Assumpsit. whereas the Plaintiff and Defendant having communication, That the Plaintiff should espouse the daughter of the Defendant; The Defendant promised, if the Plaintiff ad instantiam Defendantis would marry the Defendants daughter, he would pay unto him twenty pounds, and give unto him twenty French pieces towards their wedding Dinner; And alledges



alleges in fact, That he married the Defendants Daughter, and had required him to pay the said twenty pounds, and that he had not paid it, And that the twenty French pieces amounted to six pounds English money, and the Defendant had not paid them. Upon Non Assumpsit pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Berkley Serjeant in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration is not good; for the promise is but conditionall, if he ad instantiam of the Defendant, married his Daughter, &c. and he alleges, That he married the Defendants Daughter, but he doth not say ad instantiam Defendantis: So it being a Condition precedent, if he hath not abetted performance thereof, there is no cause of Action. But all the Court conceived, upon this agreement, to marry the Daughter ad instantiam Defendantis, and he marrying her, it shall be intended to be ad instantiam Defendantis, without abetting, That he after, at the instance of the Defendant, married her. A second Exception was, Because the promise is, To give unto him twenty French pieces, that is not twenty French Crowns; for there may be other pieces, sed non allocatur; for French Crowns are the common Coyne of France, and here known, And it shall be intended according to our usuall speech; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Xo  
20 french poyes  
intended 20 french  
crowns

## Harlow versus Wright.

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation conditioned, That if the Obligor his Executors and Assignes, from the time of the Obligation, may enjoy such Land by virtue of such a Lease made unto him by the Obligor, That then, &c. The Defendant pleads, That post Obligationem, untill the day of the Bill, the Plaintiff had enjoyed that Land. Upon this Plea the Plaintiff demurres. The first exception was, Because the Defendant doth not say a die confectionis scripti obligatorii, & semper post confectionem scripti obligatorii; For it may be the Plaintiff enjoyed it post confectionem scripti obligatorii, but non semper post; Sed non allocatur: For a Barre is good to a common intent, and it shall be taken, That he alwayes enjoyed it unless the contrary be shewn, which must come on the Plaintiffs part. A second exception was, Because the Defendant did not plead, That the Plaintiff and his Assignes enjoyed it according to the words of the Condition; and it was said, That the Plaintiff had in truth made an Assignment: Sed non allocatur; For it shall not be intended the Plaintiff had made an Assignment, unlesse he himself shewes it; And it ought to be shewn on his part; whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Defendant. But it was moved to have the Plaintiff discontinue his Suit, for otherwise he should be barred of his debt, whereas he had good cause of action: So the Court adjourned it untill the next Term, that in the interim he might discontinue.

X

Salmon *versus* Percivall.

**T** Respals of battery, wounding, and imprisonment. The Defendant quoad wounding pleads Non culp. quoad the battery and imprisonment justifies, Because being a Serjeant of the Mace in London, by custom there upon a Plaint of Debt entred in any of the Counters against any, he may arrest him against whom such Plaint is entred, and carry him to prison, until he finde Bayl; And justifies by reason of a Plaint entred, &c. The Plaintiff replies, That after the arrest, he tendered unto him sufficient Bayl, viz. J. S. and J. D. and notwithstanding he detained him in Prison, &c. Et hoc &c. The Defendant takes issue, That he did not tender him Bayl, And it was found against him for both issues, and intire damages given, And moved in arrest of Judgement, That having justified the Arrest and Imprisonment, the tender of Bayl is not material; for he is not the party who ought to accept Bayl, but the Judg in Court; therefore the issue as to this point is frivolous. And although Germin, for the Plaintiff, objected, that because he refused to take Bayl, he was a Trespasser ab initio, As he who enters into a Tavern and takes a Cup away; Or where Tenant at will pulls down the house; yet all the Court conceived, That when he justifies the Arrest and Imprisonment, although he might have accepted Bayl (which they all agreed, he could not) and refused, that both not make the Arrest and Imprisonment tortious, to have Trespass; But he might upon the matter have had an Action upon the Case for detaining him in Prison, after Bayl tendered. Then when damages are given as well for the Battery and Imprisonment, as for the wounding, the Plaintiff ought not to recover; Whereupon it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Dow and others *versus* Golding. Hilar. 5 Car. rot. 125.

**T** Respals *sur* Demurrer. The question was, whether the Lord of a Manor may assesse two years and half value of land according to rack'd rent for a fine, upon grant of a Copyhold, and for non payment enter for forfeiture? And all the Court conceived, That one year and a half of rent improbed, is high enough; and the Defendant asselling two years and a half, it is unreasonable; and therefore the Plaintiff might well refuse the payment thereof; and consequently the entry of the Defendant for a forfeiture not justifiable; Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

## Hughes Case.

**H**ughes being taken upon an Excommunicato Capiendo, Because he was condemned in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in costs, and had not paid them; the writ of Excommunicato



nuncio Capiendo being awarded upon a Significavit, returned into Chancery and delibered here into Court, according to the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ cap. 23. he being arrested thereupon, exception was taken, because it is not expressed to be for some of the causes mentioned in the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ, and so void. And it was demurred thereupon. And Littleton moved, That although the Significavit doth not mention any of the causes in the Statute, but is for other causes (viz. for Collis) yet the Excommunication is good, and ought to be delivered to the Vice-Chancellor in open Court. But if any Capias with excommunications and penalties therein be awarded, these penalties and forfeitures be void, unless the Significavit appeals it to be for one of the causes mentioned in the said Statute. But the Excommunication it self is good enough. And so, tertio Caroli, it was resolved in this Court upon long deliberation and debate, in the Case of one Brown, Although some while before, upon sodain motion, and not well observing the words of the Statute, some had been discharged of such Excommunicato Capiendo. And Jones and Hyde said, they well remembered Browns Case to be so resolved. But none being there of the part of Hugh, they gave further day to be advised thereof.

Lord Brook versus Lord Goring.

UPON the Lord Keepers request, All the Justices and Barons were assembled for their resolution in the Case betwixt the Lord Brooks and the Lord Goring, which was thus. Queen Elizabeth, anno decimo nono Regni, granted to Fulk Grevell Esquire, the Office of the Clerk of the Council of the Marches of Wales for his life; and by another Patent, anno vicesimo quinto Elizabethæ, granted unto him the office of Secretary there, for his life. And in primo Jacobi Regis, without recital of these Patents, the said King grants the said Offices to Sir Fulk Grevell, then Knight, for his life. And after, in nono Jacobi, the King, reciting the said Patent of primo Jacobi, grants those Offices to Adam Newton for his life, when, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of the said Sir Fulk Grevell, they should become void. And after, in decimo quarto Jacobi, by another Patent, reciting the Patents of primo & nono Jacobi, and omitting the Grants in decimo nono & vicesimo quinto Elizabethæ, the said King granted the said Offices to John Vener and John Wallis, Habendum for their lives cum post mortem of the said Fulk Grevell or Adam Newton, surrender, forfeiture, or other determination, vel alia quacunque modo, the said Offices should be void, or should come to the Kings hand to dispose, with a Non obstante male nominanda, or a male recitando prædicta officia; Et non obstante male recitando, male nominando, vel non recitando, aliquod donum vel concessionem prædictam factum de officiis prædictis. And whether the Patent of decimo quarto Jacobi be good, or not, was the question. And it was argued at severall dayes, viz. by Hadley Serjeant against the Patent of decimo quarto Jacobi, and by Noj for the Patent. And at another

ther day by *Banks* against the Patent, and by *Finch* Serjeant for the Patent. And it was agreed by all the Justices and Barons, That the Patent of *primo Jacobi* was meerly void; For first it was agreed by the Counsel of each side, That the Patents of *decimo nono & vicesimo quinto Elizabetha* were good, and nothing objected against them. Then Sir *Fulk Grevill*, being the Patentee, and alive, and he accepting a new Patent in *primo Jacobi*, without reciting the former Patents, and not any *Non obstante* therein, It is cleerly void; as it was agreed in *Harris & Wings Case*, That if Lessee for years of the Queen take a new Lease for years of the same thing, without recital of the former Lease, it is meerly a void Lease, and no surrender of the former Lease: And it is stronger in this Case; For the grant of an Office cannot be surrendered by the taking of a second Grant; for there is not any revocation thereof. Secondly, It was agreed by all the Justices and Barons, That the Patent of *nono Jacobi*, reciting the Patent of *primo Jacobi* as a good Grant, which is void, and no *Non obstante* therein, This Grant is meerly void. Thirdly, The principall question was, Whether the clauses of *Non obstante* in the Patent of *decimo quarto Jacobi* makes it good (For otherwise, without a *Non obstante*, it was agreed by them all, That it was void) because it recites the two Patents which are void, and omits the recital of the two Patents which are good; And makes the *Habendum* after the death or determination of the said Patentees, which are void; So the King is deceived in his Grant, and misinformed? And whether the *Non obstante* doth help it, was the principal question? And as to that point *Hyde* chief Justice held cleerly, That the *Non obstante* helps it and makes it a good Patent, because the King relinquisheth the advantage of *non recital* or *false recital*, and intendeth to grant it by whatsoever means the same shall become void: And *Jones* seemed to doubt thereof, and would not deliver any opinion therein: But *Richardson*, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, *Hutton*, *Harvey*, and *Dampart*, Justices of the Common-Bench, *Denham*, *Trevor*, and *Vernon*, Barons of the Exchequer, *Whitlock* and *my self*, Justices of the Kings Bench, conceived, That this Patent of *decimo quarto Jacobi* is meerly void, by reason of those misrecitals; which are not properly misrecitals or false recitals, but rather false informations or suggestions, whereby the King was deceived. For by intendment, The King conceived those Grants were good, which are void, And granted those Offices after the determination of the said Grants, *vel alio quocunque modo, &c.* So the King is deceived, and the *Non obstante* shall not aid such false informations and false suggestions. *Co. 6. lib. 4. fol. 35. sur Chandoy's case, 3 Eliz. Dyer 147. Blagues Case.* But there was not any Certificate made of these Judges opinions; because the parties compounded.

The King and Codrington *versus* Rodman.

**E**Xcommunicato Capiendo, upon a sentence in the Delegates, for costs in castigatione Morum. The Sentence being before, vicesimo



fimo primo Jacobi, Divers Capias, with proclamations and penalties, issued according to the Statute of good Elizabeth. And the Defendant being now taken, pleaded, quoad all the penalties and forfeitures, That it is not for any of the causes within the Statute; therefore quoad them he ought to be discharged. And so it was held by all the Court. Quoad the Excommunicato Capiendo he pleaded, That the said offence and contempt, for which the Excommunication was awarded, was before 21 Jac. and pleads the generall Pardon of vicinio primo Jacobi in discharge thereof: And it was thereupon demurred. And now Germyn for the Plaintiff moved, That this Excommunication being for costs taxed for the party, the party having interest in the costs, being taxed before the Pardon, the generall Pardon shall not take away the costs (which was agreed by the Court.) For a private person being interested in them, the Pardon shall not take them away. Then Germyn moved, That as the costs were not taken away, so no more is the Excommunication, which is the means to enforce them to be paid; and it is as an Execution at the Common Law, and shall not be discharged. But Grimston for the Defendant moved, That this Excommunication before the Pardon, is but for a contempt to the Court, And all contempts are discharged as contempts in Chancery, Star Chamber, and other Courts are discharged, by the generall Pardon, not being excepted therein, Co. lib. 8. fol. 89. Trilops Case. And all the Court (absente Hide, chief Justice) conceived, That this Excommunication is discharged by the Pardon; and all contempts before the Pardon are discharged, and all the sentences for the crime; except only the costs, for the payment of which, he ought to have new process. But the Court would advise thereof afterwards, viz. Pasch. 7 Car. being moved again, and president shew'd in Court, Mic. 2 Car. rot. 64. where it was adjudged to be discharged: It was so adjudged here likewise.

Smart versus Doctor Easdale.

**A**ction for words. Thou wast perjured, and hast much to answer for it before God. Exception after verdict in arrest of Judgement, for that it is not, that he spoke it in auditu complurimorum, or of any one according to the usual form. Secondly, That the words, Thou wast perjured, is in the time past, and is extenuated by the subsequent words; quasi diceret, although not answerable before men, yet before God; sed non allocatur: for it is not material how long since it was spoken, for the fault remains. And it being found by verdict that he spoke them, it is not material although he doth not say in auditu plurimorum; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Termino

Termino Michaelis, anno sexto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, That the three last Returns, viz. *Ostabis Quindena*, and *Tres Michael*. of this Term were adjourned by a Writ of Adjournment directed to the Justices of every Court. And whereas it was my turn, being the *puisny* Judge, to keep the Essoyns, Justice *Jones* being at his house in *Holborn* for other business, went the first day of *Ostabis Michaelis* to *Westminster*, and before him was read the Writ of Adjournment of all the said returns, and he adjourned the Term, for the Kings Bench: And Justice *Dampart*, *puisny* Judge of the Common Bench, adjourned the Term in the Common Bench; And Baron *Vernon*, in the Exchequer. And the day of Essoyns of *Mense Michaelis* being 27. of *October*, I kept the Essoyns for the Kings Bench; and Justice *Dampart* for the Common Bench; and Baron *Sotherston* for the Exchequer, and did no more the same day: And none of the Justices of the Kings Bench or Common Bench sate, nor the Lord Keeper in the Chancery, untill *quarto die post*, which was *die Sabat. 30. Octob.* And because the Major of *London* was to be sworn in the Exchequer by Ancient usage *Crasino post festum sanctorum Simonis & Juda*, the Lord Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer sate in the Exchequer 29. *Octob.* and there the Major was sworn; but no great feast for the Major according to the ancient usage was kept, the Plague being in *London*, and great scarcity of Corn that year; for which causes by Proclamation, the feasts of the Companies in *London* were prohibited.

Hulm versus Heylock, ante pag. 129.

**E**jectione firmæ, upon a Lease made by Henry Green of land in Old-street. Upon evidence at the Barre the Case was, John Metcalf seized of the land in question, deviseth it to John Gallant an Infant, of the age of three years, in fee, by the name of his Tenement called the White-Swan, and dyes. Henry Metcalf, the Sonne and heir of John Metcalf, enters and levies a fine thereof in decimo sexto Jacobi with Proclamations in the life of John Gallant, being within age; who after dyes, being within age, the wife of Heylock being his sister and heir. The question was moved by Germin, That this fine, although five years passed without claim, shall not hurt the said Heylocks wife (especially being she was a *Feme covert*) Because she claimed by a devise; And before entry the fine is levied; so as her estate was not turned into a right, as it hath been resolved, That if one enters after a Devise, before the Devisee enters



ters, and dies seized, that descent shall not take away the entry : So that Fine and Nonclaim shall not barre where it is not turned into a right. But all the Court conceived, although a descent in that case shall not binde; for then they might not maintain any Action never having had any seisin, and so they should be without remedy, where there is only a descent and no binding matter of barre; yet a Fine and Nonclaim, which is a binding Law, shall barre the *Baron* (who suffered the five years to pass) and all claiming under him and the *Feme* her self, during the Coverture; But the *Feme* shall have new five years after the death of the *Baron*. And so they delivered the Law to be, to the Jury.

**E**ndicment of forcible Entry in *Cythes*: where the party ousted prays restitution : And whether this Endicment were maintainable, was the question? For it was agreed, That an Assise lyes of *Cythes* by the Statute of *tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi*, and they be recoverable as a Lay Inheritance. And *Calthrop* moved, That the Endicments should be allowed, as well for *Cythes* as for Rent : And for Rent it appears that forcible entry lyes, by *Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. 49. 20 H. 6. 11. & 22 H. 6. 23.* and afterward, *absente Hide*, writ of restitution was granted.

#### Levanne's Case.

**S**amuel Levanne, Administrator of Mary Levanne his sister, was sued in the Spiritual Court in London before the Ordinary, to make distribution of the goods of the Intestate, pretending all the Debts of the Intestate, and all Legacies were discharged, and a great surplusage remaining, which was disposible at the pleasure of the Ordinary, and to be divided among the friends of the Intestate. And for this cause Banks, the *Princes Attorney*, moved for a Prohibition : For by the Statutes of *tricesimo Edwardi tertii*, & *vicelesimo primo Henrici octavi*, Administration is appointed to be committed to the nearest and faithfuller friends : which being committed, the Ordinary hath no authority to meddle with him to make distribution; for he is an Executor to the and to be sued, and to dispose of the goods of the Intestate, as freely as an Executor might where there is a Testament. And it would be an inconvenience to compell him to make distribution : For if afterwards other Debts should be discovered, or if he be sued for breach of Covenants, the Administrator should be compelled to answer of his own Goods; and therefore it is reason he should keep the Intestates Goods, to save himself harmless against such Suits. *Germin* for the Plaintiff in the Spiritual Court moved, That no Prohibition should be granted; for it is reason, when there is surplusage, (it being averred, that all Legacies and Debts are satisfied,) that the Administrator should not retain them to his own use, But that they should be distributed among the friends of the Intestate : And the

*with the Court  
case 62*

Ordinary will take security, that if debts be discovered afterwards, there shall be restitution of the Goods to the Administrator as much as will satisfy. But all the Court resolved, That a Prohibition was well grantable, Because the absolute interest in the Goods is in the Administrator: And the Administration being committed, the Ordinary hath nothing to do; And he cannot now, as he might at the Common Law, repeal the Administration committed at his pleasure; And it shall not be left to his discretion to provide restitution for debts discovered, for that might be inconvenient; whereupon a Prohibition was granted. See before Fotherbeys Case, Hilar. 2 Car. C. B. pag. 62.

*Pilchard versus Kingston.*

**A**ssumpsit. Whereas the Defendant having communication with the Plaintiff for the Marriage of one Margery, affirmed that her portion was 600 li. The Defendant in consideration that he would marry the said Margery and assume that such land should be assured unto her for her Joynture, promised the Plaintiff that he would pay unto him 100 li. & firmam faceret to him the said portion of 600 l. That he, at the request of the Defendant, espoused the said Margery; And that the Defendant had not paid, nec firmam faceret to him the said portion of 600 li. The Defendant pleaded Non assumpsit, which was found for the Plaintiff. And moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good; Because the Plaintiff hath not shewn, that he might not have the said portion; or that the said Margery had not such a portion: For it may be the said Margery had such a portion in her own hands or in good debts; and the Defendant did not promise to pay, but to make good the portion, which is performed, if she hath such a portion: and therefore the Plaintiff ought to shew what he wants thereof. And such allegation, That he firmam faceret portionem, is not good. But all the Court held, That the Declaration was good enough; for it pursues the words of the Assumpsit in the breach alleged: And these words ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> ~~amount~~ <sup>amount</sup> that he would warrant; that he should have such a portion with his wife. And he pleads Non assumpsit; and the Jury found damages; which intends, That they gave damages for so much as was wanting, according to their evidence; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Downs versus Winter flood.*

**A**ttaint. One of the Jurors was returned by the name of Alexander Prescott. In the Return (which was in nature of a Distinction) it was Alexander Prescott, and he was sworn by that name: And the Verdict of the Jury was affirmed by them. And it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That this was  
 tried



tryed by a wrong person, and therefore the Verdict ill, and not aided by any Statute : But the Sheriff and the said Juror being examined in Court, it appears, That Alexander Prescott was his true name, and that he was the Juror intended to be returned and truly sworn, And that there was not any known by the name of Alexander Prescott in the same Town ; And if it should be amended as the mispision of the Clerk, by the Statute of octavo Henrici sexti, or by the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ, or of vicesimo primo Jacobi, was the question ? And it was clearly resolved, That it is not to be aided by the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi ; for that extends only to the surnames of the Jurors, where their additions are mistaken, where by examination it may appear that he is the same person intended to be returned : The Statute aids that, but not where a Christian name is, &c. And it was relied for staying the amendment upon the Case in Coke lib. 5. fol. 42. betwixt Goldwell and Parker, that where Paulus Cheak was returned in the Venire, and the Distringas was Paulus Cheak, which was his true name, yet it cannot be amended, and the Record thereof which was Mich. 33 & 34 Eliz. rot. 419. was shewn in Court, where it appears, That for this cause the Verdict was quashed, and a Venire facias de novo awarded : But note, the mispision was in the return of the Venire facias, which was the first process and return ; but here in the second, which ought to be guided by the former process ; wherefore the Court doubted thereof, Et adjournatur.

**M**emorandum, That the eighteenth of November 1630. in this Term, John Walter Knight, the chief Baron died, at *Serjeants Inn*, being a profound and learned man, and of great integrity and courage, who being Lord chief Baron by Patent *primo Caroli, quamdiu se bene gesserit*, being in the Kings displeasure, and commanded, That he should forbear the exercising of his Judiciall place in Court, never exercised his place in Court, from the beginning of Michaelmas Term *quinto Caroli* until this day ; And because he had that Office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, he would not leave his place, nor surrender his Patent, without a *Scire facias*, to shew what cause there was to determine his Patent, or to forfeit it ; so that he continued chief Baron untill the day of his death. But it appears, That the Judges of both Benches are made only *durante beneplacito Regis*, so as they are determinable at the Kings pleasure.

#### Aquila Weeks Case.

**A**quila Weeks, keeper of the Gate-house, was sued in an Action upon the Case, for suffering J. S. to escape, who was in execution upon a Judgement, Trin. 2 Car. He pleaded Nonculp. in London, and it was found by Nisi prius ; And because the Record of the Nisi prius mentions the Judgement to be Trin. 3 Caroli,

which was a misprision of the Record, the Plaintiff was non-suited: And now it was moved by Germin for the Plaintiff, That by reason of this misprision, the Record of the Nisi prius is not warranted by the Roll, and the Non-suit thereupon being Null, the Postea shall not be recorded nor entered; For there is no warrant for this Record of Nisi prius; Wherefore it was prayed, That a Distringas de novo might be awarded, and upon the being of two presidents in this Court, a Distringas de novo was awarded.

*Crowle versus Dawson.*

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation, conditioned, That whereas the Defendant should marry such a Widow, who was possessor of divers goods which were her first Husband's and the goods of his children, That her Husband should not meddle with them, but that he and her children might enjoy them without disturbance, claim, or interruption of the Defendant, or any claiming by him: The Defendant pleads performance of the Covenants and Agreements generally. The Plaintiff assigns for breach, That the said first Husband was possessed of such Sheep and goods, and that the wife had them before Marriage, And that such a day after the Marriage, the Defendant, her now Husband, took the said goods into his hands, and them detained, and yet detains: And Issue thereupon and found for the Plaintiff: And moved in arrest of Judgement, That this is no sufficient breach; for he doth not shew, That the Husband made any act or disturbance; for by the Inter-marriage, the goods are in the Husband; and it is not shewn, That he disturbed the wife to enjoy them: And of that opinion were Hide and Jones, but Justice Whillock and my self conceived otherwise, And that the breach is well assigned; for by the Allegation, That he took the said goods into his hands and detained them, is supposed, if not a forceable, yet at least a taking and detaining of them from the wife. And issue being joyned and found for the Plaintiff, the Court intends not but that it was an unjust caption & detention contrary to the Agreement, And afterward Hide, mutata opinione upon the reading of the books, was of the same opinion; whereupon, absente Jones, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*King versus Lorde. Hilar. 5 Car. rot. 795.*

**E**jectione firmæ of a Lease of the Lady Pagetts. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was. Lettice Knowls Cophholder for life surrenders in consideration of twenty pounds to the use of one Dorothy Whytler; the Lord accepts the surrender, and grants it to Dorothy Whytler for her life who was admitted accordingly, and dies: Lettice Knowls being alive, claiming it as her former Estate, lets it to the Defendant, and the Lord enters, and lets to the Plaintiff:



Plaintiffe : And upon this Verdict, Whistler for the Defendant argued, That when a Coppholder for life surrenders to the use of another, who is admitted, the said Coppholder hath quasi a possibility or remainder of an Estate; That if he forbide him, to whose use the surrender is made, that he shall have it again. But he agreed, That if a Coppholder for life surrendered his Estate to the intent, That the Lord should grant it to whomsoever he pleased; then his Estate was drowned, but not here : And for that he relied upon the Book 9 Eliz. Dy. 264. But all the Court conceived he may not have it again, but that her Estate is merely determined by the surrender, And that there is no difference as to that purpose, to surrender all her Estate to the use of one, and to surrender generally; and the Book of 9 Eliz. Dy. 264. doth not warrant such a difference. For if a Tenant for life surrender to the use of another, and the Lord grants it, he is merely in by the Lord, and not by the Coppholder who surrendered : But if a Coppholder in fee surrender to the use of another for life, who is admitted, he is in quasi by the Coppholder, and by his death the Coppholder shall have it again, but not here; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Note this Judgement was impeached by a writ of Error, and the matter in Law assigned for Error; And by all the Justices of the Common-Bench, and Barons of the Exchequer, the Judgement was affirmed.

### The Lord Savills Case.

**S**ir Thomas Savill . . . . . was sued in the Common-Bench in Trespasse of Assault, Battery, and wounding, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages assessed to three thousand pounds; and Judgement being there for the Plaintiff, Error was brought and assigned : But upon examination of the Record, there was no material error; whereupon Judgement was affirmed by the rule of the Court : But before entry of the Judgement Sir Thomas Savill procured a writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Justices of the Kings Bench, & quibuscunque interesset, wherein he shews to the Court, That Sir John Savill his father was created Baron for his life, and after the Barony was limited to the said Sir Thomas Savill, being his youngest Son, and to the Heirs Males of his body : And the writ recites, That he is a Peer of the Parliament, and therefore the writ commands, That no other Proesse shall be awarded against him, but what shall be awarded against a Peer of the Realm. Now Banks moved, That this writ should be recorded, and offered a Plea comprising such matter, That after the last continuance, and before this Term, Sir John Savill, the father of Sir Thomas Savill, was created Baron for his life, and that after his death the said Sir Thomas Savill, who was his younger Son, should be a Baron; And the Plea shews, That Sir John Savill, Lord Savill,

died in September last, which was before octabis Michaelis, And that the said Sir Thomas Savill mentioned in the Patent, and the said Sir Thomas Savill mentioned in the Record, est una & eadem persona, and concludes his Plea, and prays, That no Process of Execution might be awarded against him, but what ought to be against a Peer of the Realm; And the writ was read in Court, being the same which is in the Register, fol. 287. and Nat. Brev. 247. which is where one is sued in the Common-Bench in a personall Action and Process of Outlawry. A writ is sent out of the Chancery, reciting, That he is a Peer of the Realm, and appoints, That no other Process shall be awarded against him, than such as shall be against a Peer; and thereupon the Court appointed the writ to be recorded; but for the Plea, because there never was such a president, and that he is not Defendant in the Action, as it is in the said Case in the Register: For he is Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and hath no day to plead. The Plea was rejected, and the Judgement being affirmed, they would advise what Execution should be.

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Termino

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Termino Hilarii, anno sexto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Drake versus Munday.

**D**Ebt by the Plaintiff as Executor to one Drake. Upon Demurrer the Case was, by Articles indented betwixt the Testator and Defendant, It was covenanted, granted, and agreed, and the Testator covenants, grants, and agrees with the Defendant, That he shall have and enjoy such an House and Lands for six years; And that the Testator will sufficiently repair the House, *Et in consideration premissorum*, it is covenanted, granted, and agreed betwixt the said parties; and the Defendant covenants, grants, and agrees for him, his Heirs, Executors, and Assignes, to pay to the Testator, his Heirs, Executors, and Assignes an annual rent of ninety pounds, during the said six years, at the feast of *Annuntiation* and *Saint Michael*; And upon this the Defendant entred and the Testator died; and for ninety pounds arrear for one year after his death, the Executor brings the Action, and declares upon all this matter; and thereupon the Defendant demurres, And now Henden Serjeant for the Plaintiff argues That this is merely in Covenant, and shall not inure as a Rent by way of Reservation; and if it be a Covenant, it is due to the Executor; and if it be a Reservation, it follows the reversion, and goes to the Heir, and not to the Executor. And he moves That so it appears to be the intent of the parties, That it should be only as a Covenant, and as a summe in gross, otherwise the words of the Covenant were idle; And he relies upon the 10. Eliz. Dyer 275. and Coke 4. Rawlings Case, and Coke 5. Justice Windams Case. And the rather it is a Covenant; for that *ratione premissorum* he covenants which refers to more than the Covenant to enjoy the Lands, &c. But all the Court conceived, That it is merely a Rent, and enures the Reversion, and shall goe to the Heir: for as the words of the Covenant and Grant, That he shall enjoy the Land for six years, amounts to a Lease, and shall bind the Heir to the words of the Covenant and Grant of the Land, That he shall pay such a Rent annually, amounts to a Reservation, and the rather, because he covenants and grants to pay to him and his Heirs. Vide Plowd. Brownrigg and Beestons Case, 21 Hen. 7. 36. 1 Ed. 6. Leases, Broo. whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Defendant, *Et quod querens nihil capiat per Billam*, unless cause were shewd

shewen to the contrary; and afterwards being moved again, it was adjudged accordingly.

Beaumont *versus* Long.

**U**pon demurrer the Case was. *Baron* and *Feme* the *Feme* being Administratrix to her former Husband, brings Debt upon a Bond of two hundred pounds due to the Intestate, and had Judgement to recover the Debt, their Damages, and Costs, afterwards the *Feme* dies, and a year and Day being passed, the *Baron* brings a Scire facias to have Execution, whereupon it was demurred; and all the Court (besides Hide chief Justice, who doubted thereof) conceived, That this Scire facias lies not for the *Baron*, because being a Debt demanded by the *Feme* as Administratrix, it is in *auter droit*; and although they recover, yet she dying before Execution, the duty remains to him who takes new Administration as in right of the Intestate; and although the *Baron* is party to the Judgement, yet he hath no property in the Debt; and he who ought to have the Scire facias, must have privity and property to have the Debt, otherwise it is a vain Suit: But if *Baron* and *Feme* bring an Action of Debt for Debt due to the *Feme*, and recovers, the *Feme* dies, the *Baron* may bring a Scire facias to execute this Judgement; for the Debt being recovered, the *Baron* after the death of the *Feme* shall have it, but not in the principall Case. Residuum postea pag. 227.

Stroud *versus* Hoskins.

**P**rohibition. Upon the Statute of secundo Edvardi sexti, Because he sues for tythes of heath and barren ground within seven years after the improvement: The Defendant pleads the Statute of quinquagesimo Edvardi tertii, capite quarto and that at another time a Prohibition was granted and consultation thereupon, therefore he shall not have another Prohibition. It was shewen, That the consultation was not upon the substance of the Prohibition, but because he did not prove by two witnesses the suggestion within the six moneths, And it was thereupon demurred. The first question was, whether by the Statute the suggestion ought to be proved by witnesses? And it was resolved, That it ought, because it is a mater matter in fact, and the suggestion ought to be proved by the intention of the Statute, as well as a prescription de modo decimandi, or a discharge of tythes or any other such suggestion. Secondly, It was resolved, That the consultation being granted for not proving the suggestion by two witnesses, according to the Statute of secundo Edvardi sexti, and not upon the substance of the suggestion for want of its verity or for the insufficiency thereof, it is not within the Statute of quinquagesimo Edvardi tertii, capite quarto: For that is intended where consultation is granted upon the substance of the suggestion, being proved to be insufficient in verdict



Verdict or nonsuit after evidence, and not where it is granted for the insufficiency of the form of the suggestion, or in the proceeding thereupon; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; Especially as this Case is, for that it is a collaterall cause out of the suggestion, and no cause of consultation at the time of the Statute made.

Sir William Courtney *versus* Sir Richard Greenville Knight.

**E**Rror, to reverse a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Debt; where the Plaintiff declared, That the Defendant decimo octavo Maii, quarto Caroli, concessit se teneri to the said Sir Richard Greenville in 280 l. solvend. upon request, Et profert hic in Curia scriptum prædictum quod debitum prædictum in forma prædicta testatur, cujus dat. est eisdem die & anno: The Defendant demands Oyer conditionis scripti obligatorii prædicti; which being read, he pleads payment; and issue thereupon, and Judgement given for the Plaintiff; and the Error assigned, Because he doth not declare according to the usual course, quod per scriptum obligatorium concessit, nor any writing mentioned in the former part of the Declaration: So it doth not appear to the Court, That there was any writing obligatory, and that being faulty in substance, no Plea or Verdict may make it good. But all the Court were of opinion, because he shewed the writing, whereby he demands the Debt, and the Defendant by his Plea shews, That it is an Obligation with a Condition, and Issue is taken thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff, That the Declaration is good enough, at least it appears to the Court, That the Plaintiff hath a just Debt, and good cause to recover; wherefore the Judgement is good and was affirmed. Coke 5. Rep. 45. 7. Rep. 25. 8. Rep. 133. 8 Hen. 7. 71. 18 Ed. 4. 16 annuntio.

*Gray versus Fielder.*

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation assigned by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and doth not shew the Obligation; wherefore it was demurred: And because he comes in by Act in Law, and hath no means to obtain the Obligation, it was adjudged to be good enough, without shewing it in Court; as Tenant by Statute Merchant, or Tenant in Dower, shall have advantage of a Rent-charge without shewing the Deed.

Sir Miles Hobert and William Stroud Esq; their Case.

**T**he Attorney-Generall exhibited two severall Informations, the one against William Stroud Esq; the other against Sir Miles Hobert Knight: The charge against both of them therein was for severall escapes out of the Prison of the Gatehouse. They

Do

both

both pleaded Not guilty, and their Cases appeared to be as follow-  
 eth. The said William Stroud and Sir Miles Hobert were by the  
 Kings command committed to prison, for misdemeanors alledged  
 against them in their carriage in the House of Commons, at the last  
 Parliament : Afterwards, in Trinity Term anno sexto Caroli,  
 both of them being by order of this Court, and by a Warrant from  
 the Attorney Generall to be removed unto the Gatehouse : The  
 Warden of the Marshalsey, (where they were before imprisoned)  
 sent the said Stroud to the Keeper of the Gatehouse, who received him  
 into his house, lately built, and adjoyning to the Prison of the Gate-  
 house, but being no part thereof. After which receipt the same  
 night he licenced the said Stroud to goe with his Keeper unto his  
 Chamber in Greys Inne, and there to reside. Sir Miles Hobert  
 was also by the said Warden of the Marshalsey delivered to the  
 Keeper of the Gatehouse ; but being sick and abiding at his Cham-  
 ber in Fleetstreet, he could not be removed to the Prison of the Gate-  
 house, but there continued with his Keeper also. Afterwards the  
 Sicknes increasing in London, they (with the licence of the Keeper  
 of the Gatehouse, as it was proved) retired with their under Kee-  
 pers to their severall houses in the Country, for the space of six weeks,  
 untill Michaelmas Term then next following, when, by direction  
 of the said Keeper they returned to his house. But in all that space it  
 could not be proved, That they ever were in any part of the old  
 Prison of the Gatehouse, but in the new building thereto adjoyning,  
 unless when they once withdrew themselves to a close stool  
 which was placed near to the Parlour, and was part of the old  
 Prison of the Gatehouse. This evidence was given to both the  
 said Juries, and both of them returned their Verdicts severally,  
 That they were not guilty according to the Informations exhibited  
 against them. And in this case it was debated at the Barre and  
 Bench, whether by this their receipt and continuance in the new  
 house only, it may be said, That they ever had been imprisoned ?  
 And the Judges held, That their voluntary retirement to the close-  
 stool made them to be Prisoners : They resolved also, That in this  
 and all other Cases, although a prisoner departs from Prison with  
 his Keepers licence, yet it is an offence as well punishable in the  
 Prisoner as in the Keeper. And Calhoun made this difference be-  
 twixt breach of Prison and Escape ; the first is against the Gaolers  
 will, the other is with his consent, but in both the Prisoner is pu-  
 nishable ; whereunto the whole Court agreed. It was also resol-  
 ved, That the Prison of the Kings Bench is not any local Prison  
 confined only to one place, and that every place where any per-  
 son is restrained of his liberty, is a Prison : As if one take San-  
 ctuary and depart thence, he shall be said to break Prison.





Termino Paschæ, anno septimo *Caroli* Regis  
in Banco Regis.



**M** E M O R A N D U M, That in this Term Sir *George Vernon*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was made *puisny* Justice of the Common Bench, in place of Sir *Humphrey Davenport*, who was made chief Baron of the Exchequer in *Hilary* Term last past; and *James Weston* of the Inner-Temple was, by Writ returnable *Mense Pascha*, made a Serjeant; He appearing in Chancery *quarto die post* of the return, being Thursday; And the Monday following, before all the Justices of the Kings Bench and Common-Bench, and Barons of the Exchequer (none being absent) assembled at Serjeants Inne in *Fleet-street*, performed the solemnity, reciting his Count, And his robes were there put on; and he made his Feast in Serjeants Inne for the Justices and Serjeants and the Kings learned Council; and gave Rings, according to the usual manner, afterward, with this inscription, *Servus Regi, serviens Legi*; And within two dayes, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Flowers Case.

**A** ction upon the Case. whereas she was a Midwife, and had used that art for divers years, and by that means gained much maintenance for her self and Family, That the Defendant, having communication of her and her profession, spake these words of the Plaintiff, Many have perished for her want of skill: And after Verdict, being moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words were not actionable, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, for she hath a profitable gain by that function, and therefore those words may be prejudicial.

*Helier versus Hundred de Benhurst.*  
Pasc. 6 Car. rot. 233. Berks.

**A** ction upon the Statute of *Winton*. for that he was robbed of seventy pounds, and made Hue and Cry, and amends was not made, nor any of the Robbers taken: And Counts upon the Statute of *Winton*: And that he took his oath before John Saunders Justice of the Peace within the said County of Berks, and inhabiting

biting within the Hundred, within twenty dayes before his writ  
 brought, that he was robbed, and did not know any of the parties,  
 according to the Statute of vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ. And up-  
 on Not guilty pleaded, a special verdict was found as for the Plain-  
 tiff according to the Declaration. But whether he took his oath be-  
 fore the said John Saunders, Justice of the Peace of the said County  
 and inhabiting in the said Hundred secundum formam Statuti, the  
 said examination and oath being taken before the said John Saunders  
 at his Chamber in the middle Temple London. And if upon all the  
 matter the Court shall adjudge for the Plaintiff, they finde for the  
 Plaintiff; and if &c. for the Defendant. And this matter being  
 argued at the Barre, it was alledged by the Defendants Councell,  
 That a Justice of Peace hath only his Jurisdiction within the  
 County wherein he is a Justice of Peace, and may not elsewhere  
 exercise his Jurisdiction: And this examination is as Justice of  
 the Peace of the County where the fact was done; And the Sta-  
 tute of vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ appoints the oath and exami-  
 nation to be taken by Justices of the County, inhabiting in or near  
 the Hundred; and what he doth out of the County is coram non  
 Judice; and for that purpose were cited 13 Ed. 4. 9. & Plowd.  
 Comment. Platts Case fol. 32. That a Justice of Peace cannot ex-  
 ercise his Jurisdiction out of his County, to commit any Felon. But  
 Littleton and Ghilston for the Plaintiff moved, That this verdict  
 finding, That he took the examination according to the form of the  
 Statute and so a generall verdict at the first; The finding after this  
 special matter is not to purpose, 22 Eliz. Dyer. As the Case of Sir  
 Rowland Heyward. Assumpsit. The Jury finde a generall verdict  
 according to the Issue, and a speciall matter against it, the last is  
 void. But the Court took not any regard to this reason: For the  
 matter in Law being found, the Court shall adjudge accord-  
 ing to it. Secondly; they moved for the matter, That the  
 examination is well taken in London: For the Statute doth  
 not appoint, that it shall be taken in the County; but by a Justice of  
 the Peace of the County, inhabiting in or near the Hundred, &c.  
 and that within twenty dayes before the writ brought, Because he  
 will by intendment be more careful in the examining, he being par-  
 taker of the burthen, if it should be recovered against the Hundred;  
 And he is to examine as well concerning the Robbery, as whether  
 he knows any of the persons who robbed him: And they said, That  
 of these matters, in whatsoever place he be, he may take cognisance  
 and examination; And that they had seen a Report octavo Jacobi,  
 That a Justice of Peace taking a recognisance out of the County, it  
 was good enough: For which, &c. And it being moved again,  
 all the Justices agreed, That he is said to be a Justice of Peace in-  
 habiting in the Hundred where his wife, family, and himself are  
 usually commorant, although in the Term time he be at London.  
 But Hide chief Justice, and Whitlock conceived at first, That the  
 examinations cannot be taken out of the County, Because it is out  
 of



of his Jurisdiction where he is Justice of Peace, for their Jurisdiction is private: But Justices of the Kings Bench may take such examinations, or exercise Jurisdiction in any place, for their authority is generall; and compared it to the Case where two Justices of Peace (upon the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ) set down an order for the keeping of a Bastard, it cannot be done by them out of the County; also by the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ of Labourers, Orders of Justices of Peace ought to be by them which are inhabitants in the County, and when they be in the County, and not to be made by them out of the same: And therefore because it was taken out of the County, they held it was ill. But Jones and myself conceived, That this Examination and Oath taken, although found to be done at London, yet were good enough, he being a Justice of Peace of the said County, and inhabiting in the Hundred, is a person whom the Statute appoints and authoriseth to take examinations; And that being taken by him who by intendment will have strict care to the examination (because himself may be liable to part of the charge) it is not materiall where it be taken. And it is not any Act of exercising Jurisdiction, But rather a direction, That such oath and examination shall be taken before such a person, As if it were appointed; That such an oath shall be taken before some Knight or Judge inhabiting within the Hundred, That is not any point of Jurisdiction, but a description of the person before whom the examination shall be taken, and which may be as well taken in any other place as in the County: And therefore it was said, that there is difference where a Justice of Peace doth an Act to compell another to perform, as to imprison any for non performance; or to command one, for any offence, to be imprisoned; such Acts cannot be done in any place but where his Jurisdiction extends: But it is an usual course for Justices of Peace to take Informations against offenders in any place out of the County, to prove offences in the County where they are committed: And sometimes they take Recognisance to prosecute; and such Recognisance taken out of the County by voluntarie assent of the parties binde well enough, and are usuall: But they cannot compell any out of the County to enter a Recognisance; for they cannot use coercive power out of the County; whereupon the Court would advise. And afterwards this Case being propounded at the Table in Serjeants Inn to the chief Baron, and to Baron Denham, Baron Trevor, Baron Weston, and to Justice Harvey and I propounding it to Justice Hurton, they all, after advise, agreed, That this examination taken at London by a Justice of Peace of the County, inhabiting in the Hundred, was good enough; And Justice Whillock afterwards agreed thereto, Because it was not an Act of Jurisdiction, but only matter of examination, to enable the Plaintiff to his Action. whereupon afterwards, by the assent of Hyde chief Justice, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, 47. Ass. 11. Justices of Assise take Verdicts in other Counties, 1 H. 6. 3.

Gastard

labourers

doth taken by  
any robbed before  
justice of peace  
in the County  
hundred where  
they was committed  
good enough, though  
taken in another  
county, according  
to the Statute of Winton

verdicts

*of the*  
*Administration*  
 Distress may be driven into another County, &c. And 27 Eliz. in Com. Bench, between Charren and Barnes, a Bishop of Ireland, being in England, committed Administration of the goods of one who died Intestate within his Diocess in Ireland, and adjudged good.

*Flower versus Elgar.*

*yo*  
**A**udita Querela. Upon demurrer the Case was, One recovers in Debt, and takes Execution by Elegit; whereupon the Defendants Lands were extended, and after assigned over, and so conveyed from one to another into several hands; and afterwards the Plaintiff in the Action released all such Judgement and Executions; And now the Defendant brings an Audita Querela and all this matter was shewn in the writ, and thereupon it was demurred, Because the writ is brought against the first Plaintiff, who did recover where he had dismist himself of all the interest of the Extent, and it ought to have been brought against the Assignee of the Extent. But notwithstanding, the Court adjudged, That the Audita Querela was well brought; For he being party to the Judgement, his release hath discharged the Judgement.

*Fawkener versus Bellingham.*

*y*  
**E**rror to reverse a Judgement in the Common-Bench (quod vide ante pag. 80.) was argued divers times at the Barre; And now this Term at the Bench, the Error assigned in point of Law. All the Justices, viz. Hide, Jones, Whirlock, and my self argued in one day, and delibered our opinions in order, That this Judgement is erroneous, and ought to be reversed; For we all conceived, It was the same rent as before, and not a new rent begun by the Statute, but changed by operation of Law from a Rent Service to a Rent Seck: For is it a new Rent given by the Statute, because it doth not appoint any certainty of Rent, but refers, That such a Rent as the Lords thereof had before, they yet shall have, such in quantity, such in estate. And Jones said, That if he had recovered this rent before the Statute in an Assise, and after the Statute had been disseised again, he should have a redisseisin, which shewes that it is the same Rent. And Jones and Hide conceived, If Rent be given by Statute, and no limitation of a distress therein, it is a Rent Seck, and there cannot be a distress for that Rent. But here it is agreed on every part, That to this Rent there belongs a distress, and the reason is, Because a distress belonged to this Rent before; so being changed the distress belongs to it: And it is expressly within the letter and intent of the Statute, That no Abbotry shall be made for Rent unless there hath been seisin thereof within forty years; And it doth not appear but that this Rent might be



be lost for want of seisin, before the Statute of primo Edvardi sexti; and as the Statute of viceimo secundo Henrici octavi bars to claim it, unless he hath had seisin within forty years; so the Statute of primo Edvardi sexti doth not alter it, nor give more liberty thereto than it had before; and therefore if it shall be said to be Kent created by the Statute, it ought to appear by the Statute what the Kent is in special which is created by the Statute, but that doth not appear, and therefore it is the same Kent which was before, of which the beginning is not known, whereof seisin ought to have been within forty years; and thereupon Jones put this case. If Lord and Tenant by Rents and Services; If the Tenant by licence at this day make a Feoffment by Indenture, to hold of him by the same Services as he holds over, In Abbot's case this Kent, there ought to be seisin within forty years: for it is not a Kent of certainty newly created, but refers to the ancient Tenure, which ought to be shewn and seisin proved; but if he create a Kent certain, it is otherwise. And there is difference, as all the Justices held, where the saving is of all Rents, for that nihil certi implicar, and where it is a saving of a particular Kent to certain persons; and it would be a great mischief if there should be such an exposition, That Rents generally saved by the Statutes, should be out of the Statute of Limitation, wherefore they all concluded upon the point in Law, That this Plea, That he was not seized within forty years, &c. was good; and the Judgement given for the Defendant erroneous. But Whillock and Hide conceived, That the Abbot's case is ill, because it was said, That ultimus Presbyter was seized of the Land holden jure Presbyteratus, whereas none can be seized in jure del Priesthood, which is his Office, but in jure Cantuarie only. And to that point the other Justices spake not; but upon the point in Law they all agreed, That the Judgement should be reversed.

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**Termino**



Termino Trinitatis, anno septimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Ward *versus* Unicorn.

**D**Ebt, for seveney two pounds. whereas the Plaintiff and Defendant 29. Decemb. 6 Caroli, submitted to an Award of all Actions, Suits and Demands betwixt them, to be arbitrated by J. S. and J. D. So that they made their Award by Indenture before the sixth of January next following. And shew, That they, upon the fifth of January, by Indenture, made their Award upon the premises, and thereby awarded seventy two pounds to be payed by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and that either of them before the twelfth of January following should make a Release, from one to another, of all Actions, Suits and Demands, before the twenty eighth day of December last past. That for not paying this seventy two pounds the Plaintiff brings this Action. The Defendant pleads nil Debet, and found for the Plaintiff. And Germin moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Arbitriment is void, because they did not determine all Controversies from the time of the Submission: for they appoint a Release to be made of all Actions and Demands until the twenty eighth of December: So, the twenty eighth of December is one day before, and there might divers causes of Action arise the twenty eighth of December. And the Arbitriment made the twenty ninth of December recites, That Actions and Controversies were then depending, wherefore this Arbitriment was void, and the Plaintiff ought not to have Judgement. But Whitefield è contra: for they recite in their Award, that they made their Arbitriment de & super Præmissis. So it shall not be intended, That any new cause of Action arose upon the said twenty eighth of December, unless it be specially shewn; And when they say, they made an Award de & super Præmissis, it shall be intended that they should make an end of all things submitted unto them, (and which were notified unto them) unless the contrary be specially shewn, And this release shall discharge all matters, although they were depending in suit the twenty ninth of December, being the day of Submission, they arising for causes before; And for that he relyed upon Baspoles Case, Cok. 8. fol. 97. and cited a Case Trin. 43 Eliz. rot. 947. betwixt Barnes and Greenwey, where a submission made the fourth of December, of all matters and controversies betwixt them, and the Award was of sixty pounds to be paid in satisfaction of all causes and matters until the third of December,

Submission to stand  
to 28 of Decemb. 6  
of all actions & suits  
ye 29 of Decemb. 6  
on award that ye  
they shall release all  
actions & suits before  
ye 28 of Decemb. 6  
the award adjudged  
good if it be not  
shown that there  
was cause of action  
ye 28 of Decemb. 6



cember, and so excludes one day before the submission, and for this cause exception taken and yet adjudged good; for it shall be intended a final determination of all causes, And there shall not be supposed that any cause did newly arise the third day of December, unless it be specially shewn; so here, &c. for which, &c. And of this opinion was all the Court; for when he saith, they made an Award de & super premissis, and it doth not appear to the Court by any special shewing, That there is any cause newly arisen upon the said twenty eighth of December, the Court will not concede any; therefore the Award is well made, especially when he takes Issue, That nullum tale fecerunt arbitrium, or Nil debet, which is all one as this case is; whereupon a Rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff, unless cause shewn, &c.

Flower versus Baldwin. Hil. 4 Car. rot. 687.

**T** Respite. Upon a special Verdict the Case was. One bargains and sells by Indenture octavo Julii vicessimo Jacobi; The Dæd is acknowledged the tenth of July before a Master in Chancery; The ninth of October following the Bargainor suffers a Judgement in the Common Bench; The eighteenth of October the Indenture is inrolled in Chancery: Issue was joined, whether the Bargainor was seized in fee at the time of this Judgement? And all this matter being found by special Verdict, Littleton for the Plaintiff argued, That the Indenture being inrolled, shall have relation to the time of the sealing and delivery thereof, and makes the Bargainee seized ab initio, and then the Bargainor was not seized at the time of the Judgement; and for that he relied upon 8 Ed. 6. Broo. Inrollment defays 9. where two Joyntenants, the one bargains, &c. the other dies before Inrollment; and the Inrollment is within the six moneths, the moiety only shall pass; for the Dæd intended to pass but the moiety: But note, That the Estate continues in the Bargainor until the Inrollment, otherwise he could not be seized of the Estate. And Coke Litt. 147. if after the bargain and sale, the Bargainor and Bargainee join in a Grant of a Rent charge, the Dæd is inrolled within six moneths, it is the Grant of the Bargainee, and confirmation of the Bargainor. And if bargain and sale be of the Manor, and an Advowson appendant, and the Church becomes void before the Inrollment, the Inrollment being within the six moneths, the Bargainee shall have the benefit of this presentation, and of all arrears of Rents incurred before the Inrollment, it being within the six moneths. So if a Bargainee hath a wife and dies, after ward the Dæd is inrolled, The wife shall have Dower, as it was resolved for the wife of Baron Frevill; And that, Trin. 14 Jacobi berwixt Gawen and Stacy, it was adjudged, That if the Bargainee grants a Rent out of the Land before Inrollment, and afterwards it is inrolled, the Grant is good; wherefore, &c. But

Charles

Charles

ox

Joyn tenants

rent charge

advowson

Dower

Charles Jones argued for the Defendant, that untill Inrollment the possession and freehold continues in the Bargainor, and nothing debars out of him; for the Statute is expresse, That nothing shall passe untill Inrollment; so that from the time of the passing untill the Inrollment he remained seized; Then the Inrollment not being untill the eighteenth of October, and the Judgement being the ninth of October, and the Issue being, whether he were seized in fee the ninth of October? Upon this speciall Verdict the Issue is found for the Defendant; which is the reason, in Coke 4. Hinds Case, That if a Bargainor makes a Feoffment or Fine before the Inrollment to the Bargainor himself, and afterwards the Deed is inrolled the Bargainor is in by the Fine or Feoffment; but the Inrollment shall take away all incumbrances made by the Bargainor himself to a Stranger, that they shall not prejudice the Bargainor; for the Inrollment hath relation to take away all incumbrances: for which, &c. And all the Court agreed, That the Inrollment of the Deed within the six moneths relates to the sealing of the Deed, and makes the Bargainor in, to avoid all incumbrances made unto Strangers after the enrolling. But Jones Justice conceived, That in rei veritate the Bargainor shall be said to be seized alwaies untill the Inrollment, and nothing passeth to the Bargainor untill the Inrollment; for it is so expressly appointed by the Statute; and it is quasi conditio precedens, and untill it be performed nothing vests in the Bargainor. And he cited a Case betwixt Bellingham Bargainor, and Alsop Bargainor, secundo Jacobi, That if a Bargainor before Inrollment bargains the Land to any other, and after the first Deed is inrolled, and afterwards the second bargain and sale, and both of them within the six moneths. The second bargain and sale is void, because there was nothing in him at the time of the bargain and sale; and therefore he and Hide chief Justice inclined (as this Case was, and the Issue joyned and found) for the Defendant. But I was of opinion, That when the Inrollment is within the six moneths, he is in ab initio, and the Fee vests in the Bargainor ab initio; for the Statute of vicesimo septimo Henrici octavi executes the possession to the use; but that is stopped untill the Deed be inrolled within the six moneths, and when the Deed is inrolled, it vests in him ab initio, and the possession is expectant to the use at the time of the sealing of the Deed; and untill the Deed inrolled, the Bargainor hath election, whether he will take it by the Deed, or not? which is the reason, That if he himself in the interim take an Estate by Feoffment or Fine, he himself destroys the use, and takes by conveyance at the Common Law, and not by the use: But when he himself doth no act of disturbance, and the Inrollment is within the six moneths, it shall relate to the date of the Deed; and that is the reason he shall have all Rents incurred in the mean time, and the benefit of presenting to Churches when they fall, and shall be said seized ab initio; And then the Bargainor is seized the said ninth day of October, being the day of the Judgement, and not the



the Bargainor, &c. Whereupon the Court would further advise.

Atkey *versus* Heard.

**A**ction *sur Trover & Conversion* of Goods of the Intestates. The time of the conversion being supposed after the Administration committed, Verdict being found against the Plaintiff, the question was, Whether the Plaintiff should pay costs? And resolved, That this Action being grounded upon the Conversion in his own time, and not in the time of the Intestate, was as his own proper Action; wherefore he should pay costs.

An adm. shall pay when his action is founded upon an ex. act or his own time  
and: proco's & costs  
case 29

Taylor *versus* Willes. Trin. 5 Car. rot. 1204.

**E**rror *sur* Judgement in Excester. In an Action of the Case upon an Assumpsit, That in consideration the Plaintiff Willes would deliver two Hundred & a Quarter of Wood, the Defendant Taylor assumes to pay as much as it should be reasonably worth; and upon another consideration assumed to do another Act. Taylor pleaded Non assumpsit; the Jury finde quod assumpsit, and assess for damages thirty three pounds six shillings eight pence (to be paid in Dying, if by Law it may be) and assess for costs six shillings eight pence; And Judgement was given, That he should recover the thirty three pounds six shillings eight pence for damages assess by the Jury, and the costs. And Error being brought, Germin for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error assigned for Error, first, That the Verdict is ill, Because they finde generally quod assumpsit, and doe not divide them being severall. Sed non allocatur: For if they were upon severall promises, yet Non assumpsit generally is good, and the Verdict so general is good. The second Error was, Because it was found, That the damages of thirty three pounds six shillings eight pence to be paid in Dying, if by Law it may be, is void, &c. Sed non allocatur: For the finding the Assumpsit is good enough, and so was the assessing damages to thirty three pounds six shillings eight pence, but that which is found after is void, and the Judgement (omitting that which was void) is good enough; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Upon severall assumpsits & upon non assumpsit  
pleaded & the jury finding quod assumpsit generally  
by the good enough

Damages assessed to 33 pound 6 shillings 8 pence  
in dying if by law it may be  
the latter was void  
33 pound 6 shillings 8 pence  
damages were assessed

Mariot *versus* Kinsman. Mich. 5 Car. rot. 38.

**D**ebt, upon an Obligation. The Defendant demands Oyer of the Condition, which was, Whereas he had taken A. S. a widow to wife, being possessed of divers Goods, If he should permit his said wife to make a will, and to dispose in Legacies as much as she would, not exceeding fifty pounds, and pay and perform what she appointed, so that it did not exceed fifty pounds, That then, &c. The Defendant pleads, That she did not make any will. The Plaintiff takes issue thereupon, and 'twas found, That she

A man may be bound in an oath that he will not make a will by his permission to his wife  
soth 500 lb  
bound to perform it, see foot 20

made a will, and thereby disposed of divers Legacies, not exceeding the summe of fifty pounds; But that she was *Covert* at the time of the will making, &c. And thereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff: For although she being a *Feme Covert*, could not in Law be permitted to make a will to dispose of any Goods without the Husbonds assent, yet it is a will within the intent of the Condition; For it was the intent of the Condition, that he should make a will to that purpose, notwithstanding the *Coverture*; And it is but her appointment, which the Husband by his Obligation is bound to perform: For which the finding that she was a *Feme Covert*, is not materiall: whereupon a Rule was given, That Judgement should be for the Plaintiff, unless other matter was shewn, &c.

#### Drakes Case.

**P**rohibition, to stay a Suit in the Spirituall Court before the Commissioners Ecclesiasticall, for Alimony. where the Libell supposeth divers particular cruelties used upon the wife, for which she was enforced to depart; And that the husband would not allow her any maintenance, and therefore she sued before the Ecclesiasticall Commissioners for maintenance. And because it is a Suit properly suable before the Ordinary, wherein, if there be any wrong, the party grieved may have an Appeal; And although this is one of the Articles whereby authority is given them by the Commission to hear and determine; yet because it is not any of the causes which are within the Statute of primo Elizabethæ, for which causes the Commission is ordained, the Court awarded a Prohibition ex motione *Laurentii Hide Militis*.

*Rockey versus Huggens. Trin. 4 Car. rot. 764.*

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a special Verdict the Case was: A Coppyholder for life pretending a Custome in a Manor, That he may cut down and sell Elms growing upon his Coppyhold; and the Lord pretending, That there was no such custome; or if there were, That it was void and against Law, enters for a forfeiture, and makes the Lease to the Plaintiff. The Coppyholder re-enters, and upon Not guilty pleaded, the Jury found, That the Land was Coppyhold for life, and that he cut down Elms, being timber trees, and sold them, and found the custome of the Manor as the Coppyholder pretends; And whether it were a good custome or not, was the question? And it was oftentimes argued at the Barre by Germin and Brampton Serjeants for the Plaintiff, and by Rolls and Charles Jones for the Defendant. And now this Term all the Court resolved for the Plaintiff; For this custome found, is a void and unreasonable custome, and not allowable by Law, That a Coppyholder for life may cut down and sell timber trees, and dispose of them at his pleasure; For it is in destruction of the Inheritance, and

*A copyholder for life  
pretending a custome  
to cut down  
timber trees  
and sell them  
is against law  
the lord may  
forfeiture*



and against the nature of a Copyholder for life. But peradventure there may such custome for a Copyholder of Inheritance, that being only to the prejudice of him and his heirs; And when he hath <sup>or</sup> quasi an Inheritance in the Copyhold, he hath so likewise in the Trees growing thereupon. But a Copyholder for life hath but a particular Estate in the Land, and so hath in the Trees; And it is unreasonable, that he should cut down, sell, and destroy the Inheritance, and it would be to the great prejudice of those who succeeded, for they should not have to maintain the House and the Plough. And although it was urged at the Barre, That it being found to be the custome, the Court shall not adjudge it ill and unreasonable, when it may have reasonable beginning: for as Lessee for life may be without impeachment of Waste, so it may be here, That the Lord granted it at the beginning with this liberty, and the Lord by that means might have the greater fine upon the granting of the Copyhold; And this Copyhold being by intendment alwaies in the hands of particular Tenants, it may be supposed that they planted and nourisht them, and therefore should have the greater liberty to cut down and dispose of them. But the Court held, That these reasons will not maintain this custome; for Lease for life or years, without impeachment of Waste, ought to be begun by Deed, and without Deed is not good. And it is against the nature of the Estate of a Copyholder, That he should doe Acts in destruction of his Estate; therefore customs which maintain them, shall be allowable, but not e converso. And a president was shewn to the Court, Hilar. 5 Eliz. rot. 156. in the Common Bench betwixt Powell and Peacock, where such a custome was pleaded in Trespass and adjudged, It was not good. And I my self have seen the report of a Case, Hil. 6 Jac. rot. 2613. betwixt Rowles and Masters, upon a special Verdict in an Ejectione firmæ, which was adjudged Trin. 10 Jac. where the custome of Beaumister was, That a Copyholder for life might nominate his Successor, and so in perpetuum, &c. That such a Copyholder might cut down and sell timber trees. All the Justices argued, That where such a Copyholder hath the Inheritance, and where his Successor comes in by his nomination (whom by intendment he would not prejudice) there such a custome might be good. But they all agreed, such a custome for a Copyholder for life to cut down and sell Trees, was not good; And they there cited the case of Powell and Peacock to be so adjudged, and to be good Law. And so all the Court here held, That this custome found is void and unreasonable; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiffe. Vid. 14 Ed. 3. Barr. 77. 21 Hen. 7. 40. 11 Hen. 7. 14. 9 Hen. 4. Wast. 59.

Congham versus King. Hilar. 6 Car. rot. 114.

**C**ovenant, against the Defendant as Assignee of an Assignee, for not repairing of an house let inter alia. The Defendant

takes Issue upon a mean assignment of the Lease laid in the Declaration. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Wright took divers exceptions to the Declaration in arrest of Judgement, That the Plaintiff shewes the Lease to be to J. S. and by him devised to J. D. and made J. N. his Executor; and that he virtute Legationis entred and assigned to W. S. and he entred and assigned one house, parcell of the premises, to the Defendant, who entred and made Spoil in an Hall and Chamber, parcell of the demised premises, &c. One exception was, Because he shewes that the Devisee entred, and was possessed virtute Legationis, and doth not say, That the Executor assented. Sed non allocatur: For being alledged, That he thereof was possessed virtute Legationis, and issue being taken upon a collaterall matter, it shall be intended that he entred with the assent of the Executor. Another exception was, Because the breach was assigned in such an house parcell præmissorum, and doth not say præmissorum prædimissorum, and to him assigned; for in the Lease are divers things excepted, and it may be that this is parcell of the things excepted, or not parcell of the premises assigned. Sed non allocatur; For præmissa shall be intended prædimissa & assignata, and shall not be extended to any Lands not dimissa. The next exception alledged was, That the Defendant is but Assignee of parcell of the things demised; And then he is not chargeable with this Covenant, no more than the Assignee of parcell shall be charged in Debt for the Rent; But the Action lies against the first Lessee, as it is held Coke lib. 3. Walkers Case. Sed non allocatur: For this Covenant is dividable and follows the Land, with which the Defendant, as Assignee, is chargeable by the Common Law, or by the Statute of tricenisimo secundo Henrici octavi; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Anonymus.

**A** Feme Covert sues in the spiritual Court without her husband, (as she may) for defamation, and sentence for her, and costs assessed. In appeal of this Sentence to the Arches, the Defendant pleads there the Release of the Baron, as well for the Sentence as for the Costs, which was there disallowed; whereupon he prayed a Prohibition: For it was alledged, That as a Feme may sue, so the Baron may release, and that being released, is to be guided according to the Common Law. But the Court conceived, That the release of the Baron cannot be a bar to this Suit quoad reformationem morum: For the Feme being scandalized, may sue in the spirituall Court to be repaired therein, and the Court may sentence the Defendant to a submission or corporall satisfaction, which the Baron cannot release. But for the release of the costs, the Baron may well doe it; whereupon rule was given, if cause were not shewn at a day, &c. That a Prohibition should be awarded to stay the Suit quoad the costs.

Sir

virtute legationis

Præmissa shall  
be intended prædimissa  
& assignata  
of parcell  
of covenant dividable  
follows  
land



Sir William Masham *versus* Bridges.

**A**ction of the Case for Words. ~~whereas he was a Justice of~~ Peace of the County of Essex, appointed by Patent of the King, by the space of ten years, ~~That the Defendant at the first of Janu-~~ ary, sexto. Caroli, spake of him, being then Justice of Peace of the same County, Sir William Masham is but an half eared Justice, he will hear but on one side. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Jones in arrest of Judgement, That he hath alledged he was Justice of Peace by Patent from the King for ten years last past, which cannot be; for the King hath not reigned so many years; so it is impossible and contrary in it self: And without shewing, That the words were spoken of him as of a Justice of Peace, the Action lies not. And of this opinion was all the Court, That if it be not sufficiently shewn he was a Justice of Peace at the time of speaking the words, and so no scandal to him as Justice of Peace, the Action lies not. But the whole Court conceived, Although the first words, shewing he is a Justice of Peace by the Kings Patent, &c. were void and apparently vitious (for it is impossible,) And if he had rested there, and there had been no other shewing of his authority, the Action would not have lyen: yet when he shews that he spake of him such words a Junc Justice of the Peace (which is at the time of the speaking of the words) that sufficeth; And what was alledged before is but surplusage and vitious. And for the words, they held, That they were scandalous (being spoken of a Justice of Peace;) whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Sankill *versus* Stocker.

**A**ction for Words. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That here is a Mis-triall, not aided by any Statute; for upon the Venire facias there were but twenty three Juroz returned, where there ought to have been twenty four: And the Triall was made by ten of the principall Danell, and two of the Tales de circumstantibus. But Jones, Whitlock, and Hide chief Justice conceived, That, the Triall being made, the non returner of the twenty fourth is but a misreturn of the Sheriff, which is aided by the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ. And for this was the Case in Cok. lib. 5. fol. 37. betwixt Tyrrill and Gardiner cited, where upon the Venire twenty three were returned, and the Triall was by twelve of them; That was good, and aided by the Statute. But against that 'twas urged by Maynard (and I myself

self was of that opinion) That where the tryall is by twelbe of the principall, It is good. But if there were not twelbe of the principall sworn, It shall not be good. And for this purpose was cited the case in anno vicefimo Jacobi, betwixt Calthorp and News; where in like manner, a Tryal was by ten of the principall and two of the Tales; And it was adjudged a mis-tryal; whereupon it was adjourned. But afterwards upon conference with the Justices of both Benches, and the greater part of them conceived, It was but a mis-tryal, and aided by the Statutes of decimo octavo Elizabethæ, & vicifimo primo Jacobi: And although the Tryal was by two of the Tales, it is not material to the parties, nor prejudicial to any of them, but only to the Jurors, who lose their Issues: And it being but a Mis-tryal by the Sheriff, was aided by the Statute; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Termino



Termino Michaelis, anno septimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**I**N this Vacation, viz. 25. August. anno 1631. Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, chief Justice of the Kings Bench, being a grave, religious, discreet man, and of great learning and piety, died at his house in the County of *Southampton*; And Sir *Thomas Richardson* chief Justice of the Common-Bench, was made chief Justice of the Kings-Bench, and sworn the 24. of *October*. He came to the said Bench attended with divers of the Serjeants: And being in the Court (after a speech by the Lord Keeper, signifying the Kings pleasure, and his answering shortly thereto) he was sworn, and his Patent read; which was a Writ under the great Seal, directed unto him by the name of *Thomas Richardson, chief Justice of the Common-Bench*, That the King had appointed him to be chief Justice of the Pleas, before himself to be held, and commanded him to attend the said Office; which being read, he took his place in the Court: And the same day Sir *Robert Heath* was sworn Serjeant in Chancery. And upon the 25. of *October*, being Tuesday, came in his party-coloured Robes to the Common-Bench and performed his ceremonies as Serjeant; and the same day kept his Feast at *Serjeants Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, and gave Rings to every of the Judges, *quorum inscriptio fuit, Lex Regis, vis Legis*. Afterwards, upon the 27. of *October* being Thursday, he was sworn chief Justice of the Common-Bench. And the next day after *William Noy*, one of the Readers of *Lincolns Inn*, was made the Kings Attourney General.

Smith versus Norfolk.

**D**Ebt, as Administratrix to Smith her husband, for two and twenty pound due upon a Lease for years, made by the Intestate, for a Quarters Rent due in the time of the Intestate, and two Quarters rent after his death; the Lease being made for one and twenty years by the Intestate, out of a Lease for years, whereof he was possessed, both of them having continuance for divers years yet to come. And the Action was brought in the Detiner only: And after verdict for the Plaintiff, Noy and Germino moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good, because for the two last Quarters of Rent, due after the death of the Intestate, the Action ought to have been in the Debt & Detiner: And for that, they relied upon *Hargraves Case*, Coke 5. fol. 31. But Jones, Whirlock, and myself held, That the Action was well brought in the Detiner, and so it ought to have been; she having the interest only as Administratrix; And that *Hargraves Case* reported, is not

ff

Law:

*hargraves case  
not law*

Law : And Jones said, he knew it to be reversed in point of judgement for this cause, whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless other cause was shewn; &c.

*Tavernor versus Skingle.*

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of one hundred pounds, conditioned, To perform the Award of J. S. and J. D. so as they made their Award before the tenth of October following, under their hands and seals; and if they did not agree, then to stand to the umpirage of J. N. so as he made it in writing under his hand and seal before the twentieth of October following. The Defendant pleaded, That the said J. S. and J. D. did not make any Award before the tenth of October, nor J. N. the Umpire, before the twentieth of October, &c. The Plaintiff replies, True it is That J. S. and J. D. did not agree, nor make any arbitrament before the tenth of October; but that J. N. the Umpire did make an Award before the twentieth of October, under his hand and seal, and shewes it; where inter alia, the Defendant was to pay to the Plaintiff thirty pounds upon such a day, at the house of William Sutton in Chelmsford, being the signe of the Cock, and for the non-payment of the said thirty pounds, alledgeth the breach; And thereupon the Defendant demurs. And Wright for the Defendant moved, That this Submission is void and incertain; for it is, If they doe not agree, and it doth not appear to what they should agree, and an incertain Submission is void. Sed non allocatur: for the words, If they doe not agree, have the intendment, if they doe not agree and make their arbitrament under their hands and seals before such a day; for otherwise it is quasi no agreement within that condition. Secondly he moved, That this arbitrament by the Umpire was void; for he appoints money to be paid at the house of a Stranger, wherein by intendment the Defendant hath no interest, nor can compell him that is owner of the house to suffer money to be paid there; and an arbitrament ought not to appoint a thing to be done to a Stranger, or by a Stranger, other whom the Defendant hath not power, nor in a Strangers house, by which act the Defendant might be a Trespasser. See Coke lib. 5. fol. 77. 22 Hen. 6. 46. But all the Court agreed, That the Arbitrament was good; for the appointment of the payment of the money at a Strangers house (especially being by intendment a common Inn) cannot be unreasonable; as shall make an unlawful act; but by intendment the Plaintiff will procure such bindens, That the money may be paid there; and if the Stranger shall deny the payment to be there, it peradventure may be a good excuse for the Defendant: But the arbitrament by it self, *prima facie*, is good enough; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.



Beamond *versus* Long, quod vide ante fol. 208. And said

**W**As now moved and argued by Maynard for the Defendant and by Rolls for the Plaintiff; And for the Plaintiff he first argued, That although the Husband shall not have a Debt due to the Wife, after her death without recovery, yet if they bring Debt and recover, and after the Wife die, the Husband shall have that debt, quia transit in rem judicatam; and although the Baron here should have execution in the right of his wife as Administratrix, he could not have it to his own use, but to satisfy the Debts of the Intestate: And when they are satisfied, he is chargeable over in Account to the next Administrator, or peradventure shall be chargeable for that Debt as an Executor de son tort. And they having been at the charge to recover that Debt, and Costs, and Damages awarded unto them, it is no reason the Husband should lose them: And he cited one Prests case in nono Jacobi, in the Common Bench, where one Administrator, minor aetate, recovered in Debt, That the Executor at his full age might have Execution of that Debt: But all the Court (the Chief Justice being dead, and none in his place) conceived, That this Scire facias lies not; For the first Action was brought by the Baron and Feme Administratrix, which is in anothers right; And the recovery being thereupon, is in right of the Intestate; And the Feme being dead, the Baron cannot claim that Debt; For he not being Administrator hath not any interest therein: For the Administratrix being dead, the Suit is merely determined, and cannot be revived by any, but by him who comes in, in that right, and so doth not the Husband: And it differs not from the Case of vicessimo octavo Henrici octavi, cited in Cok. lib. 5. Brudenells Case, Where an Executor recovers Debt, and dies intestate, The Administrator cannot have a Scire facias, because he is not privy to that Judgement, and he claims *paramount* the Judgement; And they doubted of the Case cited nono Jacobi, if it might be Law unless it shall be said, That Administrator durante minore aetate, affirms the will, and that there is an Executor, and he claims for the Executrix: But it is clear if Administration be committed, because no will is extant, and the Administrator recovers in Debt, and after the will is proved wherein there is an Executor, such an Executor shall never have a Scire facias upon that Judgement, And although it was objected, That the Judgement is for Costs and Damages, which belong to the Baron, although the said Debt did not belong unto him; and therefore the Scire facias should be maintained for the Damages: Yet the Court held, That the Scire facias, to have execution of the Judgement, for the Debt, and also for the Damages, is not maintainable, And whether he might maintain a Scire facias for the Damages and Costs, they would not deliver any opinion. Yet it appears decimo nono Edwardi

A man marry  
an administratrix  
his they were  
was a debt of  
why shall he  
not have the  
husband shall  
not have own  
execution

quarti, If one recovers in a reall Action Land and damages, and dies before Execution, The heir shall have a Scire facias to have Execution for the Land, and the Executor for the Damages. But for the principall case, they all held, That the Scire facias lies not as it is brought, and gave Judgement for the Defendant. And this Case being moved at the Table at Serjeants Inne to the chief Baron and other Barons, and to Justice Harvie, They all agreed in the same opinion.

*Reynell versus Champaignon.*

**T** Respals. For taking and cutting of his Nets and Dares. The Defendant justifies; for that he was seized in Fee of a severall Piscarie: And that the Defendant, with divers others, indeavored with their Dares to row upon his water, and with the Nets to catch his fish: and, for the safeguard of his fishing, he took and cut the Nets and Dares, &c. Thereupon the Plaintiff demurs. It was moved by Balthred Whitlock, That this Plea is not good: for he cannot by such colour cut the Nets and Dares. And of this opinion was all the Court, for the reason supra: But he might have taken the Nets and Dares and detained them as damage fesante, to stop their further fishing. Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Tyler versus Wall.*

**T** Respals of Assault, Battery, and Imprisonment. Ultimo die Octobris, sexto Caroli, apud withering, and carrying him to Tyverton, and detaining him in prison for two dayes. The Defendant justifies, Because decimo tertio Augusti, sexto Caroli, A writ of Supplicavit, de bono gestu, issued out of Chancery; And by a warrant from the Sheriff to the Defendant, being his Bayliff, he arrested the Plaintiff the twenty first of September, and detained him two dayes, and carried him to Tyverton, and delivered him to the Sheriff, which is the same Arrest, Detention, and Imprisonment, &c. The Plaintiff replies and confesseth the writ, warrant, and Arrest, the twenty first of September, and Imprisonment for two dayes, as the Defendant hath alledged. But shews, That he afterward found sureties before the Sheriff according to the writ, and was discharged. And that the Defendant postea, videlicet, prædicto primo Octobris, sexto Caroli, assaulted and imprisoned him, *de son tort demesne*, Et hoc, &c. And upon this the Defendant demurs. And now Hutchings for the Plaintiff, moved, That the Plea in Bar was not good, Because he doth not answer the time in the Declaration, videlicet, ultimo Octobris, neither by Answer nor by Travers. But Grimston for the Defendant, argued, That the justification being of an Act in the same County, and justifying all the time in the Declaration, although it doth not agree



agree with it in the day, but concludes *Quæ est eadem Transgressio*, &c. is good enough, The day not being materiall. And all the Court was of the same opinion, and also conceived, That the Res-  
 plication was not good, varying from the day in his Declaration,  
 and is a departure therefrom; wherefore, &c.

Hughes, Administrator of J. D. *versus* Harrys.

**A** Compt. against the Defendant: For that he occupied, as  
 Gardian of J. D. for nine years, such Lands which were  
 granted to W. D. father of J. D. and his heirs, by Cope of Court  
 roll, *tenendum secundum consuetudinem Manerii* of O. who entered  
 and dyed seized thereof, which descended to the said J. D. and the  
 Defendant received the profits as Gardian; and afterwards J. D.  
 died, and the Plaintiff, as Administrator unto him, brings the Ac-  
 tion. The Defendant pleads, That he did not receive the profits as  
 Gardian; and issue thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff. And  
 now Grimeston moved in a rest of Judgement, first, That the De-  
 claration is not good, Because he doth not recite the Statute of Marl-  
 bridge, according to the usuall course in such Declarations. Sed  
 non allocatur: For being a generall Law, it needs not to be recited;  
 Also that Statute doth not give the Action, but is only in affirmance  
 of the Common Law, as Coke Litt. 89. is. Secondly, It doth  
 not appear that they were freehold Lands, but may be Copyhold:  
 Then against such a person which occupies a Copyhold:  
 Accompt lies not. Sed non allocatur: For although it be mentio-  
 ned, That the Land is granted by Cope, it is not said, *Tenendum*  
*ad voluntatem Domini*; so it may be well intended a freehold: And  
 in Wales there be many freeholds granted by Cope and by Voieg.  
 And for the plea, which was, That he did not receive as Gardian,  
 And being found against him, it shall be intended a full Gardian;  
 whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

**A** Ction for these words, of an Attourney: Thou art a Knave, and  
 stirrest up Sutes betwix parties; and stirrest up a Suit betwix  
 such parties to their undoing; and it is great pity such persons should  
 goe unchanged. Adjudged for the Plaintiff, That the Action lies.

Hollingheads Case.

**H**ollinghead prays a Prohibition to stay a Suit in the spiri-  
 tual Court for Defamation, for speaking these words: Thou  
 art a Bawd; and I will prove thee a Bawd. And because these are  
 words properly determinable in the spiritual Court, and for which  
 no Action lies at the Common Law, a Prohibition was denied.  
 But for saying, Thou keepest an house of Bawdry, this being mat-  
 ter determinable at the Common Law by Judgement, suit shall  
 not be in the spiritual Court. Vide by H. 8. & Coke lib. 4. fol. 28.

ox  
 when kept on  
 house of bawdry  
 a prohibition lies

*Sanders versus Cornish. Trin. 25 Car. rot. 840.*

**T** Respass, of his Clothe-breaking at Westbrook. Upon Not guilty pleaded a special Verdict was found, That Simon Sanders was possessed of a Lease for one hundred and threescore years of the Land in question; And by his will in writing, reciting that he had such a Lease, deviseth, That his Brother Christopher Sanders should have the use and occupation thereof, and should take the profits of it during his life; And after his death, The use and occupation should remain to the wife of Christopher during her widowhood; And after her widowhood, The use, occupation, and profits of the Premises, to be and remain unto the eldest sonne of the said Christopher, which he shall happen to have during his life; And after, such sonne dying without heir Male, To any other sonne which the said Christopher shall happen to have, one after another in form aforesaid. And if the said Christopher happen to dye without heir Male of his body, And for that I have a purpose to have the same Lease kept in my name, My Will and meaning is, That the use and profits and occupation shall remain and be unto Simon Sanders, &c. in the same manner as before, &c. And so to divers others in the same words: And makes the said Christopher and Simon Sanders his Executors, and dies possessed: And that the said Executors proved the will, and assented to the said Legacy: That Christopher entred, and dyed without Issue, and made the said Simon his Executor, which Simon entred, and had Issue John, and the Plaintiff his eldest sonne, and after made John his sonne Executor, and dyed; and John proved the will and entred, and made the Defendant his Executor and dyed: And that the Plaintiff entred, and the Defendant ousted him: And if, &c. The question was, whether this devise of a term in this manner be good to goe in remainder? And if such Remainders, the one after the other, and limitation of the Devise of a Lease, may be good? And all the Court inclined, in opinion, That the Devise of a term in this manner to make a perpetuity, cannot be good: For to limit a possibility after a possibility, and to limit the remainder of a term after a dying without issue, stands not with Law. But the Court would advise.

*Jenkins versus Young. Pasch. 6 Car. rot. 53.*

**E**rror of a Judgement, in the County of Flint. The Error was assigned in the matter in Law. The case being adjudged, upon a speciall Verdict in an Esq. lone firme, was, That tricesimo tertio Elizabethæ one Meredith gave that Land to Edward Randall and his wife, Habendum to the said Baron & Feme, to the use of them & the heirs of their two bodies; And for default of such issue, To the use of Edward Morgan and his heirs. And whether the Baron and

Feme



Feme have an estate for their lives, was the question? And it was there argued for the then Plaintiff, That it was an estate Tail: And argued by Littleton, That it was Error: For he alledged, That the Estate, out of which the use should rise, was but for their lives; and the use cannot make the estate larger than the limitations: As 3. Eliz. Dyke 186. where Land was given to two for their lives: To the use of another for his life: If the Lessors dye, the use is to him to whom it is limited, is determined. But Jones, Whirlow, and my self, upon the first motion conceived, That there is difference where an Estate is limited to one, and the use to a Stranger, there the use shall not be more than the Estate out of which it is derived; But not when the limitation is to two, habendum to them, to the use of the heirs of their bodies, This is no limitation of the use, nor is the use to be executed by the Statute; But it is a limitation of the Estate to them and the heirs of their bodies, and they are in by course of Common Law: And so it shall be taken as a limitation to them and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the other and the heirs of the other: That the Lord may be construed according to the intent of him that made it: And Jones said, That he had known this to be so adjudged in Wales before this time: Whereupon the Court would further advise. Et adjournatur.

The King versus Maynard.

Information, for ingrossing one hundred Bushels of Sack, to sell again, contrary to the form of the Statute of quinto Edwardi texti, cap. decimo quarto. Upon the Declaration it was demurred: And argued by Noy and Malon, That this Information is not maintainable: First, Because Ingrossing is no offence in it self, nor Forestalling and Regrating were not in themselves offences punishable before the Statute: Nor is ingrossing in it self unlawful, but by consequence, as by reason of the things bought and made dearer, which ought to be shewn in the indictment or Information: Secondly, Because it is not any virtual within the words or intent of the Statute: For it is not actual, but only Condonation, and for preservation of actual: And he cited a Record Past 18 Eliz. adjudged, That buying of Barley and converting it into Malt, and selling it, was no offence punishable in a Mayor, who sold it, nor made him to be a Victualler (the Mayor being prohibited to sell victuals:). And, vicesimo Jacobo, adjudged the wife, That Hoppes were not victuals within the Statute: And Pale 15 Jacobo 401, 36. adjudged, That buying of Apples to sell again was not within the Statute of quinto Edwardi sexti: And where it is mentioned 13 Eliz. cap. 15. That the Statute of quinto Edwardi sexti, doth not extend to the buying of Oyles, wine, and other Merchandises, except fish and salt, it is to be intended that was not in the point of Ingrossing, but for Forestalling and Regrating, which

which is prohibited. And it would be a great inconvenience, if Salt should be within the Law to be Utuals, to be prohibited to be ingrossed; for then it should extend to them which carry Salt in Wains to be sold, and would enforce every one to buy Salt by the bushel or peck at Ships, or Salt pits, which the Law never intended. But the Law intends those things, which are sold in great quantity, usually at every Market in every County, as Corn, Cattel, Butter, Cheese, &c. But if any ingross all the Salt with an intent to sell it at his own price, and at unreasonable prices, he may be thereof indicted as for an offence at the Common Law, and if it be found, he is punishable, as appears by a Record, Pasc. 43 Ed. 3. 107. 19. shewen in Court: whereupon is was adjourned.

**T** Respals, By a Plaintiff being a *Feme sole*. The parties being at issue and tried by Nisi prius, and Verdict for the Plaintiff and Damages and costs. The Defendant, *aljour in Banco*, pleads, That after the Verdict, and before the day, the Plaintiff took to husband one J. S. And she being married demanded Judgement, &c. And thereupon it was moved by Rolles, That this being a Plea arising after the Verdict, and before the day in Banco, cannot be pleaded, but prayed to have it disallowed, and that she should have Judgement; for the Defendant hath no day to plead it. And of this opinion was the chief Justice and my self, *ceteris absentibus*; whereupon Rule was given, That this Plea should be ousted, And the Plaintiff should have Judgement, unless other matter should be shewen, &c. Vide 4 H. 4. 3. 21 H. 6. 10. 21 H. 7. 3 H. 7. 46.

The King and Barnes *versus* Hill and Windfore.

**I**nformation, upon the Statute tricesimo secundo Henrici octavi, for buying of Titles of one who had not been in possession for one year, nor had any Reversion or Remainder. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement: First, Because he recites the Statute of tricesimo secundo, and misrecites it in the date and in the continuance; for he recites it to be at a Parliament incheat. Quodecimo Aprilis, and continued usque viceesimo quinto Martii following, which is a misprision in both: for although the second Session of the said Parliament began the twelfth of April, yet the Parliament began the twenty eighth of April tricesimo Henrici octavi, and the second Session began the twelfth of April tricesimo primo Henrici octavi; And the continuance by prorogation was not untill the twenty fifth of March, but untill viceesimo quinto Maii & ab inde usque Julii, and then dissolved; wherefore for this misprision, although it be a generall Act, and recited where it needs not to be recited, yet that misrecital makes it ill. Vide Plow. 78. But Rolles for the Plaintiff said, That although the Statute is misrecited,

A man cannot  
plead a plea  
after verdict +  
exam.



mis-recited, yet it is not materiall; for he doth not alledge, That it is an offence against the Statute aforesaid, for then he had tyed it to the Statute recited: But it is alledged, That he bought pretended Rights, contra formam Statuti in hujusmodi casu editi prout. But the Record being viewed, it was, That the Defendant Statutum prædictum minime curans, and relied upon the Statute recited; And there is no such Statute, &c. The second exception was, because it is alledged, That the Defendant Hill, not being seized of such Tenements, nor having a Remainder or Reversion therein, conveyed and granted tricesimo primo Octobris, quarto Caroli, those Tenements by way of maintenance and champerty to the said Windfore; and for confirmation of the said conveyance, the said Hill and Susan his wife, by fine, Hilary quarto Caroli, granted the said Tenements to Windfore, and doth not averre in fact, That it is a pretended Right, &c. as he ought to doe; For that is the point of the Action. The third exception, Because the value of the Land at the time of the fine was 800 l. And he doth not shew what was the value of the Land at the time of the bargain of those Tenements: And it may be, they were of better value at the time of the fine, than at the time of the grant, and the grant of them is the offence. The fourth exception, Because the Verdict findes Hill and his wife guilty, and the wife was not party to the Suit; wherefore, &c. And the whole Court conceived, That these defaults in the Information made it ill, and that the Verdict was ill. But they would advise thereupon.

Matthews *versus* Whetton. Hill. 4 Car. rot. 496.

**T** Respasse. Upon a speciall Verdict, the case was, A Feme Copyholder for life, takes Baron, the Baron makes a Lease to one vicesimo quinto Martii, tertio Caroli, by Indenture for a year. And by another Indenture dated the same day and year, makes a second Lease to the same party, for a year, to commence vicesimo septimo Martii, after the end of the said first Lease; And by a third Indenture bearing date the same day and year, makes a Lease to him for a year, to begin the twenty ninth of March, next ensuing the end of the second Lease; and so betwixt each Lease two dayes, betwixt the beginning of the new Lease and the end of the former. And after the Baron surrenders his Copyhold to the Lord, who enters and lets to another for forty years. And after, during the second Lease, the first Lessee enters, and the Lords Lessee ousts him; And if the Entry of the Lords Lessee be lawfull, &c. they pray the discretion of the Court, &c. And now Rolls argued for the Plaintiff, The first question he made, was, Whether the first Lease be a forfeiture? And he argued, That it should not be a forfeiture; for by the Law of the Land, every Copyholder may make a Lease for a year without forfeiture; and here is but a Lease for one year: And although it may be objected, It is a devise

to avoid a forfeiture, and covine & fraud, which the Law will not favour: yet he said, Fraud and practise shall not be intended, unless it be found. The second question, Admitting it be a forfeiture, yet the Lord taking a surrender and not entering for the forfeiture, but making a Lease for years, his Lessee shall not enter for the forfeiture: For the Lessee cannot, when the Lord allows thereof. But Grimston for the Defendant argued, That it is a forfeiture; For the three Leases being all made at one time, shall be intended one entire contract, and not warranted by the custome, but is fraud and practise apparent to deprive the Lord of his forfeiture, And this covine needs not to be found, As a Lease for three hundred years is Mortmain, and a Joyntress within the Statute of undecimo Henrici septimi, makes a Lease by fine for five hundred years; This is a forfeiture as well as an Alienation of the Freehold of the Land; For it is an equall mischief, and denyed, That a Coppyholder may make a Lease for a year by the Law of the Land and the generall custome of the Realm; For he ought to have a speciall Custome, otherwise it is not good, unless it be for the tryall of a Title, which hath been allowed, Because it is for reducing a Rite, and for the Lords benefit. To the second he said, Admitting it is a forfeiture, yet the Lords acceptance of the surrender, not knowing of the forfeiture, is no dispensation therewith, and consequently that the Lords Lessee hath a good Estate and Rite in him, for which his entry is lawfull. And Jones, Whitlock, and my self, were of that opinion; Whereupon a Rule was given upon the first argument, That Judgement should be entred for the Defendant, unless other cause was shewn. And another day being moved again, Richardson Chief Justice being then present, although he doubted at the first, For the second point, It was adjudged by his consent for the Defendant.

Hollyday versus Oxenbridge.

**T** Respals of Assault, Battery, Wounding, and Evill intreating, at London, &c. The Defendant pleaded, quoad the wounding Not guilty, quoad residuum of the Trespals he pleaded, That cum ante tempus quo, &c. The Plaintiff apud Bedington in Comitatu Surrey, communiter usus fuit an ill Trade called cheating at play of divers the Kings Subjects with false Dice, and defrauding them of their money; And for the using of his said ill Trade, wandring up and down the Country, to finde out persons inexpert at playing at such Games, to deceive them of their money. And in his such wandring the Country, to such intents, tempore quo, &c. came to the house of Sir Nicholas Carew at Bedington aforesaid, to finde any whom he might by playing with false Dice despoyle of his money: where finding the Defendant and one William Arnold in such play unexpert, desired them to play with him in the said house; whereupon the Defendant and the said William Arnold



Arnold not suspecting any hurt or deceit, prædicto tempore quo, &c. play'd with the Plaintiff in the said house of Sir Nicholas Carew at Dice for money, (the said Sir Nicholas being in the house, and a Justice of Peace of the said County) And the said Plaintiff playing with the Defendant and the said William Arnold with false Dice, subtilly conveyed by the Plaintiff (divers sums of the Defendants money, fallô & fraudulentè depredatis) would presently have departed from the house, and sought to escape: But the Defendant knowing certainly, that he was deceived by the said false Art of cheating with false Dice, prædicto tempore quo, &c. Molliter inanus imposuit upon the Plaintiff to bring him before the said Sir Nicholas to be examined concerning the said offence: And he examining and finding him upon his examination various and uncertain in his answer, bound him by recognisance to appear at the next Sessions for the Peace of the County of Surrey; at which Sessions he appearing, was indicted and convicted of the said offence, which said imposing of his hands and bringing him before Sir Nicholas Carew, ex causa prædicta fuit residuum transgressionis prædictæ; And traverse the Trespass in London or elsewhere, except at the said house of Sir Nicholas Carew. Upon this Plea the Plaintiff demurred. And now Germin for the Plaintiff moved, That the Plea was not good; for one cannot without an Officer for any cause, and that upon his own suspicion only, arrest or stay any person unless in felony, especially in his own case; wherefore, &c. But all the Court (the chief Justice being absent) held the Plea to be good: for it is shewn, That he was a common Cheater, and that he cozened with false Dice, and therefore the Defendant led him to a Justice of Peace, being in the same house: And it appears by the Plea, That there was good cause of staying him; for he is afterward indicted and convicted of that offence; And it is pro bono publico, to stay such offenders: And the cause of the said arresting, staying, and bringing him before a Justice of Peace, being by demurrer confessed to be true, They held it to be a good Plea; And that the Plaintiff had no cause of demurrer; whereupon Rule was given to have Judgement entred for the Defendant, &c.

*Lakins versus Sir John Lamb and Holt.*

**Q**uare impedit. Of the Church of Segrave in the County of Northampton. The Plaintiff intitles himself by grant of the next avoidance. Sir John Lamb pleads to the Issue Non concessit, as the Plaintiff counts; And issue being joyned, it was tryed by Nisi prius. Holt the other Defendant pleads a Plea, whereupon it was demurred: And the Verdict being found for the Plaintiff in Summer Assise, and the Postea being returned at Octabis Michaelis, the entry was, Curia advisare vult of the Judgement upon the Verdict and Demurrer: And day was given unto the Plaintiff and Holt, usque Octabis Hilarii; and then Judgement was gi-

ben for the Plaintiff, as well upon the Verdict as upon the Demurrer. And because no day was given to Sir John Lamb, against whom the Verdict is found, it was by Mr. Grimston assigned for error: For that the Judgement not being given the same Term in which the Postea was returned, but at another Term, day ought to have been given to all the parties, and therefore it is a Discontinuance; and Discontinuances after Verdicts are not aided. But all the Court held, It was not any discontinuance: For the Verdict being found against Sir John Lamb, he is out of the Court, And no day shall be given to a Defendant against whom a Verdict is found: For he hath no day in Court to plead any thing. But in this case day is only to be given to the party who is to plead to the Demurrer. And divers precedents were shewn here in the old and new book of Entries, where the entry is only in such manner; wherefore it was held no Error, afterwards Judgement was affirmed.

Mor and Alice his Wife *versus* Butler. Trin. 7 Car. for. 5.

**A**ction for words. Whereas there was communication betwixt the Defendant and J. S. of one Sibill Goodwin and of Alice the Plaintiff. That the Defendant spake these words of the said Sibill and the said Alice: Sibill Goodwin (innuendo the said Sibill Goodwin) hath stoln away such Goods (mentioning what they were;) And she (innuendo the Plaintiff) was privy and consenting thereunto. After Verdict, upon Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the communication being of two, and not specially of Alice, But she, innuendo the Plaintiff, there cannot be any reference to the Plaintiff: So the words doe not appear to be spoken of her; and the innuendo will not help: And cited for that Co. 4. fol. Robert's Case. But the Court held, It was certainly and sufficiently alleged: For the words are to be referred singula singulis. And when it is said Sibill Goodwin stole such Goods, and she (innuendo the Plaintiff) was privy and consenting, &c. this word (she) cannot be referred to Sibill, but to the Plaintiff. And for the words, That she was privy and consenting to the stealing of the Goods, there is good cause of Action; For she accuseth her to be accessory; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Jaxon *versus* Tanner.

**A**ction for Words. For that he said of the Plaintiff, being a Merchant, Thou art a Rogue and beggarly fellow, and I shall prove thee a Bankrupt before the next Term: and for that he said afterwards, upon the same day, to one John Harris of the Plaintiff, Trust him not, for he will be thy undoing. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and it was found for the Plaintiff; and intire Damages given by the Jury. whereupon it was moved in arrest of Judgement



ment by Holborn, That these words are alledged to be at severall times : And for the words spoken the first time, the Action may lye ; but for the words spoken afterwards, the Action lies not ; and damages being intire, there can be no Judgement : For the Court shall intend, that damages were given as well for the second as for the first speaking, when both issues are found for the Plaintiff. But for words spoken at one time, if damages be found, the Court shall intend they were given for the words only which are actionable and not for the other. But the Court conceived in this Case, That the words spoken at the second time are as well actionable as the words at the first, and aggravates the first words : For when he first called him a Bankrupt, and I will prove him a Bankrupt, &c. it lies for these words (but not for the words Rogue or Beggerly fellow ; ) And when afterwards he saith to another, Trust him nor, for he will undoe thee, they tend to the same sense : whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, unless other matter were shewn to the Court. And being another day moved again, Richardson chief Justice conceived, there was not any Difference betwixt these words, I will prove thee a Bankrupt, and I shall prove thee a Bankrupt by such a time : And he held, That the Action well lies for any of the said words.

*Facy versus Long.*  
**P**rohibition. A question was moved, whether Tythes shall be paid for the depasturing of Sheep fed for ones family only, and not to be sold ? For the Prescription was, that he paid the tenth pound of wool of all Sheep sold there and depastured. And Maynard moved, That notwithstanding the payment of the tenth shee, he should pay for the pasturage of his Sheep eaten in his house. But all the Court held, That Tythes shall not be paid for any Cattel eaten in the Family, no more then for Cattel reared for Pale or Plough : And a president was cited Hilary nono Jacobi, that so it was resolved.

*Margaret Hinde versus Episcopum Cestriae.*

**P**rohibition. Because the Defendant sued in the Consistory Court of Chester, before the Commissary there, for a Mortuary, after the death of William Hinde, a Priest of the said Diocess, furnishing, That by Custome there he ought to have for a Mortuary after the death of every Priest dying within the said Archdeaconry of Chester, the best Whife of Mare, his Saddle, Bridle, Spurs, his best Gown of Cloak, his best Hat, his best upper Garment under his Gown, his Typpet, his best Signet or Ring, as to the Bishop de bebito consuet. fore supponitur and recites the Statute of vicesimo primo Henrici octavi, concerning Mortuaries. And he averres, that there is no such Custome there ; and that he had

had paid a Mortuary to the Parson of Bumbery : And that after a Prohibition the Defendant had prosecuted his Suit there. Noy, Attorney General, moved for the Defendant, That consultation should be granted. The first question was, This suit being for a Mortuary in the Archdeaconry of Chester, and the doubt, whether there were a custome in that place to have such things for a Mortuary, whether this be just cause of Prohibition? Or that this suit being for a Mortuary is merely triable in the Spirituall Court? And it was alledged on the Defendants part. That this is merely triable in the Spirituall Court upon the Statute of Artick. Cleri, which saith, That where a Suit is for a Mortuary, Prohibition shall not be granted : And in Fitz. Nat. Brev. 53. and 51. 10 H. 4. 2. where custome is alledged for the payment of a Mortuary, it is said this custome is tryable in Court Christian : And 13 R. 2. Jurisdiction 20. Kellaway fol. 110. where suit is for a Mortuary, consultation shall be awarded. But Calthrop for the Plaintiff moved against it and said, True it is, before the Statute of vicessimo primo Henrici octavi if there were a suit in Court Christian for a Mortuary, consultation should be granted, Vide Doct. & Student fol. 176. and the Book of Entries; but the course is otherwise since that Statute. But the second question, whether consultation shall be granted upon a motion, without answering to the Prohibition? And that was moved by Noy, That it shall; Because the suit being for a Mortuary, there is no cause of Prohibition; therefore consultation should be granted. And of that opinion was Jones and Whitlock; That a Prohibition ought not to have been granted, it being a suit for a Mortuary; and although it was alledged, It is now grantable upon the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. they conceived, That by the Proviso therein, Mortuaries shall be paid in the Archdeaconry of Chester, as before they have been accustomed; so it is out of the Statute : And the custome for payment of Mortuaries being in question, is tryable in Court Christian : And although Prohibition hath been unduly granted, yet it is no discretion in the Court to grant a consultation upon motion without answering. But Richardson and my self held, That no consultation ought to be granted; For the surmise in the Prohibition is good, That there is no such custome, to have such Goods for Mortuaries, as is surmised; and that may well be tried by the course of the Common Law : For now the Statute appoints what shall be paid for Mortuaries : And that in the said places, in Wales and Archdeaconry of Chester, such Mortuaries shall be paid as have been accustomed, which is issuable and triable at the Common Law, especially as this case is, wherein the Plaintiff pretends and surmiseth, that she paid the Mortuaries to the Parson of Bumbery, in which Parish the said Priest inhabited : And that there is no such custome, she should pay it to the Archdeacon. Secondly, we held as this Case is, no consultation ought to be granted upon motion, without answering to the Prohibition; Because the Plaintiff



tiff in her Declaration upon the Prohibition shews, That the Defendant hath sued after the Prohibition, which is a contempt and ought to be answered, But peradventure in some Cases, when the Prohibition appears in it self to be unduely granted, the Defendant before appearance, having committed no contempt in prosecuting thereof, may move to have a consultation; whereupon it was appointed, that the Defendant should plead or demurre, And then the Court would give Judgement upon the Record before them, &c.

*Mills versus Mills.*

**A**ction sur le Case in nature del Conspiracy. Whereas the Defendant with J. S. falso & malitiose conspired to procure him to be indicted of such a Felony, That the Defendant falso & malitiose, such a day procured him to be indicted, whereby he was much vexed, &c. After Verdict, in arrest of Judgement, Littleton moved, That this Action lies not, Because he did not sue the other as well as the Defendant; For conspiracie ought to be against two. Sed non allocatur: For Action upon the Case may well be against one of them; Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. OX

*Walsh versus Bishop. Hil. 6 Car. rot. 954.*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Trespass of Battery against two. They plead several Pleas, The one Not guilty, the other justification; whereupon several Issues were joyned, and the Jury found both Issues for the Plaintiff, and assess several damages, but joyned costs. And afterwards the Plaintiff caused a Nolle prosequi to be entered against the one, which was entered accordingly; and takes Judgement against the other for the damages found against him, and the costs. And the Error assigned by Littleton was, Because a Nolle prosequi against the one before Judgement entered is quasi a release unto him, which shall inure to the other, and abate the writ for both. But if he had prayed Judgement against the one, and had it, then he might enter a Nolle prosequi against the other. And that entry of a Nolle prosequi against the one after Judgement, shall not abate the writ, nor be a release to the other: and for that was cited 14 Ed. 4. 6. But it was answered by Mr. Grimston, That this Nolle prosequi is not a release in it self, but an acknowledgment, That he will not proceed as against the one; which the Plaintiff may well doe in Trespass, where the Defendants sever themselves by pleading, and there be several Verdicts against them; and so there be others presidents where Nolle prosequi's are entered as well before Judgement as after; and so is the old book of Entries: whereupon the Court would advise. X

Robinson *versus* Cleyton. Trin. & Car. rot. 1343.

A man taken by  
a capias ad satisfaciendum  
fled from him  
cuing himself to the  
plain. may have  
now execution up  
on the judgment  
against the Defendant  
viz a scire facias

**S**cire facias, to have Execution upon a Judgement in Debt. The Defendant pleads, That at another time the Plaintiff had sued execution by a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and the Defendant was taken in Execution. The Plaintiff replies, That true it is, he sued a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and the Defendant was taken thereupon, But he presently rescued himself and escaped. The Defendant demurs thereupon. And all the Court conceived, That the Replication was good: for the Plaintiff, not having the fruit of his Execution, may have a new Execution; and it is not reason the Defendant should take advantage *de son tort demesse*: And as there is no cause for the Defendant to have an Audita Querela when he is escaped and taken again, unless it be for a voluntary permission by the Sheriff; so there is not any bar for him to have new Execution: And although it is no good return upon a Capias ad satisfaciendum, That the Defendant rescued himself (for the Sheriff at his own perit ought to have kept him) nor any Plea in Debt upon an escape; yet the party himself shall never take advantage of his own tortious act. And as it was said, That it appears the Plaintiff might have his remedy as well against the Sheriff as against the Defendant; so it was answered, That doth not take away his remedy against the party who escaped, unless the Defendant shews, That the Plaintiff had sued the Sheriff and recovered against him; And it may be the Sheriff here is dead, and then no power to sue his Executors: wherefore, it appearing that the remedy remains against the party himself, Rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff, unless, &c. 29. Ass. 41. Co. 3. 44. & 52.

Wells, Administrator durante minore etate of J. S. *versus* Some.

**A**ccount, against the Defendant as Bailiff and Receiver, and shews only that he was Bailiff of such a Manor, &c. The Defendant pleads to the Issue, and found against him. And in arrest of Judgement the first exception taken, was, Because he doth not shew that J. S. is within the age of seventeen years; and it may be he is under age, & yet above the age of seventeen years. Sed non allocatur: For it shall not be intended, unless it be shewn, that he was above the age of seventeen years, when the other hath admitted him to bring the Action, and pleaded to the Issue. The second exception, That the Declaration is not good, was, Because he charges him by the name of Bailiff and Receiver, and afterwards doth not shew any charge against him as Receiver. Sed non allocatur: For it is the more for the Defendant's benefit; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Termino



Termino Hilarii, anno septimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Milles versus Milles.*

**A**Ssumpsit, for that the Defendant, in consideration of Marriage, promised to the Plaintiff twenty pounds, to be paid in manner and form following, viz. ten pounds at Michaelmas 1631. and ten pounds residue at Michaelmas 1632. And for the non-payment of the first ten pounds he brings the Action. The Defendant pleads Non assumpsit, and found against him, to his damages twenty pounds, and costs two pounds thirteen shillings four pence. And it was moved by Mr. Grimston in arrest of Judgment, first, That the Action lies not untill after Michaelmas 1632. and compared it to an Action of Debt grounded upon a contract or Bill obligatory to be paid at severall dayes: Debt lies not untill the last day. Secondly, Here he damages given for the last day which is not yet come. But Jones, Whiclock, and my self (Richardson chief Justice being absent) agreed, That the Action well lies before the last day, being an Action upon promise or covenant: For the breach is immediatly for the first ten pound not being paid at the day, and for this breach the Action well lies. But we held it to be otherwise in Debt, the contract or Bill being intire. Secondly, we agreed, That the damages of twenty pounds being given, shall be intended given for the first ten pounds, And that he should have so much damages for non-payment thereof; And no damages was given for the ten pound which is not yet due: whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide 2 & 3 Ph. & Mar. Dy. 113.

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*Cooks versus Douze.*

**E**Rror of a Judgement in Winton. Where the Plaintiff declared, That he lent to one Wheeler twenty pounds at the Defendants request, And that the Defendant, in consideration the Plaintiff would rest content and forbear the said money per paululum tempus promised upon request he would pay; And alledges in fact, That he forbore per paululum tempus, and required payment; And the Defendant had not yet paid, although he required payment at such a day. After Non assumpsit pleaded, and Verdict and Judgement given for the Plaintiff, it was assigned for Error, That to forbear per paululum tempus, is not any consideration, because there is not any certainty therein: And Foster said, There be divers presi-

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dents, That it hath been adjudged to be ill. But all the Justices (absente Richardson) held, That it was well enough; For when the money was lent to Wheeler, and long forborn, and the Plaintiff upon the Defendants request agreed for a longer time, and to accept of the payment from him when he should be required; and acknowledges in fact, That he forborne till the day of his Action, and that he requested, &c. It is sufficient; whereupon Rule was given, that Judgement should be affirmed.

Berry *versus* Heard. Hilar. 19 Jac. rot. 1444.

**A**ction *sur Trover & Conversion*, of a load of bark or rinde of Oake. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special Verdict was found, That this bark was the bark of an Oake being timber, growing in such Land, whereof the Plaintiff was seized in Fee, and had let the Land whereupon the tree grew to T. S. for years; And that the Defendant, during the said term (which yet continues) entered and cut down the said tree, being a timber tree, and carried away the said load of bark thereof, and converted the same to his own use. And if, &c. The sole question herein was, If a Stranger cuts down a timber tree in the time of Lease for years, and carry that or the bark thereof away, whether the Lessor during the said term, may have an action of Trover for it, or be put to take his remedy against the Lessee by an action of Waste; And the Lessee to have his remedy by Action of Trespass or Trover against him who cut it down? Or whether the Lessor, at his election, may punish the one or the other? And this case being long depending, and divers arguments therein before I came to the Bench, and the Judges differing in opinions, it was argued after I came to the Bench, and Jones and Whitlock said that they alwaies were of opinion, That the Action well lies for the Lessor, And that he hath election to sue the Lessee for the waste, or him who cut down the tree: For the tree being timber, the general property is alwaies in the Lessor notwithstanding his Lease, And the Lessee for years hath but a speciall property therein, to have the shadow and fruits thereof as long as it is growing, and not otherwise: And when it is severed from the Land, the property which the Lessee hath therein, is lost, And then the property thereof is only to the Lessor; so as he may have an Action for the carrying it away, or Action *sur Trover & Conversion*: And that such property which he hath by the Common Law, alwaies remains in him, notwithstanding the Statute of Gloucester, which giveth him the Action of waste to punish such cutting down: And they said, That Lee chief Justice was of their opinion. But Dodderidge was alwaies of the contrary: and they said, A Rule was once given that Judgement should be for the Plaintiff; and

If a stranger or cut  
down a timber  
tree of loss for  
years, & carry a  
way the bark, &  
the Lessor has election  
to bring his action  
of waste against  
the Lessee or his ac-  
tion of Trover against  
the stranger for the bark



and they marvelled it was not entered. And now Richardson chief Justice said he was of their opinion. That the property of the timber tree, when it is cut down, is no longer in the Lessor; for his interest is in it only during the time it is growing upon the Land; and that afterwards it remains only in the Lessor, so as he alone shall have an Action of *Trover* for the carrying it away. But I was alwayes of the contrary opinion, That the Lessor only, during the term, ought to have an Action for the carrying away of it, and not the Lessor; for the possession and property is vested in him during the term, and is not lost by his cutting down, nor by the cutting down of a Stranger; And that he is chargeable in an Action of Waste to answer treble damages to the Lessor; and so the Lessor having sufficient remedy, it is reason the Lessor should have the Action against him who cuts it down and carries it away, to have recompence; And the recovery by the Lessor in an Action of *Trover*, is no barre for the Lessor to plead in an Action of Waste; nor is it reason a recovery of single damages against him who cut down the said timber, should be a barre in Waste, where he is to recover treble damages; therefore the Lessor, during the term, ought to have his remedy only against the Lessor, and he over against him who cut down the said tree. But notwithstanding, upon their three opinions, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. See *Cok.* 4. 62. *Cok.* 5. 76. *Cok.* 11. 48. & 81. *Dy.* 90. 44 *Ed.* 3. 5. 10 *H.* 7. 2. *Cok. Litt.* 220.

Wallsh *versus* Bishop, (quod Vide ante pag. 239.)

**W**As now argued again by Littleton, Recorder of London, for the Plaintiff in the point of Error, and by Henden Serjeant for the Defendant. The Errors insisted upon were, first, That the Jury ought not to have given severall, but joint damages. Secondly, That the entry of a Nolle prosequi before Judgement is quasi a confession of his Action to be false against one, or a release unto him, which being before Judgement, is as it were a release to both. But the Court (absente Jones) conceived, That there was not Error in either of them: for, first, when the Plaintiff hath relinquished his Suit against the one, although in truth there ought to have been enquiry, but once of the damages, and not severally, yet it is not materiall when no advantage is taken thereof. And as to the second, It is not a confession that his point is false, nor an absolute release to the one, but it is, as it were, an Agreement, That he will not proceed against the one; And his acknowledgment is an absolute barre as to him, and proceeding may be against the other. As if one pleads a Plea, and there is a Demurrer thereupon, and the other pleads to the Issue, and it is tried, It is an usuall course to enter a Nolle prosequi against him who pleaded the Plea, whereupon the Demurrer was, and to pray Judgement against the other. So where they sever themselves by severall Pleas, he may

*If a nolle prosequi =  
doqui per on me  
against one before  
judgm<sup>t</sup> it is not  
a release to go  
out for as to  
must to go other  
but an agreement  
that had not not  
prosecute you  
but for may have  
judgm<sup>t</sup> against the  
other*

enter a Nolle prosequi against the one, and have his Judgement against the other: And divers presidents being shewed on both sides, that such Judgements have been so entered, the Judgement was affirmed. Vide 18 Ed. 4. 26. 5 H. 3. 1. The Book of Entries 585. 589. 5 H. 7. 24. 21 H. 7. 5.

Copland *versus* Pyatt. Trin. 6 Car. rot. 687.

**E**jectione firma. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, That William Bertram seized in fee, having three daughters, by Indenture betwixt him and Robert Bagley, in consideration of 200 l. paid by the said Robert Bagley, and in consideration of a marriage had betwixt Robert Bagley sonne and heir of the said Robert Bagley, and Margaret eldest daughter of the said William Bertram, and for the settling and establishing of all his Lands hereafter mentioned, in his blood, and to have continuance for ever, he covenants to assure a moiety of such Fearms to use of himself for life, and after his Decease, to the use of the said Robert Bagley and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of her body by the said Robert Bagley to be begotten; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of the said Margaret, and after to the use of his other daughters and the heirs of their bodies, Remainder to the right heirs of William Bagley. And of the other moiety to the use of the said Robert Bagley and Margaret, and the heirs of her body by the said Robert to be begotten, the Remainder ut supra; And of all the residue to the said William Bertram for life, Remainder ut supra, with a Proviso for William Bertram to make Leases for one and twenty years, rendring the ancient rent. Afterwards the conveyances were made by recovery accordingly; And after Robert and Margaret had issue William Bagley father to the Plaintiff. Robert dyed, and Margaret took a second husband; they by fine conveyed it to the Defendant, upon whom the issue enters, as upon a forfeiture by the Statute of undecimo Henrici septimi, And whether it were a forfeiture or not, was the question? And it was adjudged, That he was not any jointress within that Statute; For it is an advancement by the ancestors of the *Baron*, and is not of the purchase of the *Baron* or his ancestors; nor is it assured by the ancestors of the *Baron*. And although money is found to be paid, yet the sum is not found to be of the value of the Land, or of what value the said Land was; And it is immediately for life to the *Baron*, which may be an estate sufficient for the money; And therefore it was adjudged for the Defendant, Vide Micho 13 Jac. Kinalton *versus* Lloyd, & Pasch. 16 Jac. B. R. Kirkman *versus* Thomson.

Mercedi *versus* Joans. Pasch. 6 Car. rot. 53.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Flintshire. The Error was assigned in this point of Law, viz. That Judgement was given there upon a speciall

*As for the advancement  
by his own and a new  
force, not by the  
by husband or his  
ancestors it is not  
a jointress with  
in the statute of  
11 H 7*



speciall Verdict for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been for the Defendant. The case was, Land was given to Baron and Feme, Habendum to Baron and Feme to the use of them and the heirs of their bodies. The question there was, whether it were an Estate for Life only, or an Estate Tayle? And it was adjudged to be an Estate Tayle. And now argued by Littleton Recorder of London for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error: And by Calthorp for the Defendant. And all the Court (abiente Richardson) held, That the Judgement ought to be affirmed; for they conceived, That this limitation in the Habendum to the use of the Grantors and the heirs of their bodies, is as a limitation of the Land it self, being all to one person; And is as if it had been said, Habendum to them and to the Heirs of their bodies; And not like to the Case 2 & 3 Eliz. Dyer 186. For true it is, when the Estate is limited to one or two to the use of others and their heirs, the first Estate is not enlarged by this implication, and the use cannot pass a greater Estate. But here when the Grant and Habendum convey the Estate, and the limitation of the use is to the same person, that shews the intent of the parties, and is a good limitation of the Estate; For it is not an use divided from the Estate, as where it is limited to a stranger, but the use and Estate goe together, wherefore it is all one, as if the limitation had been, to them and the heirs of their bodies. And Jones said, That he knew many Conveyances had been made in this manner, and twice brought in question, and adjudged to be an Estate tail; whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

A limitation to  
generally in  
habundum  
to the use of  
them two & of  
the heirs of their  
bodies is as a li-  
mitation of the  
land it self  
being all to the  
same persons:

Swayn and others versus Stephens. Hil. 6 Car. rot. 1243.

**A**ction sur Trover & Conversion, of a Ship and nine pieces of <sup>and declares,</sup> That primo Martii, vicesimo primo Jacobi, he was possessed, and the same day lost them, which came to the Defendants hand, who tertio Octobris, tertio Caroli, converted them to his proper use. The Defendant pleads the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, of limitation of Actions; And that the twentieth of March, decimo nono Jacobi, causa Actionis accrevit; So as not only three years and more are incurred since the Parliament, But also six years, after the conversion before any Action commenced, Et hoc, &c. The Plaintiffs reply, That they were possessed of the said Ship as of their proper goods, and so being possessed before the twentieth of March, decimo nono Jacobi, viz. primo Martii, decimo nono Jacobi, They agreed at London aforesaid, in parochia & warda predicta, That the said Defendant, as their servant, should transport the said Ship and Goods to T. in Spain, being parts beyond Seas, and should afterwards restore them unto the Plaintiffs upon request, whereupon the Defendant taking the said Ship, the said primo die Martii, decimo nono Jacobi, transported her to the parts beyond Seas, viz. to T. And vicesimo Martii,

decimo nono Jacobi, there sold the said Ship and Goods to persons unknown, and converted them to his proper use. And that the Defendant after the said conversion, remained in partibus transmarinis usque primum Maii, primo Caroli, By reason of which stay, they could not sue him per Legem Terræ: And that primo Maii, primo Caroli, he returned; whereupon the first of October, tertio Caroli, apud London, they required him to redeliver the said Ship and Goods, which to doe he refused. But the said Ship and Goods, Ad tunc & ibidem, converted and disposed prout superius continetur; Et hoc, &c. And upon this Replication, the Defendant Demurs. And now Henden Serjeant moved, That this Action of Trover is not within the Statute, but is omitted; For although at the first the words be, Actions of Debt, Detinue, Actions upon Trover, Account, &c. shall be brought within the time after limited, yet in the perclose, Actions *sur Trover* are not mentioned. But all the Courts conceived, Although Actions of Trover are not mentioned in the perclose; yet the words being, That Actions upon the Case shall be brought within six years, And Actions for words within two years, in those generall words of Actions upon the Case, the Action of Trover is implied; wherefore it was not allowed. Secondly, Admitting the Defendant was beyond Seas for six years after the conversion, and did not return into England, The question was, Whether had the Plaintiff not liberty to bring the Action at any time within six years after his return? For the proviso is on the part of the Plaintiff, if he be over the Sea at the time of the cause of Action, That he shall have time after his return: And by the same equity, it shall be so where the Defendant is over the Seas and cannot be sued. But that point the Court did not resolve. Thirdly, If this request and non-delivery after his return, be not a new conversion and cause of Action, so that although he was barred before by the Statute of Limitation, whether he shall not be hereby restored to that Action? And Jones and Whitlock conceived, That he should, and that it may be well intended, the Goods came to his hands again after his Sale; And the demanding them of him, and his denial and conversion, is good cause of Action: But I doubted thereof. Fourthly, It was urged, That here the Replication was a departure from the Declaration; For by the Declaration he supposeth a casual loss, and a Trover by the Defendant, and that to be vice-versa primo Jacobi, But in the Replication he supposeth a delivery to restore, and then a Sale of them the twentieth of March decimo nono Jacobi; So it varies in the time and manner how the Defendant had them. Also, by his own confession, the conversion was made above six years before the Action brought, But although I doubted therein, yet Jones and Whitlock over-ruled. And gave Judgement for the Plaintiff, absente Richardson chief Justice.



*Sourley versus Price. Hil. 5 Car. rot. 1276.*

**A**ppeal of Murder, brought by writ awarded to the Sheriff of Salop, being the next County adjoining to that of Montgomery in Wales, for the murder of her Husband at Montgomery, in the County of Montgomery. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, upon Not guilty pleaded, being tryed by a Jury of the County of Salop at the Bar, the murder being foul and the Defendant found guilty, It was moved in arrest of Judgement, That this writ of Appeal ought to have been brought in the County of Montgomery, where the fact was committed, and not in any other County adjoining: And it was several times argued at the Bar, by Henden and Berkeley Serjeants, and Lisleton for the Plaintiff; And by Charles Jones, Serjeant Lloyd and others for the Defendant. And after argument, all the Court resolved, That the writ should abate: For it is against a fundamentall Rule of Law, That a Triall for murder by Appeal or otherwise should be out of the County where it is committed, as 18 Ed. 3. 32. 11 H. 4. 98. & Stamford fol. 9. And for this cause, it was doubted at the Common Law, where a frook were given in one County, and death ensued in another County, how it should be tryed? and to avoid this doubt the Statute of secundo Edwardi sexti was made. But it alwaies was clear, That a fact in one County ought not to be tryed in another; And although it hath been objected, there would be otherwise fayler of Justice, Because in Wales Breve Domini Regis non currit; And this Appeal is quasi for the King; and where the King is party, he may alwaies sue in any County adjoining: And in Quare impedit for an Abbotsdon in Wales, because there they cannot write to the Bishop, as undecimo Henrici sexti, fol. 55. & septuagesimo primo: Yet it was answered, That Wales was a Realm by it self, and distinct from the Government of England. But afterwards united, and by the Statute of Rutland, appointed by what Laws it shall be governed: And by the Statute 27 H. 8. cap. 26. & 34 H. 8. cap. 6. divided into Counties, and expressly therein is set down, how Appeals shall be sued there out of Chancery, and ought not to be tryed here by writs of Appeal. But if he were here in custodia Mareschalli, whether he should be sued here by Bill of Appeal, they would not now resolve? And although it was objected, That writs of Appeal have been brought here for murder committed in Sandwich, which is within the Cinque Ports, ubi Breve Domini Regis non currit, the writ supposing the murder to be committed at Sandwich, in the County of Kent: And the Defendant pleading, That Sandwich was one of the Cinque Ports, upon demurrer, the writ hath been adjudged good. (Note this case was Pasch. 42 Eliz. rot. 256. betwixt Crisp and Virrall, And that so it should be here. The Court answered there was a manifest difference betwixt the cases; For there the Appeal was brought within the County of Kent, & it was truly

truly supposed done at Sandwich. And the Cinque-Ports, though they be a liberty, made by Act of Parliament, yet alwayes remain parcell of the County; and so the Appeal well brought: But here by the Plaintiffs own shewing, the act was done in another County out of the County of Salop; wherefore the Appeal lies not, and the Court also much relyed on this, That no president can be shewn, where Appeals have been allowed in Counties adjoyning, for murder committed in Wales: 'Tis true that in vicesimo quarto & vicesimo quinto Elizabethæ, in this Court, A writ of Appeal was brought against one Thomas in the County of Salop, for murder in the County of Montgomery, sed nihil inde venit: But divers presidents were shewn to the contrary, viz. one in Trin. 5 Ed. 3. rot. 9. where an Appeal was brought here for a fact in Wales, The Judgment was, That for that cause eat inde fine die: And Trin. 18 H. 6. rot. ultimo, an Appeal of Rape, was brought here for a fact in Wales, and adjudged, That he shall not be put to answer, because it was committed in Wales. And two other presidents were produced, the one Pasch. 10 Ed. 2. rot. 110. the other Pasch. 5 Ed. 4. rot. 34. whereupon all the Court here resolved, That this writ of Appeal lies not, and therefore adjudged for the Defendant. Note the Statute of 26 H. 8. cap. 6. allowes, That Indictments may be in Counties next adjoyning; but there is not any mention therein of Appeals: And for this reason Cercioraries have been granted, to remove Indictments out of the grand Sessions; but never writs of Appeal.

*Lancelot versus Allen.* Trin. 3 Car. rot. 1037.

**T**Respasse, for entring into an house in Saint Olives Hartstreet. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That one Cromer being seized in fee of an house in Saint Swithins, and of divers houses in Saint Olives in London (where the custome being also found, That every Citizen or Freeman may devise his Lands in Mortmain,) devised the Tenement in Saint Swithins to the Parson of Saint Martins Orgars and his successors, to finde annually one to sing Masse in the Church of Saint Orgars every day, and that there should be paid unto him ten marks by the year: And he devised his houses in Saint Olives, whereof the Land in question is parcel, to his wife for life, to finde an anniberslary, and to expend thereupon, divers summes, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and after her death, to the said Parson and his successors, finding the said Anniberslary: and further appointed to the Church-wardens 6 s. 8 d. for their pains to see it observed. Et quod superfuerit, ober and abobe the said charges, he wills, shall remain in the hands of the Church-wardens of S. Martins Orgars, ad manutenendum Capellanium prædictum, & ad emendandum & reparandum dictam Ecclesiam de S. Martinis Orgars, & Ornamenta ejusdem Ecclesiæ secundum eorum discretionem: Provisio semper, Quod si contingerit prædict. Terras & Tene-  
menta



mentain *S. Swethins* in aliquo casu fore minoris valoris quam decem marcis, per quod Capellanus prædictus ut prædictum est inveniri non poterit: Tunc volo quod totum quod de prædicta annuali summa de decem marcis haberi & levare non poterit, haberetur & levaretur de proficuis Tenementorum prædictorum in *S. Olives* by the said *Barson* and his successors, ad opus & sustentationem dicti Capellani in perpetuum. And they finde, That the Tenements in Saint Swethins at the time of the will making, and befoze, were but of the yearly value of 6 l. 5 s. And the Tenements in Saint Olives at the time of the will, and alwaies after, untill the time of the Statute of primo Edvardi sexti, were of the value of 24 l. 10 s. per annum, and that the Priest and the said other uses were employed and maintained untill the making of the said Statute of primo Edvardi sexti, And that the Plaintiff claims as Lessee of the Barson, and the Defendant claims under the Patente of the King, And whether the Barson of *S. Martins Orgars* hath title to those Tenements of Saint Olives, was the question? And after argument at the Barre, it was held, first, by all the Court, That if this Probiso had not been added, the Lands had been clearly given to the King by the Statute of primo Edvardi sexti, as Lands given for the maintenance of a Priest; For the clause, for those Lands of Saint Olives, was limited, Quod superfuerit after the Anniversary maintained, shall be ad manutienendum Capellani prædictum & reparandum Ecclesiam & ornamenta ejusdem Ecclesie. The superstitious use being certain, and the good use, viz. ad reparandum Ecclesiam & ornamenta ejusdem Ecclesie uncertain. The superstitious use certain shall cause that all shall be given to the King; But Richardson chief Justice, Jones, and Whiclock conceived, That by the Probiso, it appears it was his intent, the Priest should have but ten marks, and what was wanting in the value thereof, should be supplied out of the Tenements in Saint Olives; so that nothing is given to the Priest but the ten marks: Therefore the Land of Saint Olives was not given to the King. But I doubted thereof, conceiving all to be given to the King, for the Probiso doth not alter it; For in the first clause, all the profits of those Lands, after the Anniversary found, is given for the maintenance of a Priest indefinitely, and to the reparation of the Church, &c. And the Probiso doth not abridge it; for that appoints, what is wanting in Saint Swethins shall be made up out of Saint Olives, and so to pay the ten marks first appointed; so as he shall have the said ten marks de certo out of both the said Tenements in Saint Swethins and Saint Olives. But that doth not take away the clause, That the residue of the profits of the Tenements in Saint Olives shall be to the Barson, ad sustentationem dicti Capellani. And of this opinion was Hyde chief Justice when he lived: But it being moved again in Sir Thomas Richardsons time, he agreeing with Jones and Whiclock in their opinions, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, That this Land was not given to the King.





Termino Paschæ, anno octavo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

The King *versus* Sir James Wingfeild, and others.



Information by the Kings Atturney, against Sir James Wingfeild, Sir Francis Bodenham, James Bedell, Thomas Brady, John Hambden, & John Neale, for that they had made an Assault upon the Sheriff of Middlesex, in serving an Execution upon the said Sir James Wingfeild, by which means he escaped and rescued himself.

They all pleaded Not guilty : and notwithstanding the Tryall, all besides Bedell made default, and he appeared: And Noy the Atturney Generall urged strongly, That it was no reason but that the Default of the others should binde him; for it is one intire suit, and they all have joynd in a Plea, and therefore may not now be severed. But all the Court held, Because the suit was for a criminal offence, although they all pleaded Not guilty, yet it is to every one of them severall, and the default of one shall not be the default of the others; nor the confession of any of them shall prejudice the others; whereupon the Enquest was taken by default only against the four, which appeared not : And they all were found guilty besides Bedell, whom the Jury acquitted. And the Kings Atturney now praying Judgement, the Court severally delivered their opinions, and gave Judgement, That Sir James Wingfeild, being the principal offender, should pay 500 l. and Brady 500 marks, because it appeared upon the evidence, he drew his sword and wounded the Sheriff grievously, and by that means Sir James Wingfeild escaped into the said Neales house : and against the said Neale, because he kept out the Sheriff, shutting the doore against him, and not suffering him to search for the prisoner, whereby he escaped, 180 l. And against Sir Francis Bodenham, because he was the means of conveying away the said prisoner to Lincoln Lane, 500 marks : and against the said John Hambden, because he was aiding with the said Sir Francis Bodenham 200 l. And it was resolved, That such fines assessed in Court by Judgement upon an Information, shall not be afterwards qualified.

In an information for a criminal offence against several, they plead not guilty, and some of them make default, this shall not prejudice the others, who accounted to do so, and appeared though they joynd in a plea, yet the confession of any of them shall not prejudice the others.

The King *versus* the Major and Commonalty of London.

**I**nformation was brought against the Major and Commonalty of London. Whereas they were incorporated by that name, and it was a walled Citie, and recites the Statute of secundo Edwardi quarti, That the Major for the time, and all who have been Majors, should be Justices of the Peace within the City, and that the Sheriffs are made amongst themselves, and Coroners appointed by themselves; and that by Law they ought to suppress Riots and unlawfull Assemblies: Notwithstanding in June, quarto Caroli, in the day time, That one John Lamb, alias dictus, Doctor Lamb, was slain in a Tumult, and none of the offenders taken, nor any person known or indicted for that felony. And upon this Information, the Major and Commonalty appeared, and confessed the offence, & possuerunt se in gratiam Curie, &c. For which they were amerced to 1500 Marks; for it was conceived to be an offence at the Common Law, to suffer such a crime to be committed in a walled Town tempore diurno, and none of the offenders to be known or indicted. Vid. 3 Ed. 3. Corone 299. 22 Ed. 3. Corone 238. 8 Ed. 2. Corone 425. Stamf. fol. 33. Cok. lib. 7. fol. 7. 3 H. 7. 15 Dy. 210. And Noy Atturney Generall shewed a Record Mich. 18 Ed. 3. rot. 132 an Enditment of a Town in Devonshire, for suffering an Assembly, as it were to hold Assises in mockery of Justice: And 21 Hen. 6. a Presentment before Fortescue, against the Town of Norwich, That there was a great Riot in Norwich; and one Gladman took upon him to be King, and went with a Crown of paper in a riotous manner to the Priory of Norwich, &c. and although it appears not upon the Roll, Quid inde venit, yet per rot. Patent. 27 Hen. 6. memb. 13. their Liberties for that cause were seized, and regranted.

## Tyndals Case.

**A** Cerciorari was awarded to the Major of Hiche, and the Jurats thereof being one of the Cinque Ports, to remove an Enditment of felony, (viz. Buggery) against one Tyndall supposed to be committed there: The writ was not returned, because the liberty is pretended to be in the Cinque Ports, where the Kings writ out of any his Courts shall not be awarded unto them; But ought to be directed To the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who ought to shew the Warrant unto them to execute it: And because the writ was brought unto them, and no Warrant from the Warden, they would not return it; Whereupon an Alias Cerciorari being awarded, and delivered to the Major and Jurats in Court, upon oath made, That they said, they would not return it; and for that they imprisoned the Messenger, who brought it, in their common Gaole; and that one Knight a Jurate spake contemptuously of the writ



Writ being under great seal (the Seal of the Court) saying, This is no time for green Plums. Upon these contempts proved by several oaths, an Attachment was prayed against them and awarded: And now Noy the Kings Attorney being in Court said, That for this contempt he would exhibit an Information; for such contempts against the Kings Messenger, who brought the Kings writ, are contempts against the Kings person, and such contempts ought to be severely punished: For it is termed, *Demerit contra Regem & non descepiare*: and he shewed a Record in Court, 33 Ed. 4. rot. 101. where the Bishop of Durham pretending he had such privileges, that the Kings writ ought not to run there; because one brought the Kings writ thither imprisoned him. And for this cause an Information being exhibited against him, and the offence proved, It was adjudged he should pay a fine to the King, *Ex quod Capiatur*; and should lose his liberties for his time: And the entry in the Roll is, That he shall lose his liberties, *Because* *Idem* *est* *quod* *in* *eo* *quod* *peccat*, *in* *eo* *punitur*. And he sheweth another precedent, Trin. 21 Ed. 3. rot. 46. 62 & 60. where in the Common Bench a Writ of Habeas Corpus was awarded to the Bishop of Norwich, and he communicated the party who brought the writ, and hereupon the party brought his Action upon the Case, and declares all this matter, and he being found guilty, it was adjudged, That his Temporalities should be seized until he absolved the party, and satisfied the King for that contempt, and that the party should recover against him for damages ten thousand pounds; and upon that Judgement the Bishop brought a Writ of Error in the Kings Bench, and this Judgement was affirmed. And thereupon the Attorney General moved for the King, That in this Case a new writ might be awarded, and they to make a return thereupon, as they shall be advised. And it was said, although in this Pleas they have such jurisdiction (for this Court is ancient, time whereof, &c. and confirmed by Act of Parliament) yet it cannot extend to what they do as Justices of Peace, which began within time of memory: and that the Statute of Magna Charta cap. 9. and Articuli super Charta cap. 7. are only, That they shall have conduct in their suits, &c. and that cannot be extended to matters of the Crown, which which they make as Commissioners of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer, which are all subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

In Mich. 8 Car. a Certiorari was prayed to be awarded to the Mayor and Justices of Dover, being to certify the Cinque Ports, do remain in Captivity of fellow against one Randal of Dover, who was indicted there of Burgery. Henden Serjeant moved, That this should be awarded, and directed to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, as other motions is usually directed. But upon debate all the Court agreed, That it should be immediately directed to the Justices before whom the Captivity was, for their hold plea of it as Justices of the

the Peace by virtue of their Commissions, and not by their ancient Charters or prescription, which was awarded accordingly.

Rhemes *versus* Humphrys and his Wife.

Hil. 7 Car. rot. 1202.

*Action sur Trever & Conversion of Goods by Baron and Feme, ad  
ulrum ipsorum. Plaintiff of goods by Baron  
& Feme ad ulrum ipsorum.  
sum not good*

**A**ction sur Trever & Conversion of Goods by Baron and Feme, ad ulrum ipsorum. They pleaded Not guilty, and both were found guilty, & damages assessed, and now moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Action lies not against the Baron and Feme jointly for conversion to their uses during the Coberture: for when they joyn, it is the act of the Baron only, and the Feme cannot convert to her own use; but an Action of Trever well lies for conversion by the Feme before the Coberture, or by the Feme only during the Coberture; for she may doe a Tort solely, and the Baron shall be sued with her, but not where she joyns with the Baron; wherefore the Court would advise thereof. And afterward, Trin. 8 Car. it was adjudged for the Defendant, 38 Ed. 3. 1. 13 Ric. 2. brev. 644.

Boulton *versus* Banks. Hil. 7 Car. rot. 276.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Defendant kept a Mastiff, sciens that he was assuetus ad mordendum Porcos, and that the Plaintiff was possessed of a Sow great with Pigs, That the said Mastiff bit the said Sow so as she died of the biting. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, first, That the recital of the Bill is in placito Transgressionis, and the Declaration is in placito Transgressionis super casum, sed non allocatur. The second Exception, That to declare of a Dog ad mordendum Porcos assuetus is not good, for it is proper for a Dog to hunt Hogs out of the ground, and his biting of the Hogs is necessary, and not like to the keeping of a Dog which usually bites Sheep or other Cattle. But the Court (abiente Richardson) conceived the Action well lies; for it is not lawful to keep Dogs to bite and kill Swine; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Jesson *versus* Laxon. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 238.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Coventry. The Error assigned was, Because the Judgement being by a Nihil dicit in debt was discontinued; for the continuance was taken until the next Court which is uncertain; for it ought to be to a day certain, as 9 Eliz. Dyer. 262. But it was answered, That in Coventry there is no day certain for the keeping of their Courts; for sometimes it is held within a fortnight, sometimes within three weeks. And Jones said, all their proceedings in Wales are adjourned until the next great Sessions, and none knows when the great Sessions shall be



be held. And this Error was assigned and overruled in the case before by the said Parties: And for Richardon, Jones, and Whitlock, conceived it should be here: But I doubted thereof. The Judgement was affirmed.

*Moulton versus Cleyton.*

**S**cire facias, to have Execution upon a Judgement in Debt. The Defendant pleads, That at another time before, the Plaintiff had sued a Capias ad satisfaciendum, and that the Defendant was arrested, and in Execution thereupon, and demands Judgement, &c. The Plaintiff replies, true, it is, such a writ of Capias ad satisfaciendum issued, and that the Defendant was arrested thereupon, and made rescons, and escaped: Therefore he sued this Scire facias to have Execution, being after the year and day. Upon this the Defendant demurred, pretending because the Plaintiff had confessed the Defendant was once in Execution, he could not afterward take a new Execution. But the Court resolved, Scire facias was well maintainable; For when he had not the benefit of his Execution, it was as none, and the Defendant shall never take advantage of his own wrong by his escape. And peradventure the Sheriff is dead; so the Plaintiff hath not any remedy against him, whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, That he should have Execution.

wh. def. being arrested upon a capias he making wrong escaping & a scire facias brought by y<sup>e</sup> plain: after y<sup>e</sup> year & day is well brought.

Termino

Termino Trinitatis, anno octavo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Butler *versus* the President of the Colledge of Physicians,  
Pasch. 7 Car. rot. 319.

**E**rror of a Judgement upon a Demurrer in the Common Bench. The first Error assigned was, Because the Record was Ad respondendum Domino Regi & Presidenti Collegii, &c. Quam tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro seipso sequitur quod reddat. eis sexaginta libras, unde idem Presidens qui tam, &c. dicit, &c. whereas the Action ought to have been brought by the President only qui tam, &c. and not by the King and President, &c. Sed non allocatur: for being an original writ, the writ is most often so, and sometimes the other way: And they conceived it good both waies. But Informations are alwaies, that the party qui tam for the King quam pro seipso sequitur, &c. Vide Plowd. 77. new book of Entries 160. old book of Entries 143. 373. The second Error was, That the Replication was a departure from the Count; for the Count sets forth, That King Henry the eighth anno decimo Regni sui incorporavit (& per le Statut of decimo quarto Henrici octavi confirmavit) the Colledge of Physitians by the name of the President, &c. that no man should practise Physick in London, or within seven miles, without licence under the Seal of the Colledge, upon penalty of 5 l. for every moneth that he so practised, the one moitie unto the King, the other unto the President of the Colledge, to the use of the said Colledge, And for that the Defendant not being allowed, &c. had practised Physick for twelve moneths in London, the said Action was brought, &c. The Defendant pleads the Statute of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi cap. 8. That every one who hath science and experience of the nature of Hearbs, Roots, and Waters, or of the operation of the same by speculation or practise, may minister or apply in and to any outward Sore, Uncome, Wound, Aposthumations, outward Swelling, or Disease, any Hearb, Oynments, Barhs, Pultes, or Implasters, according to their cunning experience and knowledge, &c. or drink for the Stone and Strangurie in any part of the Realm, without suit, vexation, &c. any Act or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding. And that he having skill in the nature of Hearbs, Roots, and Waters by speculation and practise, applied to persons requiring his skill, Hearbs, Ointments, Baths, Drinks, &c. to their Sores, Uncomes, Wounds, and for the Stone and Strangury or Agues, and to all other diseases



eases in the said Statute mentioned, prout ei bene licuit; Et quoad aliquam aliam practitationem seu facultatem medicinæ aliter vel alio modo quod non est culpabilis, Et de hoc ponit, &c. And makes his averment, Et hoc paratus est verificare. The Plaintiff replies and shews the Statute of primo Mariæ capite nono, which confirms the Charter of decimo Henrici octavi, and the Statute of decimo quarto Henrici octavi, and appoints that it shall be in force notwithstanding any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary. And upon this it was demurred, because it is a departure; for it intitles him by another Act, viz. the Statute of primo Mariæ, which is not mentioned in the Count; and there was assigned for Error. But all the Court here conceived, That it is no departure, Because it fortifies the Count, and is as to revive the Statute of decimo quarto Henrici octavi, if it were repealed in this particular by the Statute of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi: And for that the Case of Woodhead was shewn to the Court, Mich. 42 & 43 Eliz. rot. 397. where the President of the Colledge of All-Souls brings an Action upon the Case for taking Toll in 1571, and shews a Charter of vicessimo sexto Henrici sexto to be discharged of Toll. The Defendant pleaded the Act of Resumption of Liberties granted by Henry the sixth, made in 1454, and so the Libertie gone. The Plaintiff pleaded a reviver of them by the Statute of quarto Henrici septimi: And it was held to be no departure; But as it were a confession and abiding. The third and principall Error assigned was, if the Statute of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi be not repealed by the Statute of primo Mariæ, and if not, whether the Defendant hath made a sufficient justification? And quoad that, whether the said Statute be repealed, the Court was not resolved. But Richardson chief Justice conceived it was repealed by primo Mariæ, by the generall words, any Act or Statute to the contrary of the Act of decimo quarto Henrici octavi notwithstanding. But I conceived, that the Act of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi not mentioning the Statute of decimo quarto Henrici octavi, was for Physicians; but the part of the Act of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi, was concerning Chyrurgions and their applying outward Medicines to outward Sores and Diseases, and Drinks only for the Stone, Strangullion and Ague, That Statute was never intended to be taken away by the Act of primo Mariæ. But to this point Jones and Whitlock would not deliver their opinions. But admitting the Statute of tricesimo quarto Henrici octavi be in force, yet they all resolved, The Defendants Plea was naught, and not warranted by the Statute; for he pleads, That he applied and ministred Medicines, Plasters, Drinks, Ulceribus, Morbis, & Maladiis, Calculo, Strangurio, Febribus, & aliis in Strango mentionatis; so he leaves out the principall word in the Statute (externis,) and doth not refer and shew, What he ministred potions for the Stone, Strangullion, or Ague, as the Statute appoints to these three diseases only, and to no other. And by his Plea his

potions may be ministered to any other sickness; wherefore they all held his plea was nought for this cause; and that Judgement was well given against him; Whereupon Judgement was affirmed.  
*Walker versus Sir John Lamb. Tria. 7. Car. 1. cor. 374.*

**A**ction upon the Case, for disturbance of the Plaintiff in exercising his Office of Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, granted by the Archbishop of Leicester, and of the Office of Commissary of the Bishop of Lincoln. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special Verdict was found, That these were ancient Offices, the one granted by the Archbishop of Leicester, the other by the Bishop of Lincoln, and were Offices of Judicature alwaies granted to one person for life until 1609, and in anno tricesimo Elizabethæ, were so granted to Doctor Chippendale, and after in 1609, those Offices were granted to Doctor Chippendale and to one Edward Clerk for their two lives, no Surrender being actually made by Doctor Chippendale; afterward, 1614, both Offices were granted, the one by the Archbishop, the other by the Bishop to Sir John Lamb and to the said Edward Clerk; and these Grants confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, That in anno 1622, Doctor Chippendale died, and afterwards the Archbishop who granted that Office, and the Bishop who granted the Office of Commissary died, and the Bishop of Lincoln, who was, and the now Archdeacon by several Patents granted those Offices to the Plaintiff, who was at the time of the grant of the Patent a lay person, and Bachelor of the Civil Law only: And they find the Statute of tricesimo septimo Henrici octavi, capite decimosextimo, That Lay persons married or unmarried, being Doctors of the Civil Law, may be Commissaries, Officials, Scribes, or Registers; and that the Plaintiff exercised those Offices, and the Defendant disturbed him, Et si super, &c. Upon this, the matter being argued at the Barre, was reduced only to two questions; First, Whether the Patent to the Plaintiff, being a Lay person and not a Doctor of the Law, were good, or restrained by the Statute of tricesimo septimo Henrici octavi? And as to that point, all the Court conceived, The Grant was good, for the Statute doth not restrain any such Grant: And it is but an affirmance of the Common Law, where it was doubted if a lay or married person might have such Offices; and to avoid such doubts, this Statute was made, which explains, That such Grants were good enough; and it is but an affirmative Statute, and there is no restriction therein: And although Doctors of the Law (though lay persons or married) shall have such Offices, yet that is not any restriction, That none others shall have them but Doctors of the Law; and the Statute mentioning as well Registers and Scribes as Commissaries, and that a Doctor of the Law shall have them, petit communis experience such persons as are merely lay and not Doctors have



have employed such Offices : And for this very point was a Case in this Court, the 35 Eliz. rot. 181. between Pratt and Stock, where, upon demurrer, this Statute was pleaded against the Plaintiff to whom a Commissaryship was granted, being but a Bachelor of Law, and he having granted administration, the Grant was adjudged good, and the Book of Entries 484. and 489. was allowed good; wherefore they resolved the Grant was well enough. And it was also resolved, That where an Officer for life accepts of another Grant of the same Office to him and to another, it is not any surrender of the first Grant. The second point was, whether the Office of the Officialty of the Archdeaconry, and the Office of the Commissary of the Bishop, be grantable by the Statutes of primo Elizabethæ, & decimo tertio Elizabethæ, because it was pretended, they were not parcels of the possessions of the Bishop or Archdeaconry, so as they could have any profits by them, and then the Statute doth not restrain the Grants of them? But all the Court resolved, they were within the words and intent of the Statutes; for they be Hereditaments, and are pertaining unto them; And that a grant of those Offices to two, where they were only grantable to one for life, and being granted in reversion, is a void Grant by the Statutes against the Successors; for the Statutes restrain all Grants of any thing to be avoidable against the Successor, besides Grants of necessity, and Leases for three lives or one and twenty years, where the ancient rent is reserved: And all other Grants, as well of Offices as of other things, not warranted by the Statutes, are made void as against the Successors. Vid. Coke 10. fol. 60. the Bishop of Salisburys Case, Coke 5. fol. 14. and a Case between Vaughan and Crompton 14. Jac. at the Niles before the Justices of Assise for the Office of the Register-ship in Suff and between Johns and Powell for the Registers place of Hereford, where it was adjudged, that such Offices granted in Reversion were void: whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless other cause were shewn. And afterward being moved again, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

*A more lay person may get a commissary to a bishop.*

*An officer for life accepts of another grant of the same office to him & another it is not any surrender of the first grant*

*the officer for life of com: are granted by the sta: of 1 & 13 of Eliz*

*vid. 270 where a Regis place office may be granted in reversion*

*office of regi- for within y<sup>e</sup> Statute*

Tredymmock *versus* Perryman. Mich. 7 Car. rot. 76.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Cornwall, in Debt upon an Obligation. The Error assigned was, because the Tryall of the issue joyned there, was by six Jurates only. Rolls for the Defendant moved, That it is not Error; for it is returned that he tried it there by six secundum consuetudinem ibidem a tempore, &c. before used: And the Court being by prescription, the Tryal then by the custome may be by six; and there be multitude of Records in twenty severall Courts in Cornwall, where Tryals may be by six, by customs there used; wherefore, if it should be reversed, many others should be reversed. But all the Court held, That such a custome

is void, and against the Common Law; and there cannot be an exemption of persons from being Jurors, unless there be sufficient Jurors besides the persons exempted to make a jury: And Jones said, although in some parts of Wales there be such Tryals by six only, it is by reason of an Act of Parliament of Ric<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> 1 Henrici octavi, which appoints, That such Tryals may be by six only, where the custom hath been so, which proves, That when they were united to England, and to be governed by the Laws here, such Tryals could not be, unless they had been so provided by Parliament; whereupon the Judgment was here reversed.

Major on the Benchwood, Hil. 5 Car. rot. 643.

**R** Edward, of the O. taken, &c. The Defendant makes confession, that he was seized in fee of the Manor of D. and that one Smith was seized in fee of such a Tenement holden of the said Manor by Record and Harior service, payable after the death of the Tenant; and that Smith died possessed de Animalibus & Cattle; And because the Harior was not paid, he by the command of the said John Brandwood distrained, and so made Conscience; and the Harior was upon the Tenure, and found for the Defendant: And no exception was taken in arrest of Judgment, Because he doth not shew what was the best beast which he distrained, nor the value thereof, nor the price of it: For this cause he is reversed, That the Harior was ill, for it is uncertain what thing the Defendant should have, or how he shall be satisfied if he should have Return. And he said, all the precedents are at point, That he ought to shew what the Harior is, when he demands the price thereof. Vide Coke 8. fol. 103. Talbot's Case, Plow. 94. 101. the book of Entries 584. But Hutchinson said, when the Lord distrains, it is because the Harior is eluded, and therefore he cannot seize it; so then he cannot shew what is the best beast. And for an Harior service it is at the Lord's election either to distrain, or to seize it, if he can find it; yet he cannot, unless the proper beast of the Tenant only; but he may distrain any man's beasts, which are upon the land, and retain them untill the Harior be satisfied. And he said there were divers precedents in the Common Bench, where he avows without shewing what was the best beast, or any price thereof: And it should be inconvenient to shew, for peradventure he doth not know, or ever saw it. Vid. 24 Ed. 3. 71. 44 Ed. 3. 13. And afterwards it was adjudged for the Defendant.

This Case was moved again, Mich. 8 Car. by Germin, that the Avowry was not well made, Because it doth not appeare what beast he should have for the Harior, nor of what value, the Reason being irrepleviable: Nor can the Plaintiff shew what to offer to have again his Cattle. But all the four Justices present, agreed, That the





is an Error, and coram non Judice, which is confessed by the pleading In nullo est erratum: And if it were not true that it was delibered to the Mayor and officers, thought to have been done, and is tryable per jur: but because it is not done, it is a manifest error; whereupon the Judgment was reversed and moved.

Willm<sup>r</sup> *versus* Chambers

**E**rror of a Judgment in the Common Bench, upon *Trover & Conversion* of a Bond of 100 l. conditioned for the payment of 50 l. at such a day, which came to the Defendants hands, and he being required such a day and year to deliver it, had not delivered it, but whereon and converted it to his own use (but no day, year or place of this Conversion mentioned.) The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and Judgment for the Plaintiff. The first Error assigned by Master Gifford was, Because no date of the Bond is mentioned, but non allocatur, for being lost and converted, the plaintiff did not know the certain date of the Bond; and if he should recite a date and misrecite it, it would be a Taper of his suit. The second Error, Because he did not allege the day nor place of the conversion. Sed non allocatur, for the day and place are thereby alleged, which is sufficient: And the allegation of the conversion (which hath no day nor place) is not material, when there was a sufficient conversion before; whereupon the Judgment was affirmed.

*Kiffin versus Vaughan and his Wife*, Trin. 6 Car. rot. 571.

**E**rror of a Judgment at the grand Sessions in the County of Montgomery, in a *Quod ei de forcea*, in nature of a writ of Right. The Defendant said, That he hath major jus than the Plaintiff, and Issue thereupon; and at the day the Defendant made default, and petit Cape awarded, and at the day of the petit Cape returned Edward ap Thomas prayed as he received; because the feoffment was made to the use of the said Vaughan and his wife, for the life of the wife, the remainder to the said Edward ap Thomas and his heirs. The Demandant counterpleads that receipt, Traversing the feoffment, and Issue joyned thereupon, and at the day of return of the Jury, Edward ap Thomas did not appear, but one John ap Edwards as his Sonne and Heir, prayed to be received by his Guardian, he being within age, and said, that his father was dead, and he as Sonne and Heir appeared, and pleaded the same Plea as his father pleaded, and prays a *le paroll demurrer per son age*. The Plaintiff counterpleads his receipt, taking Issue upon the feoffment in fact, and upon that they were at Issue, and at the day the Tenant by receipt made default, and a petit Cape awarded, and at the day he did not save his default; whereupon Judgment

the refusing to do  
proper things upon  
request is a conver-  
sion of it

the day & place  
of conversion ma-  
terial



Judgement was against the Tenant by receipt, and Error brought. The first Error assigned was, Because the Counterplea was of the feofment alledged, where he ought to have said of the Reversion, and he cannot Traverse the feofment, but quocunque modo the Reversion: And although he hath it not by feofment, yet if he hath it by any other way, that sufficeth. The second Error was, Because the receipt is admitted after receipt, which ought not to be, unless in case where the Tenant by receipt dies, and his heir comes in loco suo. The third Error was, Because the Judgement was given upon the default of the Tenant by receipt, against the Tenant by receipt, where the Judgement ought to be alwaies against the Tenant to the action, and this was held a manifest Error, whereupon the Judgement was reversed.

Abraham Jennings Plaintiff vs. Vandeput and others.

**D**Ebt upon an Arbitriment to deliver 75 l. And declares, That the Plaintiff and Defendants submitted themselves to the Arbitriment of four Merchants, concerning certain Accounts of Billets, so as the Arbitriment be made and delivered in writing, before the twentieth of July following: And if they could not agree, then to the Arbitriment of such an Umpire as the Arbitrators should name; so as he made his Umpirage in writing before the first and twentieth of July following. And shews that the four Arbitrators did not make any Arbitriment, and yet the twentieth of July following; but that before the twentieth of July, viz. the eighteenth of July, three of them, and the fourth Arbitrator agreeing thereunto upon the one and twentieth of July, by their writing dated the eighteenth of July, nominated Abraham Chamberlaine for Umpire, who took the charge upon him, and before the twenty fifth of July made an Award super premissis, viz. That the Defendants should pay the said 75 l. within a moneth, &c. And for non payment this Action was brought: And upon nil debet, found for the Plaintiff, and after Verdict moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, That this nomination of the Umpire before the twentieth of July (at which time they were to make their award) was not good, for they had all that time to make their award, and no time then appointed for to nominate an Umpire, untill after the twentieth of July. Sed non allocatur: for there is no complete nomination untill the agreement of the fourth Arbitrator with the other three, viz. the one and twentieth of July, and the writing is not to have effect untill that time: And it is no writing by instrument untill sealed, although it be dated before. And if they had nominated the Umpire before the time expired of making their arbitrement, yet it is good enough, when no arbitrement is made by them within the time, whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

And Award

Watts *versus* Baker.

*A tender of a money  
after y<sup>e</sup> original  
with purchase of  
a chattel sued come  
to take a bar  
in trespass*

**T** Respass, quare clausum fregit. The Defendant pleads, according to the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, that he tendered amends before the Action brought, viz. the second of October (septimo Caroli. The Plaintiff replies, That before such tender, he sued a Latitat, Teste the last day of Trinity Term before, and upon that procured the Defendant to be arrested, intending to declare in Trespass. It was thereupon demurred, and resolved, That this Tender came too late; for as well as a Tender after an original writ comes too late, so after an Arrest upon a Latitat: For the Tender by the Statute is intended to be immediately after the Trespass, and before any Suit commenced; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Tythes of Fishes y<sup>e</sup>  
in Isle of Cornwal  
and of Herring  
in Yarmouth*

**A** Prohibition was prayed by Calthorp, to stay a Suit upon an Appeal here to the Delegates from a Sentence in Ireland, for Tythes of Fish taken in the Sea. Because fish in the Sea or great Rivers are fera natura, and not tythable. Secondly, Because the Sea is not within any Parish; so as no spirituall person can say it is within his Parish, where the fish is taken. But the Prohibition was denied; for Tythes of Fishes are usually paid in Ireland, as Jones affirmed. And it was said in Cornwall they pay Tythes for fishing in the Sea, to the Parson of the Parish where they are landed: And it is a custome in Yarmouth, that Tythes shall be payed for Herrings.

Hopestill Tyldens Case. Antepag. 252.

**A** Cerciorari being awarded, to the Major and Jurats of Hiche, to remove an Endicement taken there against Hopestill Tylden, who was endicted before them for Buggery: They returned upon the writ, That it is one of the Cinque Ports: And that they have a privilege there, and of time whereof, &c. That no writ out of the Kings Court rungs there; But it must be directed to the Warden of the five Ports who should send them, and then they were returned, and not otherwise. And it was moved, That this is an ill return, and that they had not any such liberty; For they may not meddle with matters of the Crown, because it is saved in Magna Charta; whereupon it was prayed, That it might be disallowed, and that a Pluries Cerciorari might be awarded against them, commanding them to certifie the Endicement at such a day, and then to be in person to shew their Charters and evidence



evidence for their pretended claims, and to answer their manner  
in not returning the Record upon the first day. And Nov. for  
Kings Attorney showed a Record Pat. 43 Ed. 3. rot. 19. out of  
the Treasury of the Exchequer. A writ being awarded out of the  
Chancery, To the Mayor and Commonalty of London, to return  
an Endowment there taken against one Lombard for Ingression of  
Syll, upon the Alias they made last return, That by ancient Char-  
ters confirmed by Parliament and ancient usage, they had such  
privilege, That all Endowments and proceedings for any cause  
unless for Felony, should be tried and determined there and not  
where: And hereupon a Pluries was awarded to return this  
Endowment into Chancery, and that they should be there at the same  
day to show their evidence and Charters to maintain their title  
and to answer their contempt: And at the same day they returned  
all their evidence and proceedings there. And so it was ordered  
That such court should be observed here: And the Court awarded  
accordingly a Pluries Certiorari directed to the Mayor and Al-  
dermen.

Goodyear *versus* Bishop.

Action for words. Whereas the Plaintiff is, and for divers  
years hath been a Merchant, and used the Trade of a Mer-  
chant, That the Defendant having communication with one Har-  
ris, of the Plaintiff, to scandalize him, and deprive him of his means  
of living, said of the Plaintiff these scandalous words, He (namely  
the Plaintiff) is not worth a groat, he is all fool, worse than naught.  
After Verdict for the Plaintiff in London, and one hundred marks  
damages given. It was moved in arrest of Judgement, that these  
words be not actionable: For he did not mean, that he spoke of him of  
his profession, nor called him Bankrupt. But all the Court held,  
That these words of a Merchant who lives upon his credit, which  
is the principal means of his gains, be very scandalous, and  
amount as if he had called him Bankrupt: Wherefore it was ad-  
judged for the Plaintiff.

Johnston *versus* Sir Henry Rowe.

Prohibition. For that the Prior of the Salvation of the order  
of the Carthusians was seized in fee of an House and Garden,  
called Bloomsbury in the Parish of Saint Giles, and of such Lands  
in the Tenure of the Plaintiff: And that he and all his predecessors,  
until the day of the dissolution were then discharged of Tithes, and  
so seized, vicennio nono Henrici octavi, surrendered them to the King,

and pleads the Statute of tricesimo primo Henrici octavi, and conveys the interest from the King to the Plaintiff, &c. The Defendant pleads, That primo Maii 1422. it was agreed betwixt the Master of the Hospitall of Burton Lazars and the said Prior, That when the Lands of the Manor of Bloomsbury were in the hands of the Tenants or Farmers of the Prior, that Tythes should be paid: And when the Lands should be in the hands of the Prior himself, that they should pay Tythes; but then they should have six Kinegate, in such a Pasture of, &c. without paying of Tythes, And conveys the possession of the Hospitall to the King by Surrender, and from the King to the Defendant, and traverseth, That the Plaintiff now holds the Lands discharged of Tythes, &c. whereupon the Plaintiff demurres, and it was adjudged for him, That the Plea is ill, and no good inducement to the Travers; for he makes no Title to the Master of the Hospitall to Tythes, but only pretends an agreement, but doth not intitle him to the Tythes, nor shew that he was seized of them in fee, nor doth shew any thing for which they might make such an agreement; also he doth not shew the agreement to be by writing, and the inducement of a Travers ought to be alwaies sufficient; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

The King *versus* Warde and Lym.

**I**nformation. Whereas there was from the time whereof, &c. a common and high-way in Cold-Ashby, in a Lane called Crick-lane, leading to divers Market-Towns, as well for Horsemen as for Footmen, and for Carriages, That the Defendant, the first of June, septimo Caroli, with hedges and ditches erected cross the Lane, inclosed and stopped the said way, and held it inclosed and stopped, whereby, &c. The Defendants confesse, that there was such a common high-way prout in the Information, and that they inclosed and stopped it. But they said that the said way was so foule and surrounded with water and dirt, that Passengers could not passe there without great danger. And that before the stopping of the Lane, viz. the thirtieth of May, septimo Caroli, for the profit and ease of the Passengers, one Carew Sands being seized in fee of a Close adioyning to the said Lane, laid out another way more commodious for the Kings people there to pass, & before the laying out of that way, viz. decimo octavo Maii septimo Caroli, a Writ of ad quod Damnum issued to enquire, whether it were to the damage, &c. if the King should grant such license to the Defendants to stop the said way? And thereupon an Enquisition was taken tricesimo primo Maii, septimo Caroli, That it was not to the damage, &c. if the King should grant such license, &c. For that another way is laid out as beneficiall for the people, absque hoc, That



That they inclosed and stopped it with hedges, &c. ad commune documentum, &c. Upon this the Kings Attorney demurred. And now it was moved, That this Plea was ill in matter and form, because the allegation that Carew Sands laid out another way more beneficiall for the Kings people, not appearing by what authority he did it, is not good; for it is but at his pleasure, and he may stop it when he will: and by that laying out, the Subjects have not such interest therein, so as they may justifie their going there; nor is it any such way, that the Inhabitants are bound to watch there, or to make amends if any robbery be there committed, nor is any person lyable to repair and maintain it: also the pleading the taking of the ad quod Damnum, and the Enquisition thereupon, is to no purpose, when he doth not plead, that he obtained licence; for that is only on purpose to inable him to obtain licence, and therefore the Plea is ill. Vide Register 253. & 255. Another exception was taken, Because the Travers is ill, That he did not inclose ad documentum, &c. wherefore and for these reasons the Court held the Plea ill, and gave rule for Judgement.

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Termino Michaelis, anno octavo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, In the Vacation Sir James Whitlock, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, died in his house at Fauley in the County of Bucks and Sir Francis Harvey, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, died at his house in Northampton, and Sir Robert Berkley, the Kings Serjeant, of the Middle-Temple, was made and sworn Justice of the Kings Bench the eighteenth of October, and Francis Crawley, the Queens Serjeant, was made and sworn Justice of the Common Bench the same day.

Halley *versus* Stanton. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 1403.

**A**ction for Words. whereas he had been alwaies of good conversation, and never touched with any suspicion of any matter of felony, and used the Trade of buying and selling of Cattel, and thereby gained his living; That the Defendant maliciously spake these words of the Plaintiff, He (innuendo the Plaintiff) was arraigned at Warwick for stealing of twelve Hogs, and if he had not made good friends, it had gone hard with him, ubi re vera he never was arraigned nor questioned for any felony. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff, and damages twenty pounds; And now Serjeant Crew moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; For to say, He was arraigned for felony, is not any cause of Action, no more than to say, That one was detected for felony: For good and honest men may be suspected or arraigned for felony: and in tricesimo primo Elizabethæ, it was resolved in the Case of Noell an Attorney, You were cooped up for forging of Writs, adjudged the Action lies not; So here, &c. wherefore, &c. But all the Court seriatim delibered their opinions, That the Action lies, especially as in this case is alledged, That he falsly and maliciously spake these words, adding, If he had not made good friends, it had gone hard with him, which shews, That he conceived he was guilty of such an offence; and when it is merely false, as it appears by averment, That he never was arraigned for any felony, nor ever committed any, it is the more malicious; and being spoken in disgrace, that none should trust him, it therefore differs from the Case cited, and from the Case Pasch. 34 Eliz. betwixt Bayly and Charrington, in the Common Bench, where an Action was brought for saying these words, Thou wert arraigned for two Bullocks, After Verdict, upon Not guilty, found for the Plaintiff, it was adjudged that the Action lies not, Because



Because he doth not say, For stealing of Bullocks, nor that any felony was committed, nor avers that he never was arraigned for felony, as here. Also a Case was cited, Trin. 8 Jac. in the Kings Bench, betwixt Hylles and Spratt, for saying, Thou wert in Norwich Gaol for a Robbery committed upon J. S. with an averment, That he never was in any Gaol for felony; it was adjudged, That the Action lay; whereupon it was here adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Southold *versus* Daunston. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 868.

**A**ction upon the Case for Words. Whereas he was of good name and fame, and was in Communication to be married to such a woman, with whom he should have had such a Portion; That the Defendant, to scandalize him, and to hinder and deprive him of his Marriage, spake these words of the Plaintiff, Southold hath been in bed with Dorchester his wife, whereby he lost his Marriage. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Bing Serjeant moved, That these words be not actionable; for it may be he was in bed with her when he was a child, she being his Nurse, or it may be that her husband was in bed betwixt them: And words shall be taken in mitiori sensu when any construction can be made to help it. But Jones and my self conceived, that being spoken to disgrace him and deprive him of his Marriage, and he knowing that he was deprived of his Marriage, he hath good cause of Action, and such foreign intendments as hath been alledged shall not be taken, but it shall be adjudged *ex affectu dicendi*, which is here to hinder him of his Marriage, as it is now found by the Verdict. But they would advise thereof. Residuum postea adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Faveley *versus* Easton. Hil. 6 Car. rot. 1075.

**E**jectione firme, of a Messuage and two hundred acres of Land, fifty acres of Meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Bishops Morchard. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and a speciall Verdict, it appeared, That John Easton, Tenant in tail to him and the heirs Males of his body, of this Messuage and Land called Eastons, lying in Bishops Morchard, levied a Fine thereof by the name of a Messuage and two hundred acres of Land, fifty acres, &c. in Essington, Easton, and Chiltord, to the use of him and his heirs; And they finde, That there is not any Will, or Hamlet, or place known by the name of the Messuage or Tenement called Eastons, out of the Wills or Hamlets, and that none of the said Tenements either be or were in Essington or in Chiltord; And whether upon this matter found, a Fine levied of Lands in places known in a Will, not mentioning the Will or Hamlet where the Land is, be good, was the sole question? And it was argued by Grimston, That it is not good;

for a fine ought to be of Lands in a Will of Hamlet, naming the Will of Hamlet wherein they lye, or the places known out of every Will of Hamlet, but not of Land in places known within a Will, as here, a place known without mentioning the Will. But Calthorp for the Plaintiff argued, That the fine is good, Because it is a personall Action; and although the Covenant be real in respect it concerns Land, yet the Action is personall; and as personall Actions may be brought of Land in places known, by the same reason fines may be leyed. Vide 1 Hen. 5. 9. per Hales, 21 Ed. 3. 14. 38 Ed. 3. 20. 29 Ed. 3. 10. 7 Ed. 6. Pines, Brook 9. 44. For a second reason, A fine is but an assurance by agreement betwixt the parties, which may be by such names as the parties agree; and he cited for that a Case in this Court, Pasch. 17 Jac. rot. 140. betwixt Munck and Butler. And of this opinion was Richardson and Jones, and my self agreed with them; For, a Fine being but an assurance, is favourably to be taken, as a recovery of an Adversion or Deniall, though it be not proper; yet being suffered, hath been adjudged good, because it is but a common assurance, although not allowable in other Actions, as Coke lib. 5. fol. 40. Dormers Case is resolved: So this fine being leyed and recorded is good enough: But we will advise. Postea, pag. 276.

Cawdry *versus* Highley, alias Tythay.

**A**ction for Words. Whereas the Plaintiff was of good conversation, and exercised in the practise of Physick, as well in London as in the County of Lincoln and other places, and by reason of his knowledge in the said Art, was, about twenty years since, made Doctor of Physick in Cambridge, according to the course of the University, and practised and ministered Physick to divers Noblemen and others for 21. years last past: That the Defendant (præmissorum non ignarus out of malice, to scandalize him with his Patients, and to withhold them from meddling with him) said of the Plaintiff, and to the Plaintiff, in the presence and hearing of divers, Thou art a drunken Fool and an Ass; Thou wert never Scholar, and art not worthy to speak to a Scholar, and that I will prove and justify. After Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Hutton, that the Action lies not; for he doth not shew there was communication with any concerning his skill in Physick, or his practise therein: And the first words, Thou art a Fool and Ass, be but words of scorn; And the other words touch him only in Scholarship and not in his Art: And a Physician may be no good Scholar, and yet a good Physician: And it was compared unto Buckleys Case, for saying of an Attorney, That he is a corrupt man; unless there be conference of his profession, the Action lies not. Richardson said he was of that opinion; but we would advise. Afterward, Trin. 9 Car. 'twas adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Manning



*Manning and his Wife versus Fisherbert.*

**A**ction upon the Case. For that the Defendant ex malicia upon the Plaintiffs wife crimen felonie impoluit, and had caused her to be brought before Mr. Gregory, a Justice of Peace of the County of Oxon, & falso & malitiose said before him ad tunc & ibidem, That he charged her with Felony, for stealing of an Hogge from one Hundby his Cousin, and required, That she might be bound over to the Assises; whereupon she was enforced to finde Sureties for her appearance at the Assises. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded and found for the Plaintiff, and fourty shillings damages assent, Littleton Recorder of London moved in arrest of Judgement; That the Action lies not: First, Because they doe not say, That the Defendant falso imposed upon her the crime of Felony. Secondly, For that they doe not shew the day and the place, when and whither he caused her to be brought. Thirdly, Because they joyn Actions for words, and in nature of a conspiracy together; Sed non allocantur. For when they say that the Defendant ex malicia imposed crimen Felonie, that implies falso; and when it is said, he caused her to be brought before a Justice of the Peace, that is coupled with the other, and shall be intended the same time and place; especially when it is afterwards, that he ad tunc & ibidem charged her with Felony: And for the other matter it is not in nature of a conspiracy, but an aggravation of the false and malicious accusation; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiffs. ox

*Chapman versus Allen.* Hil. 7 Car. 101. 419.

**A**ction *sur Trower* of five Kine. Upon Not guilty pleaded a speciall Verdict was found, That one Belgrave was possessed of those five Kine, and put them to pasturage with the Defendant, and agreed to pay unto him twelve pence for every Coto weekly, as long as they remained with him at pasture, and that afterwards Belgrave sold them to the Plaintiff; and he required them of the Defendant, who refused to deliver them to the Plaintiff, unless he would pay for the pasturage of them for the time that they had been with him, which amounted to ten pounds: Afterwards one Foster paying him the said ten pounds, by the appointment of Belgrave, he delivered the five Beasts unto him; and *super totam materiam* he be guilty, they finde for the Plaintiff, and damages twenty five pounds; and if &c. them for the Defendant. Jones and my self (absentibus ex:eris Justiciariorum) conceived, That this denyall upon demand, and delivery of them to Foster, was a conversion, and that he may not detain the Cattle against him who bought them, untill the ten pounds be paid: but is enforced to have his Action against him who put them to pasturage: And it is not like to the Cases of an Inn-keeper or Taylor: They may ox

may retain the Horse or Garment delivered them untill they be satisfied; but not, when one receives Horses or Kine or other Cattell to pasturage, paying for them a weekly summe, unless there be such an agreement betwixt them; whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

*Johns versus Staynar.* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 243.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Ejectione firmæ. The Error assigned; Because the original writ doth not warrant the Declaration; for the original writ bears Date vicesimo quarto Januarii sexto Caroli; the Declaration is supposed tricesimo primo Januarii. And after Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement entered, this Error was assigned; and upon Discontinuance alledged, the writ was certified; and the Defendant pleaded In nulloc est Erratum. And nolo Rolls moved, That it is good notwithstanding; for the writ was returnable crastino Purificationis, and the Tryall was upon the Issue joyned Trin. septimo Caroli; and there doth not appear any continuance upon this; wherefore it shall be intended, That another original writ was brought, which is wanting, and not certified: And compared it to the Case of the Bishop of Worcester, where the Declaration was of a Lease by himself in an Ejectione firmæ, and the writ certified was of a Lease by his Predecessor, and holden, That it should not be intended the Original; whereupon the Action was brought. Also where an Action is brought and tried in Midd. and the original certified in London, it shall be intended not to be the same Original, but rather, That it was a Verdict without an Original, which is aided by the Statute, where there is no Original. Vid. postea.

*Harris versus Richards,* Trin. 7 Car.

**A** Stumpfic. whereas one Bond was bound to the Plaintiff in an Obligation of forty pounds, for the payment of twenty pounds; and whereas the Defendant was bound to one Hodges in an Obligation of one hundred pounds, dated quinto Februarii decimo nono Jacobi, for the payment of fifty five pounds the fifth of February following, and the said twenty pounds and fifty five pounds being due and not paid, That the Defendant, the first of February 1624, which was, in anno vicesimo secundo Jacobi, in consideration the Plaintiff would forbear the payment of the twenty pounds untill 1627. and in consideration the Plaintiff would compound with the said Hodges for the said fifty pounds, and the interest then due, and deliver the said Bonds into his hands, affirmed to pay unto him the said twenty pounds and the said fifty pounds, and all the interest, which he should pay or compound for; and alledged in fact, That he did forbear the said twenty pounds: And upon the first of March 1624. paid the said fifty pounds,



pounds, and fifteen pounds for interest, and obtained the said Bond into his hands; And that upon such a day, year, and place, he gave notice thereof to the Defendant, and required of him payment thereof according to his promise, who had not paid it, and therefore he brought this Action. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Germin and Calthorp moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Action lies not; for it is no lawfull consideration to pay interest. Sed non allocatur: For it is to compound a forfeited Bond, which is a good consideration: Also it is no unlawfull consideration to pay interest, not being more than is permitted. The second exception was, That there was not any consideration why the Defendant should pay the twenty pounds, for he had not any benefit thereby. Sed non allocatur: For it is a sufficient consideration, That the Plaintiff at his request would forbear it. The third exception, That it is not alledged he gave notice what he paid for the composition, nor the place nor time. Sed non allocatur: For upon the view of the Record it appeared, that the said day and place of the notice were set down: And Jones conceived, If there had not been such precise notice of the quantity he paid, and when; yet being expressly alledged, that he paid so much, and required it, and that it was not paid upon request, it had been sufficient; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; and Error being afterward brought, the Judgement was affirmed.

Burgoyne *versus* Spurling. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 373.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a special Verdict the case was. Thomas Jackson a Copyholder, vicesimo Aprilis 6 Car. Reg. surrendred a Copyhold Messuage, and twenty acres of Land, parcell of the Manor of Hurst, into the hands of two Tenants of the Manor to the use of Hutchinson and his heirs, upon condition, That if he paid the said Hutchinson 1060 l. upon the first of July following, That the surrender should be void. And they finde the custome of the Manor, That a Copyholder may surrender his Copyhold into the hands of two Tenants of the Manor, and that the twenty fifth of May, sexto Caroli, before the payment of the said money, he surrendred an acre, parcell of the twenty acres, into the hands of two Tenants of the Manor, to the use of William Jackson and his heirs; and afterwards the Surrendrer paid the said 1060 li. according to the condition, and then surrendred the said Tenements into the hands of the Steward of the Manor, to the use of Richard Price and his heirs, and afterwards, the eighth of October sexto Caroli, being the first Court after these surrenders made, the two last surrenders were presented, and the said William Jackson was admitted to the said one acre surrendred to the use of him; and the said Richard Price was admitted at the same Court to the said Messuage and twenty acres, whereof the said one acre was parcell, according to the surrender made to the use of him; And that the said

Man

surrender

surrender to the use of Hutchinson was never presented, and that there is a custome within the Manor, That if any Surrender be made out of Court to the use of another, and be not presented at the next Court, it is merely void; and that the said Richard Price entered into the said one Acre, and made a Lease to the Plaintiff, and the Defendant by command of the said William Jackson *ousted* him: And if &c. The sole question was, whether this Surrender of the Acre, before the Condition performed, be good or not? Germin argued for the Plaintiff, That the Surrender before he hath performed the Condition, is merely void; for all the interest is out of him, and then he hath not any power to make a Surrender; but he agreed, That after the Condition is performed, the Estate is rebeited in him, and he may make a Surrender. Calthorp for the Defendant argued, That this Surrender upon Condition, the Condition being performed before the next Court, and the Surrender not presented, the Surrender is as if it never had been made, and after such Surrender, and before the condition performed, the Copyholder remains still interested, Co. lib. 4. 28. and the Estate was never out of him; so his Surrender to another, he being admitted, is good: And of this opinion Jones and my self were, but ceteris absentibus, adjournatur. Residuum postea 283.

Waller and Petty *versus* Sands. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 374.

**A**ction *sur Trover & Conversion*, of 200. loads of Timber and 200. loads of Stockwood. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and a speciall Verdict the Case was, Tenant for life without impeachment of Waste, excepting voluntary Waste, he in the Reversion bargains and sells the Timber trees, growing upon the said land, to the Plaintiff; the Tenant for life cuts down the trees, and sells them to the Defendant, and he sells them to one Green; and whether the Bargaine of the trees shall have an Action of *Trover* against the Vendor of the Tenant for life, the Tenant for life (cutting them and selling them) being petalibe (as it was found by the Verdict) was the question? Hide for the Defendant argued, That he shall not; For during the life of the Tenant for life, although the Lessor, or he in Reversion, hath a generall property, yet he hath no authority to sell them. The Tenant for life having a particular interest and authority in them, and his sale being void, his Bargaine hath no interest to maintain the Action. Vid. 21 Hen. 6 46. Dy. 90. Coke Leyfords Case fol. 47. Cok. Litt. 220. Bowls Case fol. 82. Et adjournatur.

Le Marchant *versus* Rawson. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 732.

**D**ebt, upon the Statute of *secundo Edwardi sexti*, for not setting forth of Tythes: The Defendant pleaded Nil deber, and it was found against him. Germin moved in arrest of Judgement, That



That it was a Mis-triall, and without sufficient warrant : For the Jurata upon the Nisi prius is, That Jurat. ponitur in respectum inter le Marchant Plaintiff. & Rawson, Defendent. in placito Transgressionis, usque post Octab. Mich. Nisi prius, &c. So by this Jurata, which is the Warrant of the Justices of Nisi prius, there is not any authority to try the Issue, and 'twas held a plain Misprision. But the Question was, whether after Trial this be not amendable, for all the Roll was well? The Issue was in Debr, and it was a meer Misprision of the Clerk, to make it in placito Transgressionis, where it ought to have been, in placito Debiti; and the Jurata is not the sole warrant to the Justices of Nisi prius to proceed : For the writ of Distringas is to try the Issue in placito Debiti, Nisi prius, &c. So, that is a warrant to proceed, although the Record of Nisi prius doth not warrant it. And it hath been ruled, That where, upon such writ of Distringas, the Sheriff returns Nomina Jurator. inter A. Querent. & B. Defendent, in placito Transgressionis, where the writ (to which the Panel is annexed) is in placito Debiti, (being but a Misprision of the Sheriffs Clerk in mis-reciting the writ) it shall be amended : Wherefore the Court would advise thereof.

Gryffyth *versus* Biddle.

**T**RESPASS, for taking a Bullock and selling it : The Defendant justifies, Because at the Sheriffs Turn, held infra mensum Pasch. viz. decimo octavo Aprilis, sexto Caroli, the Plaintiff was presented for not appearing at the said Turn, being debito modo summonitus, and amerced by the Jury, which was assessed by four of the Jury at forty shillings ; and after, at the next Sessions of the Peace, viz. vicesimo secundo Aprilis, it was certified, & ratified by such Justices of Peace ; whereupon the Steward made a warrant unto him to levy it, and so sold, &c. Upon this Plea it was demurred : And Trotman for the Plaintiff, took three Exceptions ; First, Because the Defendant doth not alledge, That the Turn was kept infra mensum post festum Paschæ, but, infra mensum Paschæ, which may be as well before Easter as after, and by the Statute of vicesimo primo Edwardi tertii, capite decimo quinto, the Turn ought to be kept infra mensum post festum Paschæ & post festum Sancti Michaelis. Vid. 7 Hen. 6. 12. 28 Hen. 6. 7. 8 H. 6. 7. 4. Dy. 137. where the Sessions of the Peace is appointed to be kept at one place, & non alibi nisi propter pestilentiam ; Being kept in another place, it was held void. The second Exception, Because the Amercement is alledged to be made by the Jury, and assessed by four of the Jurors, where it ought alwaies to be assessed by the Court ; For it is a judicall act, and shall be assessed by the Assessors appointed. See old Book of Entries 507. new Book of Entries 119. The third Exception, That the Amercement was levied by the Defendant, as Baylis, by warrant from the Steward of the Court, where,

where, by the Statute of primo Edwardi quarti, capite **I**t is expressly appointed, That no Fine or Amercement in the Turn, shall be leyed, unless it be certified at the next Sessions of the Peace by Indenture, and inrolled there, and by Process made from the Justices of the Peace of the Sessions to the Sheriff; and none of these circumstances were here observed; wherefore the leyding by warrant from the Steward was ill, and therefore, &c. And of this opinion was all the Court; and thereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Faveley versus Easton, Quod vide ante pag. 269.*

**W**As now moved again, and argued by Hedly Serjeant for the Defendant, That this fine is not good: He agreed, That of places known out of any Will or Hamlet, a fine may be leyed for necessity; as a Precipe may be brought of a Ferry in places known out of any Will or Hamlet, as 34 Hen. 6. 1. 8 Ed. 4. 6. is: But a fine cannot be of Lands in a Will or Hamlet, by the name of a place known; for the Will being the principall, ought to be named, and the place known, may be known by one name one day, and at another day by another name, according to the name of the parties who are owners thereof; and a fine ought to be leyed by a name certain, because it is to binde a Stranger by 21 Ed. 4. 37. & 3 Ed. 4. 27. Addition, in a writ of Debt or other Action where Process or outlawry lies, ought not to be but of the Will or Hamlet, and not of the place known; wherefore, this fine being of Lands in a place known within a Will, is not good. Noy Attorney-Generall, *contra*, the fine is good; for the fine is drawn according to the writ of Covenant, and the writ of Covenant is guided by the Indenture and agreement of the parties, viz. what they agree to pass by such names, and it ought not to varie; And if it varie from the Deed, the other is not bound to ley the fine; And he replied upon the Books 21 Ed. 3. 14. 1 Hen. 5. 9. 29 Ed. 3. 11. And all the Justices, *seriatim*, delibered their opinions, That it was a good fine; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Smith versus Hodgeskins. Pasch. 8 Car. rot. 104.*

**A**ction for Words, for that the Defendant malitiously & fallō *crimen felonie ei imposuit*, and caused him to be arrested for felony. The Defendant pleads, That the Plaintiff assaulted him upon the High-way near Hieate, and beat him; whereupon he complained to the Constable of this matter, and desired the Constable to attach him, and he refused, unless the Defendant would say, That he charged him with felony; which speaking, occasioned as aforesaid, is the speaking. Upon which Plea the Plaintiff demurres. And now it was moved by Grimston, That this is no colour of Plea; for the Defendant doth not shew any cause, to charge



charge him with felony; therefore this is no excuse or cause of Justification of these words: And of this opinion was all the Court, and gave rule for Judgement for the Plaintiff, unless, &c. Afterward, at the day given, the Defendant by Ward moved, That the Action lies not for these words; for it is, That crimen Feloniae ei imposuit, which is not in it self cause of Action: And for that he cited a Case to be adjudged in this Court, Mich. 2. Car. betwixt King and Mellor, where Action upon the Case was brought, because crimen Feloniae ei imposuit, and said to the Constable present, I charge you to arrest him for Felony. And after Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words were not actionable, and adjudged by the Court for the Defendant; and shewed a Copy of the Record. But Jones said he was Judge at that time in this Court, and doth not remember any such Case: But if it were adjudged, it was, because the words be not laid to be spoken of the Plaintiff. And as this Case is, he conceived clearly, That the Action lies; for it is a malicious scandal, when he chargeth him with felony, and in his own shewing doth not say what felony was committed. And of this opinion were Justice Berkley and my self (Richardson chief Justice being absent:) whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless, &c.

*Lawrence versus Woodward.*

**A**ction for Words, because he said false & malicious of the Plaintiff, Thou didst violently, upon the High-way, take my Purse from me, and four shillings two pence in it, and didst threaten me to cut me off in the midst, but I was forced to run away to save my life; and that he accused him before Mr. Chester Justice of the Peace. After Verdict, upon Not guilty, it was moved by Prynne in arrest of Judgement, That an Action lies not for these words; for he doth not say that he robbed him, nor that he feloniously took away his Purse; And it may be taken in mitiori sensu, that he took it in jeast, or in other manner, which was not felonious; also it is the more enforced, because it was but an accusation before a Justice of Peace and for an accusation in form of Justice, an Action lies not. And I doubted thereof, Because it is not a direct charge of a felonious taking or robbery, by reason of the case adjudged Mich. 10 Jac. betwixt Holland and Stonner, where the Defendant said, Thou art a lewd fellow, Thou didst set upon me by the High-way, and didst take from me my purse, and twenty marks in it, and I will be sworn to it. Being adjudged in the Kings Bench for the Plaintiff, it was reversed in the Exchequer Chamber: For he doth not charge him with felony or robbing of him. But Richardson, Jones, and Berkley held, That the Action lay; For violently taking from him his purse, and threatening to kill him, and that he was in fear of his life, is a description, that he took it from him feloniously

loniously and by robbery; whereupon rule was given, that Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

*Le Marchant versus Rawson*, Ante pag. 275.

x **W**AS now moved again, and all the Court, seriatim, delibered their opinion, That it is but a Default in the Clerk, and is amendable: for the Record being good, and the Clerk having it before him, it was marly a misprision of him; and the Justices of Nisi prius having a good Record and a good Issue, and that tried, it is well enough; for they have sufficient by the Record it self, by which it appears unto them what is the Issue: And the writ of Distringas with the Nisi prius is a sufficient warrant for them to proceed: And all the Court conceived, It is directly within the Statute of octavo Henrici sexti, capite duodecimo, and amendable; and in the principall Case the Clerk, before and without direction of the Court, had amended it, which amendment was ordered to stand, and that the Plaintiff should have his Judgement: But because it was the default of the Clerk of the Treasury, to commit such a gross offence, he was fined fourty pounds, and the Clerk who made the amendment without the Courts direction, was committed to prison. Vid. Dy. 260. 2 Hen. 4. 6. 7 Ed. 4. 15. 2 Ric. 3. 11. 11 Hen. 6. 11.

*Fines versus Norton*. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 1386.

**E**RROR of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Assumpsit. The Defendant pleaded Non assumpsit, which was found against him, to his damages of 400 l. and after Judgement, the Error assigned was, Because upon the Venire facias thre and twenty Jurozs were returned, and in the Habeas Corpora there were four and twenty, viz. the thre and twenty who were returned upon the Venire facias and one Walter Lambert who was not therein returned, and being returned by Distringas, twelve of them were sworn, whereof the said Walter Lambert was one, and the Issue tryed by them; whereupon Judgement being given, this was assigned for error, and to be a Mis-trial; for it is tryed by one who was never returned by the Sheriff upon the Venire facias, which was held by all the Court (who, seriatim, delibered their opinions) to be a manifest error, and not aided by any of the Statutes of 32 Hen. 8. 18 Eliz. or 21 Jac. For a Juroz misnamed is not a Juroz, who was never returned by the Sheriff, so as he appearing, is sworn without warrant, and is one added for the pleasure, and peradventure by the nomination of the Plaintiff: And this is casus omissus out of all the Statutes; and not remedied by any of them, nor can it be aided by the examination of the Sheriff. But if twelve of the twenty thre returned had been sworn, and not the said Lambert, it had been aided by the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ,  
as



as appears in Tyrrell and Gardiners Case; wherefore for this cause the Judgement in the Common-Bench was reversed. Vice Co. 5. fol. 42.

Young *versus* Stoell.

**A**ction upon the Case, for disturbing the Plaintiff to exercise the Office of Register in Rochester, and shewes, That the Office was an ancient Office, and grantable as well in reversion as in possession; and that in anno 1622. this Office was granted unto him by the Bishop of Rochester, habendum post mortem vel sursum redditionem of J. S. who held it for life exercendum per se vel sufficientem Deputatum suum cum Vadiis, &c. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Tryall at the Barre, the Plaintiff upon the evidence, to prove it was an ancient Office and grantable in Reversion, shewed a Grant of quarto Edwardi sexti to one Robinlon in reversion, post mortem Bushfeild & Bushfeild, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, which was in esse, in primo Elizabethæ, and that in septimo Elizabethæ he surrendered and took a new Grant to him and J. S. And it was held by all the Court, That this was a good inducement, that it was anciently so grantable in reversion, but being matter of fact, was to be left to the Jury: But they conceived, if it had not been usually and anciently granted in Reversion, yet being granted before the Statute of primo Elizabethæ, and being in esse at the time, and the Estate confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, That it was a good Grant. Secondly, where it was moved, That the Reversion of an Office cannot be granted by a common person, it was agreed by the Court, That it cannot be granted as a Reversion; and by the name of a Reversion; for there is no Reversion of an Office, unless it be an Office of Inheritance, yet it may well be granted in Reversion, habendum after the death of the Grantæe for life. Thirdly, it was moved, That this Grant in Reversion to Young is void, because he was a person unable at the time of the Grant to exercise it, for he was an Infant of the age of eleven years and no more; and although it be granted to him, habendum & exercendum per se vel sufficientem Deputatum suum, yet it is not good; for an Infant cannot make a Deputy: And although at the time when the Tenant for life of the Office died, he was of the age of thirty years, yet being void at the time of the Grant, it cannot be made good by any subsequent Act. But Jones, Berkley, and I my self (Richardson being absent) held, That the Grant was good, notwithstanding that exception: for the Grant is not void, because at that time he was an Infant, or because an Infant cannot make a Deputy: for an Infant who can write and understand the Latine tongue, may be a Register, and may have sufficient knowledge to write and Register Acts, which is sufficient for his place; at least wise he may have sufficient knowledge to make an able Deputy; and if he put in one who is insufficient, it is cause of forfeiture of the Office;

Office; but as this case is, it was granted unto him in Reversion, after the death of the then Register, and he being able to exercise it at such time as the Office fell, it is sufficient. Fourthly, It was objected, That the Office was usually granted with a fee of a Robe, or thirteen shillings four pence, and here the Office is granted with the fee of a Robe, and not in the disjunctive, or thirteen shillings four pence. Sed non allocatur: for it being after the Grant in the Habendum, shall not make the Grant to be void; and it is only void quoad the fee: And the Court said to the Jury and Counsell, That if they will, they may finde the matter specially: But no special Verdict was given, but a generall Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Paschæ 8 Car. rot.

**A** writ issued out of the Chancery, bearing date decimo tertio Martii, septimo Caroli, to the Sheriff of Gloucester, commanding him per Sacrament. proborum & legalium hominum de Comitatu. prædict. to enquire, Qui Malefactores & pacis Regis Perturbatores apud Forestam de Deane, sepes & fossata *Johannis Gibbons* ibid. per ipsum nuper levat. noctanter, aut tali tempore, quo factum eorum sciri non credebant, prosternaverunt, to the damages of the said John, & contra pacem; Et si prædictus *Johan.* fecerit te securum de clamore suo prosequendo, tunc pone per Vadios & salvos Plegios, omnes illos quos culpabiles ibidem inveniris, quod sint coram nobis in quindena Paschæ ubicunque &c. ad respondendum nobis de pace fracta quam prædicto *Johanni* de transgressione, &c. The Sheriff at quindena Paschæ returned the Enquisition, quod virtute Brevis prædict. ad inquirendum (reciting the writ) per sacramentum 12. &c. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum; quod quidam Malefactores, & pacis Regis Perturbatores vi & armis sepes, viz. 769. partiarum sepium & fossarum ipsius *Joh. Gibbons* apud Forestam de Deane, nuper ante per ipsum levat. prosternaverunt; sed qui aliquam partem inde prostraverunt Juratores prædicti ignorant: Et similiter dicunt quod vi armata, & cum multitudine gentium, Malefactores & pacis Perturbatores prædicti fuerunt; Ita quod nullus ad ipsos appropinquare ad ipsos cognoscend. ausus fuit, & tali tempore quo factum eorum sciri non credebant, sepes & fossata prædicta prostraverunt & redierunt. And hereupon a writ of Distringas issued reciting the first writ, and the Enquisition thereupon returned, and commanding the Sheriff of Gloucester, quod distringat propinquas villatas sepibus & fossatis prædictis circum adjacent. prædictas sepes & fossata prostrata levare ad cultus suos proprios. And by the same writ it was commanded to enquire quæ damna prædictus *Joh. Gibbons* occasione prostrationis prædictæ 769. partiarum sepium & fossarum sustinuit, & damna illa eid. *Johanni Gibbons* restituere, and to return the writ and Enquisition in Octab. Trin. Hereupon the Sheriff certified, Quod Villa de *Bretills*, & vigintialix Villæ (naming them) in the County of Gloucester sunt propinqua Villata sepibus & fossatis  
infra



infra mentionatis circumadjacentes, and further certified, quòd damnum in quadam Inquisitione brevi annexat. eid. *Johanni Gibbon*, propter brevitatem temporis restituere non potest, and returned Issues upon every of the said Villages, and that the residue of the execution of the writ appeared in quadam inquisitione eidem brevi annexat. and returned the Enquisition, whereby was found, That the said *John Gibbons* lustinuit damnum occasione præmissorum ad 200 l. And upon this return Brampton Serjeant took divers exceptions: first, for the Forest of Dean, There is not any Parish named wherein it lies. Sed non allocatur: For a Forest is certain enough by it self. Secondly, Because this writ is founded upon the Statute of Westminster 2. cap. 46. That if the Lord hath right to improprie any his waste, &c. and his hedges be destroyed noëstanter, and it cannot be known by the Verdict of the Assise or Jury, who those Malefactors were, the Towns neer adjoyning shall be distrained to levy the hedge or dyke at their own costs, and to yeeld damages: And he doth not shew here, that he is Lord of the said waste, and hath right to improprie it. But Noy the Kings Attorney, who devised this writ, said, That it sufficeth in a writ to shew the grief breviter; And if there be not any such person as may inclose, it ought to be shewn on the other side. Thirdly, it was objected, That this inclosure is not shewn to be with the Kings licence, and then it is without warrant. But thereto was answered, That it ought to come in by plea, after appearance, and not by way of exception. It was also moved by Noy, That they had no day in Court, because the writ and the Enquisition were returned the last Term, and they then not appearing and pleading, They shall not be received to come in by way of exceptions in this manner. And he shewed a Record Trin. 15 Ed. 1. rot. 3. where such a writ was awarded for one Nicholas de Stapleton, whose hedges were cast down noëstanter, and not being known by whom, he had a writ to distrain propinquas Villas to repair; and he said, that was the president for this Case: And he prayed a new Distringas might be awarded, Et habuit.

*Johns versus Stayner*, Quod vide ante pag 172.

**W**AS now moved again by Rolls for the Defendant in the Error; and he vouched the Case in Hil. 20 Jac. Calthorpe and Culpeper, where Trespass of assault and battery was brought and tried in Middlesex, and the Bill upon the File was in London, It was resolved, That it was a Declaration and Tryall without Bill, which is aided by the Statute; wherefore it was there adjudged for the Plaintiff. And another president Hil. 22 Jac. rot. 503, betwixt Kelley and Reynell, where Debt was brought in Excester, and the writ supposed it to be within the County of Devon. After Verdict it was held, That the writ in one County cannot be for an Action in another County, and therefore it was a Tryall

And

without

without an Originall : But all the Court here held, That this Judgement was erroneous, because this Originall is certified as an Originall in this Action, which is betwixt the same parties of the same Land and of the same Term, and being taken out before the cause of Action, it is a vitious and an ill Originall, not aided by any Statute ; and compared it to Bishops Case Co. 5. 37. Whereupon they all agreed, That the Judgement was erroneous ; and therefore it was reversed.

John George and his Wife *versus* Harvy.

**A**ction upon the Case, for that the Plaintiff having communication at Burye, with the Defendant, of his, the said Plaintiffs wife, the Defendant said, She (innuendo the Plaintiffs wife) is a Witch, and a strong Witch. After Verdict, &c. Whitteilo moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words are not actionable, unless he had said, She committed Witchcraft in bewitching some person or his goods, so as she should be punishable by the Statute of primo Jacobi ; for the word Witch generally is but a word of scolding, and most commonly used of bewitching one with his words or countenance ; and he said it was so adjudged in decimo sexto Jacobi, betwixt Hawkes and Auge. But it was alledged on the other side by Grimston, That Mich. 4 Car. betwixt Hughs and Farrer, for calling one Witch, and that she had bewitched his drink, it was adjudged that the Action well lies. But because it was said there were presidents both waies, the Court would advise. Afterward it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Collis *versus* Malin. Trin. 8 Car.

**A**ction for Words. Whereas the Plaintiff had used per magnum tempus the Trade of buying and selling of Cattel, and divers times bought upon his credit, That the Defendant said of him Thou art a Bankrupt. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him. And because he did not say, That he used the Trade at the time of the words speaking, but per magnum tempus usus fuit, which may be divers years before, And the Action lies not, unless at the time of speaking ; Therefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Parker *versus* Grigson. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 130. of 1306.

**E**jectione firmæ. After Verdict it was moved by Grimston in stay of Judgement, That there was not any Bill upon the file ; And it was prayed, That the Court would order that none might be filed : But the Court held it to be aided by the equity of the Statute of decimo octavo Elizabethæ, in Woodhouse and Willis Case, Trin. decimo sexto Jacobi, rot. 945. so resolved in a writ of Error ;



Error; wherefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, notwithstanding this exception.

*Stirley versus Hill.*

**A**ction for Words, for that he said to the brother of the Plaintiff, Thy brother was whipped about *Taunton* Cross for stealing of Sheep, or burned in the hand or the shoulder. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words doe not import any certain slander: And of that opinion was all the Court; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

*Gryfill versus Whitecott. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 420.*

**D**emurrer in Ejectione firmæ. The question was, If one upon a Bond mortgage land for 100 l. and takes Bond for the interest of 8 l. per annum, payable half yearly, whether that makes the Bargain usurious against the Statute, Because as it was presented, the use ought not to be paid untill the end of the year, and contracting to have half of it yearly, is not warrantable by the Statute? But the Court, upon the first argument at the Barre, overruled it, That it is not any usurious Contract, contrary to the Statutes, because the 100 l. is let for a year; and the reservation is not of more, but of what is permitted by the Statutes; And although the Interest is reserved payable half yearly, it is allowable; for he doth not receive any interest for more or less time than his money is forborn; wherefore, without difficulty, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; And Error being brought in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Error assigned in point of Law, the Judgement was affirmed.

*Burgaine versus Spurling. Vide ante pag. 273.*

**T**his Case was now argued again. And it was strongly urged for the Plaintiff, That by the first Surrender, all the Estate of the Copyhold untill the Condition performed, is out of the Surrenderoz, so as he hath not any interest left in him to make another Surrender, although he afterwards should perform the Condition; for he cannot make the second Surrender, which was void, to be good: But when the condition is performed, the Estate is rebevested in him; and then he might well make the third Surrender. But it was thereto answered, and resolved by the Court, That the second Surrender is not hindzed by the first; for nothing passed thereby, untill it was presented in Court, and admittance thereupon; but the interest and right of the Copyhold, and the possession remained with him who made the Surrender, so as he may transference it to any other, and it shall be good, if the first Surrender doth not

take effect : For the Surrender into the hands of the Tenants, was but an inchoation of his Estate, to whose use the Surrender was made, and such an inchoation as had no perfection, but became merely void, and the second Surrender good. As a bargain and sale to one, and after a bargain and sale to another; the first is not enrolled, but only the second; the second is good. So a Grant of a Reversion to one, and before Attornment a Grant thereof to another, and to the second Grant Attornment is made, the second Grant is good, & nihil operatur by the first. So where a fine is acknowledged to one, upon a Dedimus potestatem, and afterward a second is acknowledged, and the first fine not recorded, the second fine is good : But if the first fine had been recorded in Court in time convenient (viz.) the next Term, it had been good, and the second had been merely void. So this first Surrender, when it was not presented at the next Court, is as if none had been made, and merely void ab initio, and therefore the second Surrender good. Secondly, all the Court agreed, That whereas in the principall Case, the Condition was for the payment 1060 l. upon the first of July, and the payment was made before the first of July, viz. upon decimo sexto Junii, and an acceptance thereof, it is a good performance of the Condition. Note that the first Surrender is merely void, and as if it never had been made, and that after the Surrender, he who Surrendered remained alwaies Copyholder, so as it should descend to his Heir, and he might dispose thereof. But if the first Surrender had been presented at the next Court, that would have so bound the land, as all mean Acts done or made afterwards, would have been void. Judgement for the Plaintiff.

*Delves versus Clerk.*

**A**ssumpsit. Whereas Delves was seized of such Lands in Cheshelhurst in the County of Kent, vicesimo primo Maii, 1631. in fee, and was in communication with the Plaintiff, to sell the same for such a summe, That the Defendant, ad tunc & ibidem, viz. prædicto vicesimo primo Maii, anno 1631. apud London, prædictæ. in Parochia beatæ Mariæ, &c. in consideration of such a sum, promised to assure, &c. Upon Non assumpsit, the Tryall was in London, and exception taken in arrest of Judgement, That it was a mis-tryall, and not aided by any of the Statutes : For it ought to have been tried in Kent where the Land lies, and where, by the ad tunc & ibidem, the promise is, and the Venue cannot be altered. And of this opinion was all the Court, That the videlicet is idle, and may not alter it ; Whereupon a Venire facias de novo was awarded.



*Cucko versus Starre.*

**P**rohibition was prayed to the Spiritual Court, to stay a Suit there for defamation, for these words, Thou art a Drunkard or a Drunken fellow. And by the opinion of Jones, Berkley, and my self, a Prohibition was granted: For these words doe not concern any spiritual matter, but merely temporal, and they be but convitium temporale, and a common phrase of brawling, for which there ought not to be Suit in the Spiritual Court; and so it was held in Martyn Calthorps Case, in the Common Bench: But Richardson doubted thereof, because the Spiritual Court as well as the temporal may meddle with the punishment of Drunkenness; so it is not merely temporal: But he assented to the grant of a Prohibition, and the party may, after Declaration (if he will) demurre thereto; whereupon a Prohibition was granted.

*Major versus Talbot. Palch. 8 Car. rot. 419.*

**C**ovenant. whereas one Selbie and Elizabeth his wife were seized of such an house and land, to them and the Heirs of the Husband, and so seized, by Indenture, let that house and land to the Defendant, wherein he covenants with them, and either of them, and with the Heirs and Assignes of the Husband, for doing all reparations: The Husband and wife conveyed that Reversion to the Plaintiff in fee, who brings Covenant for not repairing of the said house, declaring upon all this matter, and concluding, quod Actio ei accrevit, as Assignee to the Husband, and averres not the wife to be dead. Hereupon the Defendant demurs, which was argued by Rolls for the Plaintiff, and by Merefeild for the Defendant, and by him much insisted, That the Plaintiff having his Estate, as well from the wife (who had an Estate for life) as from him who had the fee, ought to have brought Covenant as Assignee to both, and not as Assignee to him who had the Inheritance, unless the wifes death had been alledged; And for that purpose, he cited Treports Case, Co. 6. fol. 14. & Dy. 234. But all the Court held, That the Action is well brought, being brought by the Assignee of him who hath the Inheritance, and so no prejudice to any, and the Estate for life, being transferred with the fee, is thereby drowned and confounded; so as he being Assignee of the whole Estate, and shewing all the matter, it is good enough; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Kerchevall versus Smith & . . . . .*

**A**ction upon the Case against them, Because they being Church-wardens of . . . . . presented the Plaintiff false & maliciously upon a pretended fame of incontinency. Upon Not guilty,

guilty, it was found for the Defendants, and moved, That they might have double costs, because they were troubled and vexed for matter which did concern their Office : But it was resolved, It was not within the Statute ; for it is merely ecclesiasticall ; and the Statute was never intended, but where they shall be vexed concerning temporall matters, which they shall doe by virtue of their Office, and not for presentments concerning matters of fame.

Nevill *versus* South and Delabarre, in the Exchequer Chamber.

**E**rror, brought in the Exchequer Chamber, of a Judgement in a Scire facias by an Executoz, to have execution of a Debt recovered by the Testatoz. And it was now moved, That the Record was not well removed ; for no writ of Error lies there upon a Judgement in a Scire facias ; for the Statute gives it only in seven several Cases, viz. in Suits or Actions of Debt, Detinue, Covenant, Accompt, Actions upon the Case, Ejectione firmæ, or Trespas : So a Scire facias is not mentioned ; and it hath been adjudged, That Error lies not there of a Judgement in a Scire facias against bayl, nor in scandalum Magnatum. But the Court doubted, whether this Scire facias, being grounded upon a Judgement in an Action of Debt, be not within the equity of the Statute ; therefore they would further advise.

Hitchman *versus* Potter. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 483.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench. The Error assigned was. Whereas an Action upon the Case was brought in nature of a Conspiracie, That the Defendant false & malitiously imposed upon him crimen talis felonie, and caused him to be arrested thereupon, and bound over to the Assizes, and exhibited a Bill of Endictment against him of that felony, and caused him to be indicted and detained in Prison, untill he was legitimo modo acquietatus ; And he doth not say (inde) which was a principall word, and the principall cause of damages : And it was said, That betwixt Stiles and Pricket, for this point, Judgement was reversed ; and that in this Term, for this default in the like Action, betwixt the same parties, Judgement was given, Quod querens nihil caperet per Breve ; And this Judgement here in question passed sub silencio. And the Court was of the same opinion here : Sed adjournatur.

Lyfter *versus* Bromley. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 235.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench. Debt, by the Under-Sheriff for his fees, where he demanded 12 l. 10 s. for executing of a Capias ad satisfaciendum of 400 l. The Error assigned was, because he demanded more for his fees than the Statute



tute of vicesimo octavo Elizabethæ allows, viz. whereas he ought to have but six pence for every pound where the Execution is above 100 l. and twelve pence for every pound where the Execution is but 100 l. or under, he taking 5 l. for the first 100 l. and 50 s. for every of the other hundred pounds, had taken more than six pence in the pound for the said Execution of 400 l. And for this cause the Error was assigned, and a president shewn, Hil. primo Caroli rot. 721. betwixt Jellon and Westley in this Court, where it is adjudged what he ought to have for his fees (viz.) 5 l. for the first 100 l. and 50 s. for every other 100 l. over the first hundred pounds; otherwise if the Execution should be for 120 l. or 160 l. he should have less than for the Execution of 100 l. which never was the intent of the Law; for the Law gives allowance to the Sheriff for executing Process, which by construction shall be most favourably taken, and according to the intent of the Law-makers, and not that he shall have less for the Execution of 140 l. than for the Execution of 100 l. And another president was shewn, Pasch. 14 Jac. rot. 537. where was the like Judgement. And of this opinion was all the Court (absente Richardson,) but we would advise. And the next day after, Richardson chief Justice being in Court, it was moved again, and the Record of this Court Hil. primo Caroli, betwixt Jellon Sheriff of Coventrey and Westley was produced, wherein he declares in Debt for his fees (for taking Execution of a Judgement of 400 l.) 12 l. 10 s. and upon this Declaration it was demurred, and two questions then made: First, whether the Sheriff may demand twelve pence in the pound for the first 100 l. and six pence after for every 100 l. or that he ought to have but six pence in the pound, where the summe exceeds above 100 l. And it was adjudged, That he shall have twelve pence for every pound of the first 100 l. and six pence for every other pound over the 100 l. Secondly although it be provided in the Statute of vicesimo nono Elizabethæ, That this shall not extend to Sheriffs of Cities or Corporations, it was held, That it was only to be intended for the executing Judgements in the Courts of the said Corporations, and not to the Sheriffs of Cities or Corporations, for the executing Judgements out of superior Courts. Another president was shewn Pasch. 14 Jac. rot. 551. Proby versus Michell, in an Action of Debt for fees, and adjudged accordingly. And whereas Germin cited a case in the the Common-Bench, Mich. 17 Jac. betwixt Symson and Bathurst, where the opinion was, That the Sheriff ought to have but six pence in the pound, where it is above 100 l. And that the Judgement was there entered for the Defendant. Jones said, the reason of that Judgement was not for the cause now alledged, but for that the Sheriff had taken a Bond for his fees, and had brought an Action of Debt upon that Bond, and the Defendant had pleaded the Statute of vicesimo tertio Henrici sexti, in avoidance thereof. The Court there conceived, although he might have such fees as were allowed by the Statute, yet he might not take

take Bond for them; for under colour thereof he might so have Double fees, &c. Wherefore here, after argument, the Judgement was affirmed.

*Drake versus Corderoy.* Mich. 7 Car. rot. 280. or 28.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Action for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was Constable of D. and sworn before the Justices of Peace in the County of Wilts, at their Quarter-Sessions, concerning an Affray made by the Defendant upon one Fisher: That the Defendant attunc & ibidem in the said Court, in the presence of the Justices, said, He (innuendo the Plaintiff) is forsworn, without any mentioning of the said oath, or concerning the said oath. The Defendant justifies, shewing the oath which he made in the open Sessions, and that it was false. Upon which justification the Plaintiff takes issue, which was found, and Judgement for the Plaintiff; and Error assigned, That the words be not actionable, because he doth not say in the Declaration, that he was forsworn by his oath taken in any Court, and to say generally, That the Plaintiff is forsworn, Action lies not; but to say he is perjured, Action lies. And here it is not shewn, That he was forsworn by reason of his oath taken at the Sessions; wherefore the Declaration is not good, nor is it aided by the Plea. But all the Court held, That if there were any doubt, it was upon the Declaration, which is uncertain, and not actionable, Because he doth not shew, That the words intended a false oath in a Court of Record: Yet when the Defendant by his Plea confesseth he spake those words by reason of his oath taken at the Sessions, that shews his intent, and clears the question, whereof he intended to speak; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

*Bland versus Inman.* Hil. 7 Car. rot. 550.

**T**Respals. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was. Thomas Spence possessed of a Lease for 100 years by Indenture, betwixt him and Joan his wife of the one part, and Tisdale on the other part, which is found to be sealed and delivered only by Spence, and not by his wife, assigns all their Estate in the Lease to Tisdale, reddendo & solvendo to him and Joan his wife, durante termino predicto, to them and the Survivors of them, if they shall live so long, 7l. at Michaelmas and the Annuntiation, with a Proviso, That if the said rent be behinde at any of the said feasts, and for forty daies after, and not paid to him or his wife, or the Survivors of them; That then it shall be lawfull to the said Spence and his wife, and to the Survivors of them, and to their Assignes, and to the Assignes of the Survivors of them, to re-enter and have again, as in their former Estate. Tisdale enters; and Spence dies, and Joan survives him,



him, and at the Annuntiation after, and for forty dayes the rent was behinde and not paid, and the wife the last day demands it; and one Walter the Administrator of Spence demands also the rent which is not paid. Tyldale assigns his Estate to the Plaintiff, and Walter, as Administrator of Spence, enters for non-payment, and lets it to the Defendant; And if, &c. This Case was oftentimes argued at the Barre, and after at the Bench; The first question was, whether this reservation be good to the wife, because she hath not any interest to pass, and because she never sealed the Dæd? And if it be not good to the wife, because she is a Stranger to the Interest and to the Dæd, whether it be not good to the Husband, and to his Executors and Administrators as Assignes in Law, during the time of the wifes life? And whether the Administrator, for the benefit of the wife, shall not enter into the Land? And it was urged on the part of the Defendant, That the words being reddendo & solvendo to the Husband and wife, durante toto termino, and to the Survivors of them, it being by Indenture, is good, by way of reservation to the Husband; and the words solvendo shall be construed as by way of grant to the wife: And although she did not seal, yet she being named in the Dæd, and the party Grantor sealing and deliberating it to the Husband and wife, It shall be construed by way of Grant to her; and she may take by the Dæd, being named therein, although she never sealed any part thereof. And of that opinion was Berkeley Justice, and cited one Constables Case, That where Lessee for years assigned his term, rendering rent durante termino annually unto him, that includes his Executors and Administrators, although they be not named, as in the Case of Litt. Condition to pay a summe to a Feoffee such a day, and he dies before the day, it shall be paid to his Executors, for they represent the Testator. To the second, Berkeley conceived If it be not good to the wife, neither by way of a Reservation. as he agreed that it cannot be, because she is a Stranger to the Estate and to the Dæd; nor by way of Grant, by the words reddendo & solvendo, as he conceived, it may be that the Dæd shall take effect; yet he held, that the Administrator is Assignee, who may enter for the Condition broken, for the wifes benefit. But Richardson chief Justice, Jones, and my self agreed, That although the reddendo & solvendo durante termino, if there had been no more said, had been a reservation during the term: Yet when he doth not rest upon the exposition of the Law, but it is, Rendering to him and his Wife, and the Survivor of them, if they live so long; that is an express reservation that it shall not be during all the Term, but to him and his wife and the Survivors of them: And the reservation to his wife is void, because she is no party in Interest or to the Dæd; and to the Survivor of them is void also, to give the wife any priviledge thereof; And therefore this rent indures no longer than during the life of the Husband. Vid. 10 Ed. 4. 18. 21 Hen. 7. 25. Co. lib. 8. fol. in Whitlocks Case, Co. Litt. 47.

& 143. and Hilar. 33 Elizabethæ, betwixt Richmond and Butcher, where one lets, reserving rent to him, his Executors and Assignes, he having an Inheritance in the Land, it was adjudged a void reservation to the Executor, and the reversion being in the heir, yet the rent shall not be paid unto him, because he is not named; and although it were there durante termino, it was not materiall. And Jones said, That so it was adjudged betwixt Brown and S. secundo Caroli. Also they all held that here this word solvendo cannot inure by way of grant to the wife, when it is by way of reservation to the Husband: For it shall not be construed to inure in several manners, no more than if one bargains, sells, demiseth, and grants, it shall not inure by bargain and sale and demise, but by the one of them, at the election of the Bargainee. And in the Reservation Assignee is not mentioned; so that it cannot give any interest to the Administrator as Assignee in Law. And in the Condition, Assignee is mentioned, but that is to the Assignees, and to the Assignees of the Survivors of them; so that the Assignee in Law of the Husband may not claim it, for he did not survive, but the wife. And the Condition may not goe to the wife, because she is a stranger to the Estate and to the Debt, seeing she did not enfeale the Debt: And if the Condition should goe to the wife, yet she doth not enter for the Condition, but only the Administrator of the Husband, who hath not any title of entry: And the Defendant claims by him: wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. And upon this Judgement, a writ of Error was forthwith brought, returnable in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Judgement was there affirmed, Mich. decimo Caroli.

Termino





Termino Hilarii, anno octavo *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Carlion versus* Mill. Hil. 7 Car. rot. 1147.

**A**ction upon the Case, for that the Defendant being an Apparator under the Bishop of Excester, maliciously, and without colour or cause of suspicion of incontinency, of his own proper malice procured the Plaintiff ex Officio, upon pretence of fame of Incontinency with one Edith; (whereas there was no such fame nor just cause of suspicion) to be cited to the Consistory Court of Excester, and there to be at great charges and vexation, untill he was cleared by sentence, which was to his great discredit and cause of great expences and losses, for which, &c. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, It was moved by Ashley Serieant in arrest of Judgement, That in this Case, an Action lies not; for he did nothing, but as an Informer, and by vertue of his Office. But all the Court (absente Richardson) held That the Action well lies; for it is alledged, That he falsly & maliciously caused him to be cited, upon pretence of fame, where there was no offence committed: And averres that there was not any such fame; so as he did it maliciously, and of his own head, and caused him to be unjustly vexed, which was to raise gain to himself; whereupon they conceived he being found guilty for it, the Action well lies, and therefore Rule was given to enter Judgement for the Plaintiff, unless other cause was shewn: And upon a second motion, Richardson chief Justice being present, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Hopestill Tildens Case. Ante pag. 264.

**N**ote, that the first day of this Term, Hopestill Tilden was arraigned at the Barre for Buggery, supposed to be committed at Hide, being one of the Cinque Ports, he being Endicted there and the Record removed hither by Cerciorari, directed to the Mayor and Jurats of the said Mill, and not to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. And the Prisoner challenged one of the Jurats, being the foreman, who was sworn, and marked, sworn by the Clerk, before the challenge was heard by the Court: And therefore, without the assent of the Atturney Generall then present, they would not alter the Record; and because he would not assent to al-

ter the Record, the challenge was disallowed. And afterwards upon evidence at the Barre, divers witnesses were produced by the Defendant, which were heard without Oath : But some of them witnessing matter, which the Atturney conceived would make for the King, were upon the desire of the said Atturney sworn, and after ordered upon their said Oath, to deliver their knowledge. And afterward the Prisoner was acquitted. But because the evidence (if it had been believed by the Jury) was very strong against the Prisoner, Richardson chief Justice and Jones appointed, that the Prisoner should be bound to his good behaviour ; Whereupon, against the opinion of my self and Justice Berkeley, he was so bound.

*Rose versus Bartlett. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 497.*

**E**jectione firmæ, of the demise of John Rose and Elizabeth his wife, of forty acres of Land, and two acres of Meadow in Burnham for three years. Upon Not guilty a special Verdict was found, That Philip Scudamore was seized in fee of the Land in the Declaration, anno 44 Eliz. and by Indenture demised it, by the name of four Closes of Pasture in Burnham, for a hundred years to Richard Batyne : And that Richard Batyne entered and was possessed, and being so possessed, and seized in fee of other Lands and Tenements in Burnham. Afterwards, viz. duodecimo Aprilis, tertio Caroli, made his will in writing, which is found in hæc verba, I will That my wife Elizabeth shall have Burnhams and the Lands thereunto belonging, being three half acres in *Lentfeild* : And my will is, if she doe marry, My sonne Nicholas shall have Burnhams, and three half acres lying in *Lentfeild*. Item, I will my sonne Bartholmew shall have for his maintenance out of the Land 5 l. yearly, as long as she keepeth her self unmarried. Item, I will and bequeath to my said wife Elizabeth, all the rest of my Lands lying in the Parishes of Burnham and Hitcham during the time of her life, and afterwards to my sonne Bartholmew. Also, I make my wife my full and whole Executrix of all my Cattel, Corne, and moveable goods, Except such as I have appointed to be sold for payment of Legacies, prout per le volunt. &c. They finde that Richard Batyne dyed, and the said Elizabeth proved the will in the Prerogative Court, Quodque Administratio omnium bonorum jurium ac Creditorum dictum Richardum Batyne & ejus Testamentum qualitercunque concernent. by the Judge of the Prerogative Court was committed to the said Elizabeth, that she afterwards took to husband the Defendant, whereby they were possessed of the said Lease : And that the said Bartlett, assigned that Lease to Richard Hammond upon condition, for the payment of 30 l. at a day certain. And failing of the payment thereof, reassigned afterwards that Lease to the Defendant, that the said Elizabeth died, and afterwards the said Bartholmew died, and that Elizabeth the wife of Bartholmew obtained Letters of Administration de bonis



bonis *Richardi Batyne* non administrat. by Elizabeth the wife of Richard Batyne, who took John Role to Husband, and they let to the Plaintiff, and the Defendant ousted him, and if, &c. This Case was argued by Calthorp for the Plaintiff, and by Germin for the Defendant. The first question was, Whether this Lease for years, be devised to Elizabeth for life, Remainder to Bartholmew? And all the Justices (absente Richardlon) resolved, That if a man hath Lands in fee, and Lands for years, and deviseth all his Lands and Tenements, the fee simple Lands pass only, and not the Lease for years: And if a man hath a Lease for years, and no fee simple, and deviseth all his Lands and Tenements, the Lease for years passeth; for otherwise the will should be merely void. Secondly, they all agreed, That if one deviseth his Land, which he hath by Lease, to his Executor for life, the Remainder over, that there ought to be a special assent thereto by the Executor, as to a Legacie, otherwise it is not executed: And there was not here any special assent. Thirdly, Jones and my self were of opinion, That it appears here that he had other Lands in fee, which he devised to his wife durante viduitate; and other Lands which he devised unto her for life, the Remainder over, and then that devise may not extend to that Lease. But Berkeley to the contrary, because it may be that the Land devised as long as she is unmarried, is the sole Land which he had in fee: And the other Land devised absolutely, is the Lease for years. But it was thereto answered, That the devise is unto her for life, of the Lands in Burnham and Hucham, and clearly no part of the Lease-land extends into Hucham; so as it is clear, it extends not to Leases, but to freehold lands. Fourthly, Richard Batyne making his wife his sole and whole Executrix of all his Cattel, Corn, and moveable Goods, and not mentioning what shall be done concerning the residue of his Estate, whether the wife be absolute Executrix quoad all his Estate, or only particular Executrix quoad his Cattel, Corn, and moveable Goods, and not quoad his Leases and his Debts, or personall Estate? And as touching that point we all agreed, That one may make several Executors, the one quoad things reall, the other quoad things personall, and may devide their authority; yet quoad Creditors, they are all Executors and as one Executor, and may be sued as one Executor, 19 H. 8. 8. Dy. fol. 3. 32 H. 8. Br. Exec. 155. But Jones Justice and my self conceived, as this case is, That she is sole and absolute Executrix for the whole Estate, as well Leases as Debts, and other things: For when he saith, that she shall be his sole and whole Executrix of his Cattel, Corn and moveable Goods, it is but an enumeration of the particulars, and no exclusion of any, especially when he doth not make any other Executor for the residue: And Catalla in Latine extends to all things, And it may be intended, that so was his intent, when he made not any other Executor. But Berkeley Justice conceived, that she is a special Executrix quoad the things enumerated, and

no general Executrix. The fifth question was, Admitting that she is no absolute Executrix quoad all the Estate, but quoad the particulars specially named, and she proving the will, and it being found, that Administration was committed unto her omnium bonorum, &c. prout antea, whether that be a general Administration committed, or only an Administration of the Goods whereof she was made Executrix? And Berkley held, That it is but a special Administration, because it is Bonorum jurium & creditorum prædict. *Rich. Batyne* & prædict. Testament. concernent. and that coupled to the Testament; so that it extends no farther than the will. But Jones and my self were of opinion, That it was a general Administration committed; for Jurium & Creditorum are generall words, and the word (&) should be expounded as (and) and it cannot be tyed only to the Testament; for there be not any words of Debts, as Creditorum imports: And they be as general words, as are usuall in general Letters of Administration: Wherefore upon all the matter, Justice Jones and my self were of opinion against the Plaintiff, That he should be barred. But Justice Berkley è contra, per quod adjournatur.

Sir Thomas Fynch *versus* Lambe. Mich. 5 Car. rot. 295.

**E**RROR of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Assumpsit, supposing that the Defendant, decimo sexto Jacobi, apud Bury in Suff. promised to pay, &c. After Verdict, and Judgement upon non Assumpsit pleaded and found for the Plaintiff, The Defendant brings Error, and upon diminution alledged, the originall was certified Hilar. quarto Caroli, upon which the Plaintiff in the writ of Error pleads the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, of Limitations: And that this Action being upon a Promise in decimo sexto Jacobi, and not brought within six years after the Promise, nor within three years after the Statute, that this Action is not maintainable. The Defendant pleads, That he, secundo Caroli, which was within three years of the Statute, brought a writ original of Assumpsit, supposed to be made in Kent, against the Defendant, now Plaintiff in the writ of Error, wherein he was outlawed. But in tertio Caroli the outlawry in the Common-Bench, was declared void, and he discharged. And that within a year after, he brought this Action, and suppoeth the promise to be made at Bury, to his damage of 600 l. And in the former Action the Assumpsit was alledged to be made in Kent to his damage of 500 l. and averres, That it was one and the same Promise and cause of Action: And upon this Plea the Plaintiff in the writ of Error demurred, and Twisden shewed the cause to be, for that this new Action varies in the County from the Assumpsit, and in the damages alledged, and so cannot be intended one and the same cause of Action, nor to be a new Suit begun for the same matter. Also I conceived that for as much as this outlawry was not reversed by Error, but as voided



voided by Plea, the first originall is not Determined. But he might have proceeded thereupon; and then to begin a new Originall, and in another County, is not according to the Statute of vicefimo primo Jacobi, nor within the intent of the Statute, But Richardson, Jones, and Berkley held, That this variance of the County and damages is not materiall to the Action, being transitory, and averred to be for one and the same cause; And although the outlawry is not reversed by a writ of Error, but avoided by Plea, it is all one within the intent of the Statute; For the Statute is not where the outlawry is reversed by Error, but where the outlawry is reversed; so it is by any means. Wherefore upon their three opinions, a Rule was given, That Judgement should be affirmed, &c.

*Eyres versus Taunton. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 590.*

**S**cire facias in Chancery, upon a Recognisance of 200 l. by one Cawley. The Defendant was returned dead; whereupon a second Scire facias issued against the heir of Cawley, and against the Tenants of the Lands and Tenements of Cawley, which he had tempore Recognitionis vel postea; whereupon the Sheriff returned the Defendant Taunton *Terr-tenant* of such Lands, and omitted to return any thing concerning the heir. And upon this the Defendant pleads, That the said Cawley had nothing in the said Lands at the time of the said Recognisance, or ever after: And upon this they were at Issue in Chancery, and 'twas sent hither to be tryed; and it was tryed and found for the Plaintiff, That Cawley was seized, &c. And after Verdict for the Plaintiff, Mallet for the Defendant moved in arrest of Judgement, because nothing was returned concerning the heir, viz. That there was not any heir, or that the heir had nothing; therefore no Judgement shall be given: For it is a non-Return of the Sheriff, and not a mis-return; and it is not aided by any of the Statutes of 32 H. 8. or 18 Eliz. or 21 Jac. of Jeofayles. The reason he alledged that no Judgement ought to be given, was, Because the *Terr-Tenant*, without the heir, was not to be charged, and therefore the heir ought to be summoned; And untill the heir be summoned, or that it be returned, That there is not any heir to be summoned, or that the heir hath not any Lands to be charged, the *Terr-tenant* ought not to be charged; for the heir might have a release to plead, or other matter to barre the Execution; and his Land is rather to be charged than the Land of the *Terr-tenant*; For the heir shall not have contribution against the *Terr-tenant*, as the *Terr-tenant* shall have. Also if the heir be within age, the Paroll shall demurre, and the *Terr-tenant* shall have advantage thereof; and therefore, there being nothing returned concerning him, he moved, That no Judgement ought to be given. Richardson, Jones, and Berkley held, That the Return was not good, Because the Plaintiff names and sets forth, that there is an heir, and there is no Return quoad the heir; so as to him it is  
quasi

quasi Breve album, and no Return, and is not aided by any Statutes. But I was of a contrary opinion, Because the Defendant hath omitted to take advantage thereof; for having pleaded, and the Issue being found against him, he shall not now take advantage for not returning the Heir to be summoned: for it may be that there is not any Heir, or that the Heir hath no Land, or may not be found. Vid. 17 Ed. 2. Execut. 139. 18 Ed. 2. ibid. 142. That the *Terr-tenant* in a Scire facias shall not be warned untill it be returned, that there be not any Heir, or that the Heir is warned and comes not in. Vid. 3 Hen. 4. fol. 13. a Scire facias hæredi & Territenenti. The Sheriff returns such a *Terr-tenant* warned, and speaks nothing of the Heir, yet the *Terr-tenant* was enforced to answer. And after, ad informandum Curiam, whether there was an Heir, it was ordered, That a new Scire facias should be awarded.

Hilar. primo Caroli, The Case inter Bowyer & Rivett was cited by Justice Jones, That in a Scire facias against the Heir and *Terr-tenant*, he is charged only as *Terr-tenant*: And by pleading *Riens per descens*, and found against him, the Execution was of the moiety of his Land, and not of all, as the Heir should have been charged upon a false Plea. Residuum postea pag. 312.

#### Hil. 8 Car. Resolution upon the Cases of Admirall Jurisdiction.

**F**irst, If Suit should be commenced in the Court of Admiralty, upon Contracts made, or other things personall, done beyond the Seas, or upon the Sea, No Prohibition is to be awarded.

Secondly, If Suit be before the Admirall for Freight, or Mariners wages, or for breach of Charterparties, for voyages to be made beyond the Seas; though the Charterparty happen to be made within the Realm, so as the penalty be not demanded; A Prohibition is not to be granted. But if the Suit be for the penalty; or if the question be made, whether the Charterparty be made or not? or whether the Plaintiff did release, or otherwise discharge the same within the Realm? This is to be tried in the Kings Courts, and not in the Admiralty.

Thirdly, If Suit be in the Court of Admiralty, for building, amending, saving, or necessary victualling of a Ship, against the Ship it self, and not against any party by name, but such as for his interest makes himself a party; No Prohibition is to be granted, though this be done within the Realm.

Fourthly, Although of some causes arising upon the Thames beneath the Bridge, and others other Rivers beneath the first Bridge, the Kings Courts have consuance; yet the Admiralty hath also Jurisdiction there, in the point specially mentioned in the Statute of decimo quinto Richardi secundi, and also by exposition  
and



and equity thereof, he may inquire of and redress all annoyances, and obstructions in those Rivers, that are any impediment to Navigation or passage to or from the Sea: And also to try personall contracts and injuries done there, which concern Navigation upon the Sea. And no Prohibition is to be granted in such Cases.

Fifthly, If any be imprisoned, and upon Habeas Corpus brought it be certified, That any of these be the cause of his imprisonment, the party shall be remanded.

Subscribed 4. Feb. 1632. by all the Judges of both Benches.

Anonymus.

**A**ction upon the Case, by an Executor against the Sheriff: For that the Testator upon recovery, had a Fieri facias for levying Execution: and the Defendant made execution and levied the Debt, and at the return of the writ did not return it: And after the Testator died; Whereupon the Plaintiff, for that *tert* in vita Testatoris, and for the losse which came unto him, brought this Action. And upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff: And thereupon Glynn moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Action is not maintainable by an Executor, Because it is a personall wrong done unto the Testator, for which the Executor hath no remedy; for he hath not any remedy by the course of the Common Law for such personall wrongs: And it is not maintainable by the equity of the Statute of quarto Edwardi tertii, de bonis Testatoris asportatis, and for that purpose he cited a Case, tertio Caroli, in this Court betwixt Levaston and Diskins (which Jones Justice said, he well remembred) where an Action upon the Case was brought by an Executor against a Sheriff, for suffering an escape upon mean process, in the time of the Testator, and at the Suit of the Testator: And because it was a personall wrong to the Testator, the Action lay not for the Executor. But note, No Judgement was given there, for the Court was divided therein; So here, &c. Whereupon the Court would advise untill the next Term.

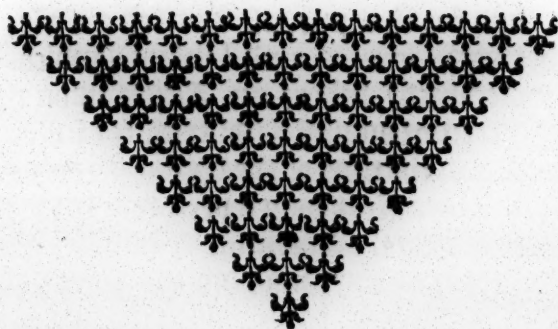
Lutterell *versus* Lea.

**D**ebt, in the Common-Bench, upon a Judgement in this Court. The Defendant pleaded, *Nul tiel Record*. And upon that, the Plaintiff there obtained a Cerciorari out of the Chancery, to send the Record thither, which by Mittimus might be sent into the Common-Bench. And it was much doubted whether such Cerciorari were allowable; Because that Records in the Kings Bench, shall not be removed out of that Court, into any other Court, For that the Pleas here are coram Rege. And divers presidents were shewn, that such Records were by Mittimus out of the Chancery, sent into the Common-Bench, viz. Hil. vicesimo primo

16 p

Elizabethæ

Elizabethæ rot. 1374. In Debt upon a Judgement in this Court, upon *Non tiel Record* pleaded by Mittimus out of the Chancery, it was sent into the Common-Bench, and Judgement for the Plaintiff. And Mich. vicefimo tertio & vicefimo quarto Elizabethæ, rot. 2013. betwixt Leex and Scargill was such a president. And Hill. 11 Jac. rot. 3455. betwixt Palmer and Steward, Debt upon a Bond to the Sheriff for apparance, He pleads comparavit ad diem. The Plaintiff denies it, and by Mittimus out of the Chancery, it was brought into the Common-Bench, and Judgement there was given. And Hil. undecimo Jacobi rot. 1715. Fylipps *versus* Mannings, such Plea and Judgement, and divers other presidents were shewn; wherefore it seemeth, that such course is well allowable: Sed adjournatur.



Termino



Termino Paschæ, anno nono *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Symms versus* the Lady Smith. Hil. 6 Car. rot. 1066.



**C**ovenant, for that the Defendant had covenanted;  
That she would make a lawfull Surrender of  
such Copyhold-land, upon reasonable request;  
and that she would permit the Plaintiff to enjoy  
the said Lands and to receive the Rents quietly,  
without interruption. And the Plaintiff  
shews, That she was a Copyholder of such  
Lands, and alledges the custome, that she might Surrender by Let-  
ter of Atturney into the hands of two Tenants out of Court : And  
shews, that he caused a Letter of Atturney to be made, for the said  
Dame Smith to seal, to give authority to such two persons named  
therein, to Surrender at the next Court, and tendred it unto her to  
seal; And she would not seal it, nor Surrender at the next Court,  
holden such a day, and that she received the rents of the said Lands  
for such a time, and so brake her Covenant by not Surrendring upon  
that request. The Defendant pleads, That the Plaintiff tendred  
unto her such a Letter of Atturney to seal; and because she did not  
know what was therein contained, she required reasonable time  
to be advised by her Counsel thereupon, and the Plaintiff refused  
to give her any time to be advised thereon; For which cause  
she did not seal it : And upon this Plea the Plaintiff demurs. And  
being argued at the Barre by Baall for the Plaintiff, and by Bear  
for the Defendant. First, the Court resolved, That the breach  
is not well assigned, for she is by her Covenant to make Surrender  
upon request, but is not bound to make a Letter of Atturney to make  
a Surrender; so the breach is not assigned according to the Covenant.  
Secondly, It was moved, That for as much as she is to make a  
Surrender upon reasonable request, admitting that she ought to  
make a Letter of Atturney, she should have reasonable time to be  
advised after request; for there is difference where she is to make  
it upon request, for there she ought to have done it presently upon  
the request, and shall have no time to advise with Counsell; But  
where she is to doe it upon reasonable request, she shall have conve-

nient time to advise thereof. But all the Court held, That there was not any difference, where it is to be done upon request, or upon reasonable request. Thirdly, it was moved, That it is a breach of the Covenant, because she did not surrender at the next Court. And that a request to make a Letter of Attourney to surrender, implies a request to make a surrender. Sed non allocatur : For it ought to be an express request to make a surrender, and not an implied one ; wherefore it was ruled, That Judgement should be entered for the Defendant, unless &c.

Lancaster *versus* Keyleigh and Steymson, and Steymson his Bayle.

**A**ction upon the Case. The Plaintiff recovers against Keyghley 120 l. damages in the Kings Bench, to which Action the said Steymson and Steymson were bayle : And the Judgement being against the principall, and after (upon a Scire facias) against the Bayle Error was brought by the Principall and the Bayle in one writ of Error, returnable in the Exchequer Chamber, supposing the Error to be in redditione Judicii & in adjudicatione Executionis ad damnum ipsorum, &c. And hereupon Sir John Banks moved, That this Record might not be removed upon this writ of Error ; for the Bayle may not have a writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber, by the Statute of vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ, which give this writ only in seven Cases mentioned therein, and in no other ; for it being a new Law, which gives authority only to that Court, may not be extended larger than the Statute limits. Secondly, Though the Bayle may have a writ of Error, yet one writ of Error lyeth not jointly for the Principall and the Bayle ; because there be severall Judgements given against them : and the damages against the one is not as against the other ; wherefore they may not joyn in a writ of Error, no more than Tenant for life, and he in Reversion ; or the Tenant and Vouchæ may joyn. And of this opinion was all the Court.

Pruett *versus* Drake and his Wife. Pasch. 8 Car. rot. 271.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Dower. The Error assigned was, Because the writ and Declaration made demand of Dower, in a Messuage, 160 acres Terræ, 60 Prati, 100 Pasturæ, & de communia Pastur. pro omnibus averiis, cum pertinentiis, &c. The Tenant pleads, *Ne unques seise q Dower, &c.* and found for the Demandant, and damages assessed, and Judgement, whereas, of Common ingross without number, a Feme is not dowable : And the damages being intirely given, and Judgement accordingly, it was therefore moved by Calthorp to be Error. Rolls for the Defendant in the writ of Error agreed, That of Common in gross without number, a Feme is not dowable : But he conceived, it shall not be here intended to be Common in gross, but rather appendant or appurtenant :



purtenant: And although it was said, If it were Common appendant or appurtenant, it need not be demanded, but is included in the Land, cum pertinentiis, and that it is now bis petendum, yet that is no cause of abatement of the Writ; For if he had pleaded in Abatement for that cause, it should not prejudice the Demandant; for she might have abridged her Plaint; And after Judgement it is no cause to reverse it. And precedents were shewn in the Common-Bench, Pasch. 4 Car. rot. 1066. betwixt Peckham and Wickham; where in Dower the demand was in the same manner of Lands and Common; And upon pleading, Demurrer being for part, and a Verdict for part, Judgement was for the Demandant. And now being debated, all the Court seriatim delibered their opinion, That as the Case is, the Common may be intended appendant or appurtenant, whereof Dower is demandable; And it shall not be intended to be Common in gross without number, whereof a *Feme* is not dowable; And the rather, being after Verdict, which finds, That he was seized, quod Dower, &c. And by intendment it appeared upon the Evidence, That it was such a Common as went with the Land, whereof she was dowable: And if it had been Common in gross without number, the Judge before whom the Tryall passed, would have directed it to be found against the Demandant. And therefore (it being also in case of Dower, and to affirm a Judgement) the most favourable construction shall be made: And although the words are, Et de communia Pasturæ, &c. yet it shall not be intended, divided common, but rather an enumeration of the things demanded: And the other Judgement being in the same manner upon a Demurrer, they all agreed, That it was no Error; And therefore the Judgement was affirmed.

*Preist versus Wood.* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 181.

**E**jectione firmæ, of a Lease of Tythes in Roughton by Charles Baldwin, appertaining to such a Chappell, The Ejectment supposed in taking of so many loads of tythes of Wheat and Barley, being severed from the nine parts. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff, and moved in arrest of Judgement by Grimston, That an Ejectione firmæ lies not of tythes only, But it may be of a Rectory, or of such a Chappel, and of the tythes thereto appertaining; so as he may be ejected of or from a thing in possession, whereof Habere facias possessionem may be, but not of tythes only. The Court would advise. Vid. 1 & 2 Ph. & M. Dyer. 116. 9 Eliz. Dy. 258. Cok. lib. 11. fol. 25. 15 H. 7. 8. It being afterwards moved again, was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Barnaby versus Rigalt.* Mich. 8 Car. rot. 364.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Pleas, in an Action of the Case, upon an Assumpsit; and declares, upon the Custome of Merchants,

Merchants, whereby, if one for wares delivered unto him or his Factor makes a Bill of Exchange, directed to a Merchant, and the Merchant to whom it is directed accept thereof, and after refuses to pay, and this is protested before a publique Notary, That then he who delivered the Bill is bound to pay it : And alledges in fact, That the said Rigalt delivered in France such wines of the value of 200 l. to Joh. Stile Factor of the said Barnaby, and he thereupon delivered a Bill of Exchange for the said money to J. N. who accepted thereof, and had not paid it ; Whereupon he brought his Action. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpsit, and found against him, and Judgement for the Plaintiff. And Error assigned, Because the Action is grounded upon the Custome of Merchants, and doth not shew that the Plaintiff was a Merchant at the time of the delivery of the Bill of Exchange : But because he was named to be a Merchant in the Declaration, and the Bill is for Merchandise sold, the Court would not intend but that he was a Merchant at that time, &c. Wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Blunden *versus* Baugh. Hil. 7 Car. rot. 1106.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench. Baugh brought an Ejectione firmæ of Lands in Blechingley, of the demise of Charles Earl of Nottingham, against Blunden. Upon Not guilty pleaded a special Verdict was found, That anno tricesimo nono Elizabethæ, Charles Lord Howard Lord Admirall, being seized of the said Land in Tayl by Indenture, covenanted, in consideration of marriage betwixt Sir William Howard his eldest sonne and heir, and Elizabeth daughter and heir of the Lord St. John, to suffer a Recovery of those Lands, to the use of the said William and Elizabeth and the heirs males of the body of the said William, with divers Remainders over. That the marriage took effect, and the said William entred by the assent of his father Lord Admirall, and occupied at his will ; and in quarto Jacobi, by Indenture, demised that Land to Tho. Humphrys and Joh. Humphrys for twenty one years, rendring 115 l. rent : They enter and were seized or possessed prout Lex postulat. And being so seized or possessed, The said Charles Lord Admirall, then Earle of Nottingham, and the said William Lord Howard, by Indenture, covenanted with Sir Robert Dormer and others (for that the said Indenture of tricesimo nono Elizabethæ was not executed for the performance of the Assurances and uses comprised therein) To leby a fine of those Lands, to the use of the said Sir William Howard and Elizabeth, for a Joynture for the said Elizabeth, and to the heirs males of the body of the said Sir William Howard, The remainder over, as in the Indenture, &c. which fine was levied accordingly, and to the uses in the said Indenture mentioned. That in nono Jacobi, the said William Lord Howard dyed without Issue male of his body : And that John Humphrys dyed : And that in decimo quarto Jacobi, Tho. Humphrys  
being



being seized or possessed prout Lex postulat, by Indenture inroll'd within six moneths, in consideration of a competent summe of money, bargained and sold the said Lands to Charles Lord Howard, Sonne and heir apparent of Charles Earl of Nottingham Lord Admirall, and to his heirs. Charles Earl of Nottingham dies, Charles now Earl of Nottingham, being his sonne and heir, entred; Blunden the Defendant, by the command of the said Elizabeth, entred, and claimed it as her Joynture. And Charles now Earl of Nottingham entred, and made a Lease for three years to the Plaintiff, who entred; and the Defendant, as servant of the said Elizabeth, and by her command ousted him. And if super totam materiam the Court, should adjudge for the Plaintiff, they found for the Plaintiff; if otherwise, for the Defendant. And they found the said Elizabeth to be yet alive. After arguments at the Barre in the Common Bench, and at the Bench, it was, by the opinion of Richardson chief Justice, Hutton and Vernon, adjudged for the Plaintiff, against the opinion of Harvey Justice, who argued strongly for the Defendant. And hereupon a Writ of Error was brought, and the Error assigned onely in the matter of Law. And it was divers times very well argued at the Barre by Littleton Recorder of London and Serjeant Brampton for the Defendant in the writ of Error, and by Calthorp and Serjeant Henden for the Plaintiff; and afterward by all the Justices of the Kings Bench seriatim: And Jones, Berkeley, and my self held, That the Judgement was erroneous. The main question was, whether by any of these acts there be a Disseisin committed to Charles Earl of Nottingham, nolens volens? And if there be a Disseisin, who should be the Disseisor and Tenant to the Freehold? And to the first Jones, Berkley, and my self held, That the Law will not impute nor construe it to be a Disseisin, unless at the election of Charles Earl of Nottingham, when as none of the parties intended it to be a Disseisin, nor to ouste him of the possession: For as Cok. Litt. 153. defines, A Disseisin is when one enters, intending to usurp the Possession, and to ouste another of his Freehold; And therefore querendum est à Judice, quo animo hoc fecerit, why he entred and intruded; And it is at the election of him to whom the wrong is done, if he will allow him to be a Disseisor, or himself out of possession. And therefore if one receives thy rent, It is at my election, if I will charge him with a Disseisin, by bringing an Assise or other Action, or have an Account. And if an Infant makes a Lease for years rendring rent, and the Lessee enter, It is at the election of the Infant to charge him in Assise, or to bring Debt for the rent, or to accept the rent at his full age, as 7 Ed. 4. 6. and other books be. So it is if one enters, claiming as Gardian in Socage, or by Nurture, where he is not, It is at the election of the Infant to bring an Assise, or to charge him as Gardian, thereby admitting him to be in without wrong, as 49 Ed. 3. 10. 40 Ed. 3. Accompl. 35 & 33 H. 6. 2. and many other books be. And Tenant at will is at the will of both parties; and the will shall not be determined by every

every act. Vide 38 H. 8. 62. Keleway 20 H. 7. 65. So where a *Feme Lessor* at will takes *Husband*, or a *Feme* makes a *Lease* at will, and takes *Husband*; although the *Feme* hath put her will in her *Husband*, yet it shall not be said a determination, without the election of the *Lessor* or *Husband* to the contrary, 38 H. 8. Dy. 62. *Lessor* surrenders, and yet occupies, he is no *Disseisor*, but at the pleasure of the *Lessor*, 11. Afile 6. where a man makes a *feoffment* and continues in possession, And the common Case where a *Copyholder* makes a *Lease* for years, not warranted by the custom, yet it is no *Disseisin*; and the Law accounts it a good *Lease* betwixt *Lessor* and *Lessor* and all estrangers: And to that purpose was cited Hil. 18 Jac. rot. 792. betwixt *Streat* and *Virrall*. *Ejectione firmæ* brought upon such a *Lease*: And, upon special *Verdict*, adjudged for the *Plaintiff*, That it is a good *Lease* against all but the *Lord*. And they all relied upon another *Judgement* in the point, Hil. 18 Jac. rot. 1230. betwixt *Powley* and *B.* where one *Cart* bargains and sells *Land*, by *Indenture* inroll'd, to *Bertram*, upon condition, That upon the payment of three hundred pounds at the end of three years, it should be void: And that in the interim the *Bargainor* should not meddle with the profits of the *Land*, The *Bargainor* occupies and makes a *Lease* for five years, and at the day doth not pay the money; The *Bargainor* doth not enter, but (the *Bargainor* occupying it) he deviseth that *Land*. And it was adjudged a good *Devise*; But if he had been *disseised*, the *devise* had been void. And here it shall not be intended, That the *sonne* intended to *disseise* his father, but that the *Lease* was made by the assent of the father: Also the party to whom the *Lease* is made, doth not claim any *fræhold*, but to have the *Lease* only, and to pay his *Rent*, and pays the *Rent* accordingly; so there was no intent in any of the parties to make a *Disseisin*, Then the Law shall not construe it to be a *Disseisin* *partibus invitis*. And hereby it follows, that the *fræhold* remains in the *Earl* of *Nottingham* untill the fine leved by him and his *sonne*; and so the uses well raised, and the *Joynture* well assured. Secondly, Admitting there were a *Disseisin* committed by these acts, the question is, Who is *Disseisor* and *Tenant* of the *fræhold*? And *Jones*, *Berkeley*, and my Self held, That *William Lord Effingham* who made the *Lease*, is the *Disseisor* and *Tenant*, quoad all persons, but the first *Lessor*; but quoad the first *Lessor*, they both are *Disseisors*: For when *Tenant* at will takes upon him to make a *Lease* for years, which is a greater *Estate* than he may make, That act is a *Disseisin*; and by this *Lease* for years made, and the *Lessor* entering and paying the rent unto him, and he accepting thereof, He is in as *Lessor*, and the *Lessor* is the *Disseisor*, and hath the *Reversion* expectant upon this *Lease*. And this *Lease* betwixt them, is an interest derived out of the *Inheritance*, gained by this *Disseisin*. For if a *Lessor* for years make a *feoffment*, although it be a *Disseisin* to the *Lessor*, yet it is a good *feoffment* betwixt them *de facto*, though not



not de jure, and the feoffee is in in the per, as 4 Ed. 2. Brev. 403. 19 Ed. 2. Brev. 770. 15 H. 3. Brev. 878. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 201. 8 H. 7. 6. per Fineux Temp. Ed. 1. Counterplee de Voucher 126. & Cok. Lit. 367. And Warranty may be annexed to such an estate, upon which he may vouch, as 50 Ed. 3. 12. And if such Lessee for years, or at will, makes a gift in tale, or a Lease for life, that creates a good Lease or a good gift in tale amongst themselves and all others, besides the first Lessor; and as to him they are both Disseisors, as it appears by the books 14 Ed. 4. 6. 18 Ed. 3. Issue 36. 7 Ed. 3. Issue 7. 14 Ed. 3. *Fessments & Fayts* 67. So it is where a Lessee at will makes a Lease for years, (especially it being by Indenture) it is a good Lease between them, and Debt lies for the Rent; and the Lessee shall not avoid it, but by an ouster by the first Lessor, as 21 H. 7. 26. is. And Jones cited, That 42 Eliz. betwixt Spark and Spark, it was so adjudged, where Lessee at will made a Lease for years, and he being ousted by a Stranger, brought an Ejectione firmæ, and recovered. And Hil. 16 Jac. rot. 792. betwixt Streat and Virral, the Case supra. And so it was resolved in this Court 28 Eliz. That an Ejectione firmæ lies upon a Lease made by a Coppyholder against any Stranger; and the book of 12 Ed. 4. 13. is directly to the point. So here when Lessee for years enters according to the Lease and pays his rent, the freehold betwixt them shall be in Will. Lord Effingham, who made the Lease, and not in Humphrys who is only Lessee; and then the fine levied by the Earl of Nottingham and his sonne conveys well the freehold, and the uses are well raised upon this fine, and the Joynture well settled; and then during her life the Earl of Nottingham hath no title to make a lease; wherefore the Judgement ought to be reversed; and so much the rather for the great mischief which would ensue, if one who hath a Tenant at will, who makes a Lease for a small time, and the first Lessor, not knowing thereof, levies a fine for a Joynture for his wife, or to perform his will, or to other uses, &c. if he should be adjudged disseised, and as a Disseisor to levy fine which should tend to the benefit of the Lessee for years, and he adjudged a Disseisor against his intent or knowledge, as in this case is pretended, many should lose their Inheritances. In many Manors are divers Tenants at will, where the father is Tenant at will, and after him the sonne enters and occupies at will of the Lord, and is so reputed, and the Lord allows them, and never accounted them as Disseisors; if such Tenants at will make under-leases for a year, or for half a year, if the Lords of those Manors levie fines of those Manors, and this should tend to the benefit of the Under-lessees, who should be reputed to be Disseisors without the intent of any of the parties, Many Lords should hereby be disinherited. Whereupon they concluded, That Humphrys the Lessee was neither Disseisor nor Tenant, but only Will. Lord Effingham, and he is the Disseisor and Tenant; and the fine levied by the Lord Nottingham and him, is a good fine, and the uses well raised, whereby the Lady Effingham

hath good title, and the Defendant under her; wherefore the Judgement ought to be reversed. But Richardson chief Justice argued to the contrary, and continued his former opinion, That Humphrys is the Disseisor, and was Tenant of the freehold at the time of the fine lewyed. And then the fine by the Earl of Nottingham (being a Disseisor, and the Lord Effingham adjutor to the Disseisin, The fine) inures to barre the right of the Earl of Nottingham, and for the benefit of the said Humphry who was Disseisor and Tenant, according to the opinion in Cok. lib. 2. fol. 56. in Bucklers Case; and that he is a Disseisor to the Earl of Nottingham, not at his pleasure, but de necessario; for, A Disseisin is a tortious outing of any one from his Seisin: And here this taking of the Lease by Humphrys from the Lord of Effingham Tenant at will and his entring by colour of the said Lease, is a Disseisin. And here is an Entry usurpando jus alienum without consent of the Earl of Nottingham; and as Tenant at will may not grant his Estate, as 27 H. 6. 3. is, no more may he make an estate; and the Earl of Nottingham hath no election to say it is no Disseisin. But he agreed to the Case, where an Infant makes a Lease for years, reserving rent, and the Lessee enters, the Infant hath election to allow him to be his Tenant, or to be a Disseisor, which is most for his advantage. So where one enters and claims as Gardian and occupies, the Infant may allow him either Disseisor or Accomptant, which shall be for his best advantage. Secondly, That Humphrys is the sole Disseisor and Tenant of the freehold; for he, by his entry, did the sole act which made the Disseisin; for the lease for years is merely a void contract: And when one enters by colour of a void conveyance, he is the Disseisor, as in Orbits and Howells Case in Plowd. So. 21 Ed. 3. 4. and 45. where a Gardian assigns Dower to a Feme who is not dowable, and she enters, by her entry she is a Disseisor, 24 Ed. 3. 43. If one enters by colour of a void extent, it is at the peril of him who enters and takes the profits, to see by what right he enters. And he denyed that the making of a lease for years, is either an express or implied command to enter or make a Disseisin. And he denyed that the making of a Lease for years had gained the Reversion to the Lessor. But if Lessee for years, or at will, makes a lease for life, or a gift in tail, he by making livery, transfers the freehold, and gains to himself the Inheritance, but by a void and void contract he cannot gain the Reversion: Whereupon he concluded, That Humphrys is the Disseisor and Tenant, and the fine inures to the benefit of Humphrys, and not to the limitation of the uses in the Indenture, Because none of the parties had any thing in the land at the time of the fine lewyed; and that the Judgement ought to be affirmed. But afterwards, for the reasons of us three, the Judgement was reversed. Note, Sir Robert Heath chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Justice Crawley, Baron Denham, and Baron Trevor, agreed with this Judgement in the Kings Bench, and conceived, That it would be very mischievous if it should be adjudged otherwise. But



But Sir Humphry Davenport seemed to doubt, whether the Lessee for years ought not strictly to be taken for the Disseisor and Tenant.

Blizard *versus* Barns. Hil. 8 Car. rot. 816.

**A**ction, for that false & maliciously he spake of him these words; That the Plaintiff committed felony, and procured him to be arrested for felony, and to be imprisoned for three dayes. The Defendant pleads Not guilty, and found against him generally, and damages to twenty shillings. And it was moved, that he might have no more costs than damages, the damages being under forty shillings, upon the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi: But because there was a president shewn quinto Caroli, betwixt Edwards and Topfall in Action for words, and for falsely and maliciously procuring him to be indicted of felony: And upon Not guilty pleaded and found against him, and damages taxed but at forty shillings; yet because the Action was not for words only, but for other wrong whereof he is found guilty, he had full costs awarded him, It was resolved here to be out of the Statute.

ind. Topfall & Edwards case

The Earl of Newport *versus* Sir Henry Mildmay.  
Mich. 6 Car. rot. 439.

**E**rror, to reverse a Judgement in a writ of Entry for the Manor of Wansted, against the Earl of Newport, where he appeared by his Guardians, the Earl of Southampton and others; wherein they vouched the common Voucher, and Judgement given upon his default after appearance; and the Error assigned, for that Judgement is given by default, he being an Infant. And it being argued at the Barre by Sir John Banks and others for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and by Noy the Kings Atturney, and others, for the Defendant, the Court resolved, That it was not Error; for the Judgement is not given upon default of the Infant, but upon departure of the Vouchee in despite of the Court: And the Court is trusted, that they will not admit a Guardian, but such as shall answer to the Infant for his loss, if he hath any; and it is intended to be for his advantage: And common recoveries are common assurances of the Realm, and ought not to be shaken: Nor is there any pretence for an Infant who appears by his Guardian, more than for any other person at full age: And it appears by 9 Ed. 4. 34. and by many presidents shewn in the time of Hen. 7. Hen. 8. Ed. 6. Q. M. and Q. Eliz. and King James, and in the time of this King, that such recoveries have been suffered from time to time. And every president is a Judgement, not sub silentio, but in the Consuance of the Court; and it would be inconvenient to avoid so many recoveries; and it stands with Law, that such recoveries may be: Therefore without any open argument, the Judgement was affirmed.

Book 10 fol. 43  
Main Pottingtons  
Case contra

notwithstanding the opinion of Cok. lib. 10. fol. 43. Mary Pottingtons Case to the contrary.

Sir George Symonds *versus* Sir Michael Green and Will. Green his Sonne in Chancery.

**T**He Lord Keeper, being assisted with Justice *Hutton* and Justice *Jones* in former hearings, and by *me* in this last hearing, it was decreed, That whereas Sir *William Green* was seized in Fee of the Manors of *Great-Milton* and *Little-Milton*, and the reputed Manors of *Great-Chilworth* and *Little-Chilworth* in the Parish of *Milton*, and of divers Lands in *Chilworth*, purchased 30 Eliz. of Sir *Michael Dormer*, and of other Lands purchased *primo Jacobi*, which one *Ives* occupied together until *tertio Jacobi*: And then in consideration of the Marriage of Sir *Michael Green* his sonne, with one *Millesent Reade*, with whom he had 4500 li. covenants to stand seized of the said Manors of *Great-Milton* and *Little-Milton*, and of divers particular Closses, by name in *Chilworth*, and of all his other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the said Manors appertaining, or used and occupied with them, to the uses following, *viz.* of the Manor and premisses to the use of himself for life, without impeachment of waste; And after of such a Manor and some of the Closses by name, To the use of *Anne* his Wife, for her Jointure; And of other the particular Closses before mentioned, To the use of *Millesent* for her life, for her Jointure; And after the decease of Sir *William*, *Anne*, and *Millesent*, To the use of the said Sir *Michael Green* and the heirs Males of his body, with a remainder to his right Heirs: Afterward Sir *Michael Green* and Sir *William Green* joyned in a bargain and sale of the Manors of *Milton* and *Chilworth*, and all the Lands thereto appertaining, or reputed as part of the same, or within the same; And they levy a fine by the name of *The Manors and 10. Messuages, 600. acres terra, 200. prati, & 700. pastura*, which quantity comprised as well the Freehold Lands as the Manors. The question was, Whether the parcels of Land divided from the Manor by the Intail, and the Freehold Land lately purchased, should pass by this Mortgage? And they all resolved, That the Lands intayled, which were parcel of the Manor, shall not be said to be severed from the Manor: For the Freehold never being severed, but remaining intire in Sir *Will. Green* during his life, shall pass as parcell of the Manor at the time of the Mortgage; And that the Freehold bought in and occupied with the Manor, although it was but for two years before the Mortgage, may pass, being said and reputed parcel, and by that name: And the fine is well enough guided by the Indenture for the Manors and for the Freehold purchased, although they were not in *rei veritate* parcel of the Manor; And a little time is sufficient for the gaining a Reputation: Wherefore it was decreed, That Sir *George Symonds* should enjoy the Manor and the Freehold purchased: And that Sir *Michael Green* and his sonne should make further assurance at the cost of



of Sir *George Symons* : And that this Indenture is a sufficient declaration of the uses of the fine, as it was declared by all the said Justices and by the Lord Keeper himself.

*Johns versus Stratford.* Mich. 8 Car. rot. 96.

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of 200 li. upon condition to come to his lodging, and to goe with him to the Councell at Wales. The Defendant pleaded the Statute of *vicefimo tercio Henrici sexti* ; and that the Plaintiff is a Serjeant at Arms, attending upon the President and Councell of the Marches of Wales, and took that Bond under colour of an Attachment out of the said Court, and so void. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred. And it was moved by *Henden Serjeant*, That he was not any Officer intended within that Statute, which extends only to Sheriffs and their Bayliffs and other Ministers and Guardians of Prisons ; And Serjeants at Arms are not any of these Officers, but immediate to the Councell of the Marches of Wales : Also the said Councell is a Court erected of late time and since the said Statute, and cannot be intended within the Statute. And of that opinion the Court seemed to be, but did not resolve therein. But because it is shewn, That the Plaintiff who made the arrest out of the Marches, that is to say, in London, which is out of the Jurisdiction, &c. Then clearly this obligation is out of the intent of this Statute : Therefore rule was given, that Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, &c.

*Starre versus Buckhold.*

**A** Prohibition was granted upon the motion of *Grimston*, to stay a Suit in the Arches for these words, Thou art a Drunkard, a drunken fellow, a base idle drunken fellow, Because these words tend to a temporal offence, and are punishable as a temporal offence, and not punishable in the Ecclesiasticall Courts.



Termino Trinitatis, anno nono *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Thomas Gwin and Bridget his Wife *versus* David Gwin.  
Hil. 5 Car. rot. 295.

**E** Rror of a Judgement in the grand Sessions in the County of Brecknock, by David Gwin, in a Quod ei de forceat, protestando prolequi Breve illud in forma & natura Brevis, de recto ad Communem Legem, secundum formam Statuti *Rutland.* de tribus messuagiis, 200 acris terræ, 100 acr. prati, 60 acr. pasturæ, & 100 acr. bolci, & medietatem molendini in *Llanynbagell*, ut jus & hæreditatem suam : Et unde dicit quod ipsemet fuit seifitus de Tenementis prædictis & medietate prædicti molendini in dominico suo ut de feodo & jure, &c. Et quod tale sit jus suum, offert, &c. And the said Thomas and Briget ven. & defend. jus prædicti David & seifinam, &c. And *Imparle, &c.* At the next Sessions the Plaintiff Counts ut antea verbatim : And the Defendant Briget pleads, That she majus jus habet tenendi 100 acras terræ, 30 acras prati, & 40. acras pasturæ, parcel. tenementorum modo petit. pro termino vitæ suæ, Reversionem inde præfato Thoma & hæredibus suis, quam prædictus David habet ad tenendum tenementa prædicta, &c. & de hoc ponit se super patriam, & prædictus David similiter. Et prædictus Thomas dicit, Quod ipse habet majus jus tenendi tenementa prædicta & medietatem prædicti molendini, cum pertinentiis, ut illa tenet, quam prædictus David, &c. & de hoc ponit, &c. & prædictus David similiter. And the Jury found both Issues for the Demandant, and Judgement entred, Quod recuperet versus præfatos Thomam & Brigettam prædicta tenementa & medietatem prædicti molendini cum pertinentiis tenend. sibi & hæredibus suis quiete de præfatis Thoma & Brigetta & hæredibus suis in perpetuum, &c. And upon this Judgement a writ of Error was brought : And because the writ of Error supposed, that the proceedings were in Curia nostra ; where it appears by the record, that the beginning thereof was in 22 Jac. therefore the writ of Error was abated, and a new writ of Error brought coram vobis resident. And upon it divers Errors were assigned by Mr. Prothorough : First That the writ being a Quod ei de forceat, the protestation being prolequi in natura Brevis de recto, he ought to shew what writ of right ; for there be divers kindes of writs of right. But that was disallowed. Secondly, That the defence is not well made ; for in a writ of right there ought to



to have been a double Defence, viz. the Plaintiffs right, and to maintain his own right. Thirdly, That the Defendants joyning in Defence, ought not to have severed in their Pleas. Fourthly, That the Plaintiff having admitted them to plead several Pleas, and taking several Issues upon their several Pleas, hath admitted that they are several Tenants, and so hath abated his own writ. Fifthly, Because Briger pleads as Tenant for life for part of the Tenements alledging the Reversion to be in Thomas, and for the residue pleads nothing, nor claims any estate, yet Judgement is given against Thomas and Briger and their heirs, for all the Tenements: and so a small Judgement against the Feme for all, where she pleads but for part; and against her heirs, where she claims but for life. And this was held a manifest Error: wherefore for this cause principally, the Judgement was reversed.

The King *versus* Sherington Talbot.

**I**n a Quo warranto he claims liberty of free warren in Rydge and two other Towns in the Forest of S. The Defendant disclaims to have such liberties in the said two Wills and in the Forest. But quoad his claim of warren in Rydge, he pleads, That he is seized in fee of the Manor of Ridge, whereof the said Will of Ridge is parcel; and that he and all his Ancestors, and all whose estate he hath in the said Manor, hath had, time whereof, &c. liberty of free warren in all the said Manor, and within the Demeasns thereof; Ita quod nullus fugabit any game of warren within the said Manor and Demeasns thereof sine licentia of the said Sherington Talbot. Issue was taken, That he and all those whose estate, &c. had not free warren within the said Manor and Demeasns thereof, And found for the Defendant. And now Noy Atturney General, moved in arrest of Judgement, first, That the Plea is not good to prescribe to have warren in the said Manor and Demeasns of the Manor: For although he may prescribe to have it in his own Demeasns, yet he cannot prescribe to have it in the Lands of others his Freeholders, nor ought he to prescribe to have it pertaining to his Manor: And for that purpose he cited 5. Ass. plac. That one ought not prescribe to have Turbary in anothers soyle as appertaining to his Manor. Second exception, Because it is by Prescription, Ita quod nullus sine licentia Sherington Talbot, which is impossible to be, for the time whereof, &c. But to these it was answered by Rolls, That a Prescription to have free warren in his Manor, is good, as well in the Lands of the Freeholders, as in the Demeasns: For being by Prescription, it is intended, That this liberty was before the creation of the Freeholders, whose estate was extracted out of the Demeasns of the Manor, after the beginning of this Prescription. And as to the second, That the allegation thereof is not of necessity, and doth not vitiate the Prescription. Thirdly, It was moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, that the

the Tryall was by Venire facias awarded from Ridge, where it ought to have been of the Manor; For Ridge is alledged to be but parcell of the Manor. And for this cause all the Court held it to be a Mis-tryal and not aided by any of the Statutes; and that it ought to be of the Manor, which is the greater and more notozious; wherefore a Venire facias de novo was awarded. And it was moved, whether that were within the Statutes of Jeofayls, because it concerns the King; and the Statutes have an expresse Proviso, That they shall not extend to Appeals or Endimments or Informations upon penal Laws, and cited some of them; but not any Quo warranto? And Richardson, Jones, and Berkley held, that the Statutes did not extend to this Case, nor to Informations of Intrusion, For the King is not bound unless he be named. But Noy said, peradventure it should be otherwise in case of a Quare impedit, where the suit is betwixt the party and the King.

*Townley versus Chaloner, in the Chancery.*

**U**Pon a Bill of Review to reverse a Decree there, the Lord Keeper required the assistance of Justice Jones (by whom the Decree was made) and of Justice Hutton, Justice Berkeley, Justice Crawley and of my self, where the Case was, That Thomas Foster and Townley being Assignees in trust of a Lease, to the benefit of Chaloner an Infant, Thomas Foster took all the profits, and was in arrear upon accompt 1500 l. and being unable to satisfie, the question was, Whether Townley agreeing to this Assignment by sealing the Counterpart thereof, and joyn- ing with Foster in acquittances of the rents for a year and half (but never more medled) shall be charged only for that wherein he had joyn- ed in the Acquittances, or for all the residue? And it was resolved, That Townley, being but a party intrusted, shall not be answerable for more than came to his hands; for it was the default of him who put them in trust, to repose trust in one who was not able to pay; and he being the party trusted, as well as Townley, Townley shall not be com- pellable to satisfie his defect: Wherefore it was resolved, That that part of the Decree whereby he was charged to pay what Thomas Fo- ster could not, ought to be reversed.

*Eyres versus Taunton. Cujus principium ante pag: 295.*

**I**T was moved again by Mallet for the Defendant, in stay of Judgement. Whereas the Plaintiff the last Term procured a new Scire facias out of this Court directed to the Sheriff of Glo- cester, to summon the heir of Cawley, because he had not made any mention in his former return of the heir; And thereupon this writ issued out of the Court, ex Officio Curiae ad informandum Curiam. And the Sheriff had returned, That Cawley had not any Lands in his Baylwick which descended to his heir, nor any heir within his Baylwick, &c. That yet no Judgement ought to be given, first, Because



Because this Scire facias ought not to have been awarded to the Sheriff of Gloucester; But upon a Testatum, that the first Scire facias was awarded to the Sheriff of Middlesex, where the Recognisance was first acknowledged; For being grounded upon a Record, he ought first to sue the Scire facias there; And upon return That there is not any heir there, then to have this in another County; And he cited the book of Entries fol. 500. and 2 Ed. 3. 20. Sed non allocatur: For true it is, the first Scire facias upon a Recognisance to have execution, ought to be in the County where it was acknowledged: But when it is sued there, and the party returned dead, it may be sued against the heir or *Terr-tenant* in any County where the party surmisseth he hath Land: Also this Scire facias is *ex officio Curiae*, and in favour of the party, and there is no reason he should take exceptions to it. The second exception was taken to the return of the writ; For it is returned, That there is not any heir within his Bailiwick, where it ought to have been, That there is not any *Terr-tenant*, And that there is not any heir generally. Sed non allocatur: For the return upon the first Scire facias sheweth what Lands he had; And it shall not be intended there be more lands when no heir is found there; and the Sheriff hath no authority to inquire into other Counties. The third exception, That the return upon the second Scire facias in Chancery, whereupon the plea is pleaded and issue joyned, was sufficient for the reasons before alledged, and the tryall ill. But now all the Court agreed, Although the return had been better, if it had found who was heir, and that he was warned, or that there was not any heir in the said County, yet it is well enough: For as 17 Ed. 2. tit. Execution 139. Anciently the Scire facias was only against the *Terr-tenant*, and the heir was not charged in the Scire facias but as *Terr-tenant*; and if the return be not good or formall, yet it is aided by the Statutes of Jeofayls; And the mis-return or insufficient return of the Sheriff also, quoad the heir (because he is not named in the return) is but a discontinuance, which is aided by the Statutes of Jeofayles. Wherefore Richardson, Jones, and Berkeley agreed, That there was not any cause after Verdict to stay Judgement: whereto I assented. The fourth exception, That it was not a good Tryall by *Nisi prius*; For issue being joyned in Chancery, and the Record delivered into the Kings Bench to be tryed, it ought there to have been tryed, and not by *Nisi prius*. But all the Court was against it: For issue being joyned betwixt party and party, may be well tryed by *Nisi prius* out of this Court, and so are many presidents: Wherefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Randall *versus* Scory. Palch. 8 Car. rot. 422.

**E**RROR of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in a Replevin where the Defendant Avows for an Harlot, upon a Lease made by Indenture to Robert Chichester, his Executors and Assignes,

R r

signes,

signes, for ninety nine years, if the said Robert Chichester, John Bellun, and James Bellun, or any of them; shall so long live, rendring rent, and rendring and paying after the death of the said Robert Chichester, his Executors and Assignes, his or their best Beast for an Hariot or fifty shillings, at the election of the Lessor, his Heirs, or Assignes; and because the said Robert Chichester assigned this lease to the Plaintiff, and after dyed, for non-payment of the Hariot after the death of the said Robert, he distrained, and Avows, &c. The Plaintiff demands Oyer of the Indenture, which was entred in hæc verba ut prius. But the clause for the Hariot was, Rendring and paying to the Lessor, his Heirs, and Assignes, after the death of the said Robert Chichester, John Bellun, and James Bellun, and every of them, his or their best Beast in the name of an Hariot, or fifty shillings, &c. ut antea. And for this variance the Plaintiff demurs, and Judgement given for the Plaintiff, and Error thereof brought. The Error assigned, was in point of Law. Rolls for the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error moved, That this is no variance, and that the Avowry is good; For the Lease being to him, his Executors and Assignes, the reservation of the Hariot, in construction of Law, is the reservation of him, his Executors and Assignes, viz. after the death of him, his Executors or Assignes, his or their best Beast; For it cannot be construed the best beast of Bellun and Bellun, for they are strangers to the Deed, and have nothing to doe therewith. But all the Court held, That there is a plain and manifest variance; for although the best beast of Bellun and Bellun cannot be construed to be meant thereby, yet the reservation is not, That it shall be paid after the death of the Executors or Assignes, But only after the death of Chichester, Bellun and Bellun; so as they are the parties after whose death the limitation of the Hariots are to be paid; and not after the death of the Executors or Assignes: Wherefore the Avowry was ill, and the Judgement affirmed.

## Fenns Case.

**F**enn, a Fishmonger of London, was indicted at Newgate Sessions, for that he ingrossed divers kinds of Fish, viz. Smelts, whitings, &c. ea intentione ad revenden. contra form. Statuti. Unto this he pleaded Not guilty, and the Indictment was removed hither by Cerciorari. Henden Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That by the express words of the Act of 5 Ed. 6. Fishmongers, and Butchers, &c. are not said to be Ingrossers, nor within the Statute for Ingrossing, if they buy only things belonging to their Trade; for it is not the intent of the Statute to restrain them, it being necessary, & for the benefit of the Subjects, that they should buy such things. But the Court held, That although they be not within the Statute for Ingrossing, yet if they Regrate and sell at unreasonable prices, they are expressly within it; And he is indicted, That he bought ea intentione ad revendendum contra formam Statuti, and is found guilty; So



So it shall be intended that he ingrossed and did not sell at reasonable prices; and if he ingrossed and sold at reasonable prices, it ought to have been shewn to the Jury upon the evidence, as all the Court agreed, there being a Probiso contained in the Act, That one may take advantage by giving in evidence without formall pleading thereof. And for as much as he is here found guilty, it shall be intended, that he ingrossed contra formam Statuti; wherefore Rule was given, That Judgement should be for the King against the Defendant, unless other matter were shewn to the contrary upon the Monday following; at which day Grimston moved, That the Tryall was ill, because it was tryed at the same Sessions that he was endicted, which ought not to have been, but to have had a Venire facias, returnable at the next Sessions, and he relyed upon 22 Ed. 4. corone 44. Sed non allocatur: For it is the usuall and common course to try it at the same time the party is endicted, especially as this case is, being at the Gaol-delivery and the party in prison. Vide 9 H. 8. Kelloway 159. That Tryall before Justices of Gaol-delivery may be the same day. Thirdly, He shewed that the entry is, That the Defendant pleaded Not guilty, Et de hoc ponit &c. & Johannes Michael qui pro Rege sequitur similiter, &c. And it doth not appear by what authority he joyned that Issue; for the Kings Attourney or one that is in loco suo, ought to have joyned. Sed non allocatur: For the said John Michael is the Clerk of the Peace in London, and he is an Officer known to the said Court where the Endictment was taken, and it needs not to be so mentioned in the Record; and the Court here knows it well enough: wherefore it was adjudged accordingly for the King.

Porter versus Hutchman. Ante pag. 286.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Action upon the Case, in nature of a conspiracy. The Error assigned was, Because in the Declaration it is supposed that he procured him to be endicted and to be imprisoned, untill he was legitimo modo acquietatus, and doth not say (inde:) And for this cause Ward Serjeant moved, That it was Error; for it was a word of substance, and the cause whereby he intitles himself to the Action; and he said, that this Judgement passed sub silentio in the Common-Bench. And that in two other such Actions brought by the same party against two others, being moved in arrest of Judgement, after Verdict it was adjudged for the Defendant. And a Record was shewn in this Court Hilar. 41 Eliz. rot. 1099. Prickers Case, where, after Verdict for the Plaintiff, this exception was moved in arrest of Judgement, and it appears upon the Roll, that no Judgement was given: And Richardson chief Justice said, that he was of Counsel with the Defendant, and for this cause only the Judgement was stayed. But Bulstrode for the Defendant shewed, That Pasch. 7 Jac. rot. 407. betwixt Bell and Gamble in the like Action upon the Case,

where this word (*inde*) was omitted and exception taken for that cause; yet after divers motions in stay of Judgement, and divers continuances, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff. And of this opinion were Jones and Berkeley, that the Judgement should be affirmed, Because it shall not be intended, but that he was acquietatus *inde*, and not of any other matter; and the presidents are both wayes, and in the writ of conspiracy *inde* is omitted; and by the same reason in Action upon the Case, the omission of *inde* is no cause to avoid the Judgement. But Richardson chief Justice, and my self much doubted thereof, by reason of those two last Judgements, and the Case of Prickett, and conceived, That the Declaration was ill for this omission; For if he were not acquietatus *inde*, it is clear an Action would not lie. And therefore, being the material clause which maintains the Action, the omission thereof is fatal; For A Declaration shall not be aided by intendment, in the point of the Action. And in the greater part of the presidents in print, the word *inde* is in the Declaration. Et adjournatur. Residuum postea, pag. 419.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Coventry, in an Information upon the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ, for exercising the Trade of an Ironmonger, not being Apprentice. After Verdict and Judgement there for the Plaintiff, the first Error assigned by Grimston was, Because by the Statute of vicesimo primo Jacobi, it is appointed, That every common Informer shall be sworn before his Information be received, That the fact was within the year before the Information exhibited, and within the same County where it is exhibited; And it doth not appear here that it was done so in this Case. Sed non allocatur: For it is no parcell of the Record, but is only a direction to the Officers, that none shall be received, unless he be first sworn. The second, Because Informers cannot sue upon that Statute to have the moiety; for by the express words in the Statute, the forfeiture is given to the Corporation, for the benefit of the Corporation, for relief of the Poor, and for other uses of the Corporation. Sed non allocatur: For though that Statute gives one moiety to the Informer and the other moiety to the King, except in corporate Towns, to whom such forfeitures are granted, it is to be understood, and so hath alwaies been expounded, That in that Case the forfeiture given to the King, belongs to the Corporation, and the Informer is to have his part still: Whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

Parker *versus* Taylor. Mich. 8 Car. rot. 366.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Beverley Court, in Debt: where the Plaintiff declares in Debt of 20 li. viz. 16 li. upon an Obligation, and 4 li. upon a Mutuatus. The Defendant pleaded quoad the 4 li. Non deber, & de hoc ponit se super Patriam, & prædictus Querens similiter. Et quoad the other, he demands Oyer of the Obligation



tion and Condition, which was read to be upon condition to pay eight pound at a day, &c. and he pleads payment at the day, Et de hoc ponit, &c. and the Plaintiff similiter, and Verdict for the Plaintiff quoad the Bond; and quoad the other, for the Defendant, and Judgement for the Plaintiff; and the Error assigned was, That here is not any Issue; for the Defendant ought to have pleaded Quod solvit, & hoc paratus est verificare, and the Plaintiff ought to have replied Non solvit, & hoc petit, &c. So there had been an affirmative and a negative; but as it is here, there is no Issue at all, and it is not aided by any Statute; and therefore it was prayed, That the Judgement might be reversed. But all the Court held, for as much as the Defendant pleads Payment, & de hoc, &c. and the Plaintiff joins with him, That the Jury shall enquire whether he hath paid, and the Jury finding, that he hath not paid, it is good enough, and aided by the Statute of Jeofayles: Wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Leycroft *versus* Dunker. Pasch. 9 Car. 101. 152.

**A**ction for words. Whereas the Plaintiff for twenty years had used the Trade of a Merchant, and yet useth the same; and in the fifteenth year of King James used the said Trade, and went to Hamborow, and there used it untill 22. Jacobi, and then returned into England, and used the Trade of a Merchant: The Defendant, to scandalize him in his profession, spake these words of the Plaintiff the first of October anno 8 Car. He came a broken Merchant from Hamborow (innuendo his returning from Hamborow into England) and that I will justifie. The Defendant pleaded Non culp. and found against him, and damages 20 l. and it was moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; for although it is to be agreed for saying of a Merchant, That he is broken, in the present tense, Action lies; for it is all one as if he had said, He is bankrupt, which is a great discredit to a Merchant; yet when he saith, That he came over a broken Merchant from Hamborow, it doth not import in it self any scandal; for he shews that he came over eight years before, and he might become a rich man and of good credit since that time. And of the same opinion was Richardson Chief Justice; for slander ought to be expressed, and not taken by intendment or implication; therefore if one saith of a Merchant, That he was a poor man within these seven years; or of a workman, That he was a weak workman, and had little skill within these few years, an Action lies not, for he may be rich or a good workman at the time of the speaking: so here, &c. for which, &c. but Jones, Berkley, and myself held, That the Action well lies, and it is not like the Cases before put; for there they doe not charge him with any crime, and by intendment it may have good construction: But here he chargeth him with being once broken, Et qui semel malus semper presumitur esse

esse malus eodem genere, or at least may have an inclination thereto, And it being alledged to be spoken falso & malitiose, and to scandalize him in his Profession, it is a great cause of discrediting, and impairing him in his Trade, whereas their credit is the principall means of their gain : And if he intended it otherwise, or had spoken it in another sense, he ought to have shewn it by special plea, which would have excused him : But when he is charged with malicious speaking of those words, and with an intent to discredit him ; And he pleads Not guilty, and found against him, That he spake maliciously, and with intent to discredit him, the Court may not otherwise adjudge ; Wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Green versus Lincoln.*

**A**ction for Words. Thou art a long-shag haired-murthering-Rogue. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable ; for he doth not charge him directly with the murder of any person, nor saith, That he is a Murtherer, but the words are adjectively spoken, which manner of speaking shews that the words are of chiding, and doe not aggravate but extenuate quoad the manner of speaking. But Henden Serieant moved to have Judgement for the Plaintiff, and cited, That in Hilar. 7 Car. rot. 728. betwixt Willson and Mason, in the Common-Bench, it was adjudged after debate, That for these words, Thou art a murthering Knave, Action lies : But he had not the Record to shew ; And therefore the Court advised till the next Term. Afterwards Mich. 9 Car. being moved again, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Fish versus Wagstaff.*

**X** Error of a Judgement in the Court of the Marshalsey, by virtue of a new Patent. The error assigned was, Because in the stile of the Court it was mentioned, That the Court is holden by virtue of the Kings Letters Patenis coram such persons, Judicibus nostris, ad audiendum & terminandum assignat. omnia placita personalia inter omnes personas, infra 12. leucas in Palatio Regis apud Westmon. & inter omnes homines de hospitio Domini Regis, tam diu quam hospitium Domini Regis est infra 12. leucas a Palatio Westmon. and a Patent ad audiendum & terminandum omnes causas cannot be, but it ought to be only of criminall matters. Vid. Dy. 175. And for that reason the Judgement was reversed.



Sparrow *versus* Mattersock and others. Hil. 8 Car. rot.

**T** Respals *sur* demurrer. The Case was, The Sheriff returns upon an Elegit, That the party had not any Lands, but only within the liberty of St. Edmundsbury; and that J. S. Bayliff there, hath the execution and return of all writs, who enquired, and returned an Extent by Enquisition, and that the Bayliff delibered the moiety of the said Land extended to the partie, and that the Plaintiff by virtue of that Extent entred and intituled himself, And whether it were a good title for the Plaintiff, was the question? First, whether the Bayliff of a Liberty may make an Enquisition and Extent upon an Elegit by Warrant from the Sheriff, directed unto him? Resolved, That he may. Secondly, when a Jury by Enquisition findes the seisin and value of the Land, whether the Jury ought to set out the moiety for the Plaintiff, or if the Bayliff may deliver such part of the Land for the moiety? And it was resolved, That the Jury shall extend all the Land; and the Bayliff or Sheriff (where no franchise is) shall deliver the moities, and not the Jury; and so are all the presidents; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Termino



Termino Michaelis, anno nono *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Thomas Broxon and his Wife *versus* Dagar and his Wife  
Trin. 9 Car. rot. 1152.

**A**ction for these words, spoken by the wife of the Defendant, of the Plaintiffs wife, Thou art a Witch, I will make thee come and lay, God save my Mare : I was forced to get my Mare charmed for thee. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Littleton Recorder of London moved in arrest of Judgement, That none of these words are actionable ; for the first words, Thou art a Witch, without mentioning that she bewitched any Person, Cattel, or Goods, are too generall, and no Action maintainable for speaking of them ; and he cited divers presidents, That for calling one Witch generally, Action lies not, if he doth not shew what Witchcraft she committed : And of that opinion was all the Court upon the first motion. And for the second words, I will make thee say, God save my Mare, there is not implied any Witchcraft. And for the last words, I was intorced to get my Mare charmed for thee, was a fault in the Plaintiff, who would procure charming, to prevent mischief to her Mare ; wherefore Rule was given, That the Judgement should be staied untill, &c.

King *versus* Edwards. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 992.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a special Verdict the Case was, John Boulting and Jane his wife being seized of the Land in question, to them and the heirs of the bodies of John B. remainder to Ed. B. and the heirs of his body, the remainder to Will. B. and the heirs of his body, remainder to George Edwards and the Heirs of his body, the remainder to the right heirs of the said J. B. They being so seized, the said John B. and his wife, and William B. (the third in the remainder) joyned in a feofment with warranty, to Mathusaleh Keen ; and after the said Husband and wife levied a fine to the said Keen : Afterwards the said John Boulting died without Issue, and the said Will. B. and Ed. B. died without Issue ; and in the fifteenth year of King James the said Mathusaleh Keen died, and the land descended to Rob. Keen, who, after the death of the wife of the said J. B. entred and let to the Plaintiff, and the Defendant by the command of the said George Edwards ousted him : And whether the



the entry of the said George Edwards was lawfull, was the sole question? And it was argued by Germin for the Plaintiff, and by Maynard for the Defendant. The first question was, whether this feofment were a discontinuance of the Estate taile, and it was argued for the Defendant, That it is not any discontinuance; for the Husband during the Coverture, having a joynt Estate with his wife in the freehold, had not any Estate taile in possession, but quasi a remainder in tail, expectant upon a joynt Estate for life, and not executed; so then, not being seized of the Estate taile in possession, it cannot make a discontinuance; and to prove that, he cited Co. 3. fol. 5. Owen and Morgans Case, and Co. 3. fol. 61. Wincots Case. But as to that point Richardson, Berkeley, and my self held, That the Estate taile is in him vested and settled, also that his and his wifes feofment makes a discontinuance; And although it was objected, That William Boulting, the third in the Remainder, joynted in the said feofment, so as it could not make a discontinuance, but that every of them respectively passed their Estates, All the Justices agreed, That this joynting of William is not material; for there is an intermediate remainder in taylor to Edwards, which is discontinued. But Jones doubted thereof, and conceived, It was not a discontinuance, because the Husband was not absolutely seized of an Estate tail, during the life of his wife. The second objection was, That if this feofment were a discontinuance at the Common-Law, yet it is taken away quoad the wife by the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. And it is taken away quoad the wife, so is it also quoad those in remainder after the wife, especially the wife surviving; and that the fine after the feofment is but by way of release, and is no such fine as is intended within the Statute; for it ought to be such a fine which at the first passed the Estate, and not a fine which inures by way of confirmation: But all the Justices agreed, That this feofment and fine to the same person make but one assurance; and when the wife is barred, and her Estate destroyed by the fine, that she cannot enter, those in remainder may not enter, but are in case as they were at the Common-Law: And as this Case is, they all resolved, That an express descent being found, it takes away his entry; Whereupon, by the assent of Jones, without further argument, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. But for the first point Jones cited 38 Eliz. betwixt Warne and Webster, where it was held by the Court, It was not any discontinuance when the wife survived; but if the Husband had survived, it should have been otherwise.

Sir Richard Snowde *versus* .....

**A**ction upon the Case. whereas one Christmas exhibited a Bill against the Plaintiff in the Chancery, and shews what, &c. and the Plaintiff had put in his answer thereto, and shews what; whereunto he was sworn, That the Defendant spake these  
S C words

words of the Plaintiff, He (innuendo the Plaintiff) is forsworn in his answer to Christmas his Bill, (innuendo in his answer to the said Bill.) The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and damages 50 l. And it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Brampton Serjeant and Mr. Grimston, First, That he doth not shew in what point he was perjured; for there be divers presidents, That Endowments of perjury have been quashed for this cause, that they have not shewn the perjury to have been in a point materiall: But all the Court (Richardson absent) held it to be no good exception; for true it is, That Endowments ought to shew the cause of the perjury; but in an Action for words, which is grounded upon the speech of another, it cannot be enlarged further than the other spake. Secondly, Because it is not said, That he is forsworn in his answer in Chancery, nor is it averred, that there is not any other Bill nor Answer, but that which is mentioned, and there may be another Bill in another place. Sed non allocator: for when it is shewn, there was such a Bill in Chancery, and an answer thereto, and that the Defendant spake those words, and is found by Verdict guilty of them upon that occasion, the Action well lies without other averment; for it shall not be presumed, there was any Bill and Answer in any other place; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Dorothy Brian *versus* Cockman.

**A**ction upon the Case for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was of good fame and alwaies free from Adultery or Fornication and other crimes, and after the death of Brian her late Husband, was in communication with one Cowley for a Marriage betwixt them: That the Defendant, to deprive her of her fame, and to hinder her from the said Marriage, spake of the Plaintiff these words, She is a Whore, and her Children (innuendo her Children which she had by the said Brian late her Husband) are Frambishes Bastards, (innuendo one Nicholas Frambish.) After Verdict, upon Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Grimston, That these words be not actionable; for, for calling Whore, there lies not any Action: And to say, That her Children by her former Husband, are Frambishes Bastards, is repugnant in it self; for they cannot be Bastards which were born in the time of her former Husband. But all the Court held, That the Action well lies; for to say of a Widow who is in communication of Marriage with another, That she played the whore in her former Husbands time, is a great discredit, and to say, That her Children are Bastards (although in truth they cannot be Bastards in Law, yet in reputation they may be so) is cause of loss of her Marriage, and that none will marry with her; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.



Edwards *versus* Woodden. Hil. Car. 1601.

**R** Epl. vin. The Defendant made Conuſance as Bayliſſ to John Cotton; for that the place where, is twelve acres, parcel or a Meadow in Staunsted, parcell of the Manor of Staunsted, of which Manor one George Bing Esq; was seized in his demesne as of fee, and so seized by Indenture, anno 15 Jac. granted a Rente charge of thirty pounds to Sir Robert Heath and others in fee, issuing out of the said Manor, and that they by Indenture executed within six Moneths in the Chancery, for three hundred pounds granted, bargained, and sold that rent to the said John Cotton and his Heirs; wherefore for rent arrear at such a Feast, he made Conuſance, &c. The Plaintiff in barre of the Conuſance confessed, that the Land is parcell of the Manor, and that George Bing was seized of the said Manor in dominico suo ut de feodo, prout in the Conuſance; and that the said George Bing so being seized, granted the said rent to Sir Robert Heath and others, prout, &c. Sed quod diu antea the said George Bing aliquid habuit in the said Manor, and long time before the grant of the said rent, one John Leigh was seized in fee of the said Manor, unde, &c. and so seized, in quibus Eliz. devised that Manor to Richard Blunt for one hundred and twenty years, by virtue whereof he entered and was possessed, and so possessed anno 17 Eliz. granted the same to Thomas Blunt, who entered, and in anno 31 Eliz. assigned that lease to the said George Bing, who likewise entered and was possessed; and so possessed in anno 37 Eliz. assigned it to Henry Bing, and that he anno 22 Jac. assigned it to Hammond Claxton, who entered, and was, and yet is possessed, and licensed the Plaintiff to put in his Cattle, who thereupon put in his Beasts, and the Defendant disseined them, &c. Upon this the Defendant demurred, and shewed for cause; first, That he doth not confess or trauersers the grant to Cotton. Secondly, That he doth not shew how the seisin and grant of the said George Bing is avoided. Thirdly, Because the Plea is repugnant in it self. And now being argued at the Barre by Rolls for the Defendant, he shewed, That this Plea is the Cogitatio in ill, because in the Cogitatio it is pleaded, That George Bing was seized in his demesne as of fee, and granted that rent, &c. which is intended a seisin in fee in possession. Then when the Plaintiff confessed, That he was seized in Dominico suo ut de feodo, prout, it is a confession of the seisin of the fee in possession. And when he afterwards shewed a Lease for years by another long time before, and that Lease conveyed to the Manor of the fee, and from him by indenture conveyed to the Plaintiff, it may be intended, That the Plaintiff was seized of the fee in reversion, and not of the fee in possession, for it is not repugnant to the former part of his confession, and it is not a confession of the seisin alledged, wherefore he ought to have traversed absque hoc, That he was seized aliter, vel alio modo, or

that he was seized modo & forma prout : Also he doth not shew how the fee came to the Grantor after the Lease ; also there is not any full confession that the fee was in the Grantor, but by argument, which is not good in pleading. And for these reasons it was moved, That the Bar to the Conuance is ill ; and Richardson Chief Justice and Jones were of that opinion upon the first motion : But I conceived that the plea is a good confession and aboydance of the seisin in fee alledged, and there needs not any Travers ; for when he intitles himself to a Lease for years precedent, yet in esse, which is not chargeable with this rent, and allows the Reversion in fee, expectant upon this Lease, to be in the Grantor, the pleading is good ; for one seized in fee of a Reversion, expectant upon a Lease for years, may well say that he was seized in dominico suo ut de feodo, for of that seisin he may have an Issue ; and that this plea is good, appears in Plow. Comment. Adams and Wrottesleys Case : And to shew how he afterwards came to the fee, lies not in the Conuance of the Plaintiff ; but he may well admit it, without prejudicing himself, he claiming by a precedent estate not subject to that charge : And to take a Travers when he claims by a former Estate and admits it, is not necessary, and peradventure might be perilous unto him, as Coke lib. 6. Helyers Case. Berkley conceived, although seisin is pleaded in Dominico suo ut de feodo, which shall be intended seisin in possession as it is pleaded, yet the plea is good in substance, because he avoids the charge against him by reason of the former Estate ; and if there be any defect therein, it is only for want of Travers, and that is but form ; and not being shewn for cause, but other causes immateriall, it is aided by the Statute of 27 El. 2. and the Defendant shall not have advantage thereof : And to this opinion, for this cause, Richardson and Jones seemed to incline ; but they would advise, Et adjournatur.

John George and his Wife *versus* Harvey.

Cujus principium ante pag. 282.

**W**AS now moved again by Rolls for the Plaintiff to have Judgement, That Action lies for these words, for saying, That she is a Witch, Because that all kinde of witchcraft is punishable by the Statute of primo Jacobi, and is intended to be such who hath conference with a spirit, and works by spirits. But all the Court seriatim delivered their opinion, That the Action lies not for calling one Witch, without alledging she hath done some act : But it is said, That she bewitched any man or any thing, it well lies : But to say she is a witch generally, is not actionable ; for it is a common saying, you are a Witch, which may be by your tongue or looks, &c. wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant. *Vide Pasch. 17 Jac. betwixt Hawks and Auce, adjudged accordingly, and Mich. 10 Jac. betwixt Towse and Sand.*



*Tybyn versus Wingfeild.*

**T**he Record was, *Queritur in placito Transgressionis pro eo quod vi & armis cepit & chascavit his Cattel into the Close of J. S. for that he took them damage felonant, and the Plaintiff was inforced to pay unto him 40 s. for amends, per quod he sustained damages, &c.* After Verdict upon Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff, Henden moved in arrest of Judgement, because he did not conclude contra pacem, &c. For the Bill recites, That it is placitum transgressionis, and the Declaration is vi & armis; therefore he ought to conclude contra pacem: And because it is not so done, it is ill in substance, and not aided by any of the Statutes of Jeofails. But Grimston for the Plaintiff argued, That this is an Action upon the Case; for the Action is not brought merely for the taking or chasing of his Cattel, but for an especial wrong, viz. for chasing them into another mans Close, so as they were there Trespassers, and he inforced to compound for this damnification. And although it be vi & armis, yet that doth not prove it to be an Action of Trespass; For that may be in an Action upon the Case, as it is in the Earl of Rutlands Case Coke lib. 9. fol. And although the recital of the Bill be in placito transgressionis, yet it is not of necessity to be Trespass only, but may serve for trespass upon the Case: And all the Court being of that opinion, It was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Symonds versus Seabourne. Pasch. 8 Car. rot.*

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff, upon the ninth of October 5. Carol. was possessed of an ancient house in Worcester; and the Defendant, the ninth of October 5. Carol. was and yet is possessed of another house and void piece of land adjoining to the north part of the Plaintiffs house, wherein were three windows, time whereof memory, &c. by which windows the light came out of the said void parcel of land into the Plaintiffs house, time whereof, &c. That the said Defendant maliciously, to deprive him of the light coming by the said windows into his house, the said ninth of October 5. Carol. erected a building in part of the said void piece, and thereby stopped the lights coming by the said windows into his house, whereby his house is totally darkened, and he much prejudiced by that stopping. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him. And exception was taken in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration is repugnant in itself: for so say Adhuc possessionarius of the said void piece of land, and so he is the offence in erecting a building upon it, whereas that is not a void piece of land, and of this opinion was Berkeley; but Richard Jones, and my self held, That this is good enough, and no repugnance in the Adhuc possessionarius; for it may be that part of

the said void parcell of Land is builded, and parkens his light, and part remains still void; & the Declaration as to that, is but surplussage & the one part well stands with the other. Another exception, Because he alledgeth not any person in whom the Prescription may be fixed; and the Plaintiff is but Lessee for years, who cannot prescribe. But it was answered thereto, That the time whereof, &c. is tied to the house, and not to any personall prescription; and being an ancient house and windows therein, time whereof, &c. there need not any prescription in any person; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Baal versus Baggerley. Trin. 9 Car. rot.*

**A** Crion *sur* Case. Thou hast forged a privy Seal and a Commission; Why dost not thou break open thy Commission? After Verdict, upon not guilty pleaded and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable: For he did not say the Kings privy Seal, nor any words under the privy Seal; and it doth not appear what privy Seal he intended. Also he saith not what Commission. And the words subsequent Thy Commission, shewed that he intended a Commission made by the Plaintiff himself. But it was answered thereto, That a privy Seal is intended the Kings privy Seal, and being spoken generally, is to be intended according to the vulgar speech, and intendment, and no other Seal is meant thereby, besides the Kings. And Thy Commission is intended a Commission, which is sued out under the privy Seal. And to this opinion the Court seemed to incline; but Berkeley doubting thereof, the Court would advise. Afterward it was moved again and argued by Palmer for the Defendant, and by Calthrop for the Plaintiff: And Palmer shewed, That these words doe not import in themselves, That he spake of the Kings privy Seal; for there is not any inducement, that there was any speech of the Kings privy Seal; and the words in themselves doe not import any slander, and they shall not be helped by an intendment or innuendo. And it may be, that a private person might have a private Seal; and the words after, shew the intent of the Defendant, when he said Thy Commission, innuendo the Commission of the Plaintiff. But it was thereto answered by Calthrop for the Plaintiff, That the words shall be taken according to the vulgar opinion, and as the Auditors understand in their usual phrase, which is, that he spake of the Kings privy Seal; when he said privy Seal; and when he said Thy Commission, it is to be intended the Commission under the privy Seal, which the Plaintiff sued out: And Calthrop cited Trin. 35 Eliz. where one brings an action for these words, Thou hast forged a Writing for which thou wast brought into the Star-Chamber. It was adjudged in the Court that the action lies; for they be intended such words as shall be punished. And all the Court was of that opinion.

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libered their opinions, That the Action well lies; For the words be spoken maliciously, and being alledged in the Declaration that he spake them to scandalize him for forging of the privy Seal and a Commission, and being found guilty, it shall be intended according to the vulgar interpretation, The Kings Privie Seal, The counterfeiting whereof is Treason: and a Commission shall be intended The Kings Commission under his Privy-Seal. And Berkeley agreed with the others: And Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

*Johnson versus Davy.* Trin. 9 Car. rot. 1314.

**E**jectione firmæ, of six Messuages, one hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres of Pasture, &c. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Grimston moved in arrest of Judgement, That this Suit is by original writ, and the original doth not warrant the Declaration; for the original is of one Messuage and sixty acres of Land, and so varies from the original in the number of the Messuages and the Land. But Rolls for the Plaintiff said, That this shall not be intended the original, upon which the Plaintiff declared; but that there was another original which warrants this Declaration, which is now imbezeld. And it shall not be intended to be grounded upon the writ which is now shewn, first, Because the writ bears Telle 18. April. returnable 15. Pasch. and this Declaration is in Trin. Term. and here is no continuance upon this writ. Secondly, Because the writ is against the Defendant and a Copyholder; and in this Declaration there is no name of the Copyholder; wherefore it shall be intended, that this Declaration is grounded upon another writ now wanting. And this want is aided by the Statute of Jeofayles. And of the same opinion was all the Court, (absente Richardson) and rule given for Judgement for the Plaintiff.

*Penlon versus Gooday.* Trin. 9 Car.

**A**ction sur le Case. That the Defendant maliciously and falsely, to deprive him of his life, spake these words of the Plaintiff, Thou hast taken out of my pocket 40 li. of my money; And I will cause thee to be endicted at the Sessions of the Peace, and to hold up thy hand at the Barre for it. Et ex ulteriori malitia against the Plaintiff at such a day after, said, He hath picked out of my pocket silver and gold. After Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Grimston in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable, especially the last words; and being spoken at several times, and there lying no Action for the last words, and damages intire given, The Plaintiff ought not to have Judgement: And to prove that, he cited the Case betwixt Osborn and Middleton. And the whole Court was of the same opinion, That if the words

words spoken at any of the times will not bear an Action, and intire damages be given, There shall no Judgement be entered : And therefore the difference is, when the words are all spoken at one time and part of them are actionable and part not, There damages shall be intended to be given only for those words which were actionable. But where words are spoken at severall times, and the first be actionable, and the other not, and the Defendant found guilty of both, and intire damages given, There no Judgement shall be entered. But in this Case, the first words without question, were actionable ; For he directly charges him with a felonious taking, when he said, He would cause him to be endicted, and to hold up his hand for that cause. And they also held, That the last words being alledged to be spoken *ex ulteriori invidia & malitia*, have reference to the first, which is the picking of the pocket before mentioned, and so charging him with that Felony ; It was therefore adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Vesey versus Harris and his Wife. Hil. 8. Car. rot.*

**S**cire facias. Whereas the wife dum sola fuit, recovered in the Kings Bench, in an Action upon the Case, 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. for damages and costs, and had execution of those damages, and yet is thereof possessor ; and whereas afterwards the said Judgement was by a writ of Error removed into the Exchequer Chamber and there reversed, and restitution awarded ; and afterward she took the said Harris to Husband ; The Plaintiff thereupon brought this writ to have restitution. The Defendant pleaded, that after the reversal had, and before the purchase of this writ, he paid to the Plaintiff the said Debt and Costs of 26 li. 13 s. 4 d. *absque hoc*, That they be possessionari of the said money prout. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred, because the Plea and Traversers be both ill. And now it was argued at the Barre by Calthorp for the Plaintiff, and by Germin for the Defendant. And Richardson, Jones and my self held, That the pleading of the payment is ill, because it is grounded and affirmed against the Record, And a payment being against matter of Record, cannot be a discharge, unless by matter of Record or specialty. And as in a Scire facias to have execution, payment is no plea in discharge thereof ; no more is it in a Scire facias to have restitution : And it appears by the book 20 H. 6. 24. & 21 H. 6. 15. that 'tis much doubted, whether if levied by the Sheriff upon a Fieri facias it be good plea, and at length it was ruled to be good, because it is grounded upon the Fieri facias awarded, which he cannot withstand, and in reason therefore it should then be allowed, à multo fortiori, a bare payment is no plea ; And if it be a Plea, yet as it is pleaded, it is not good ; For he doth not rely upon it, but traverseth that which is immaterial, viz. *absque hoc* that he is possessionarius, &c. which was idly alledged, and not material or traversable ; and by his traversers, he waives his pleading of the payment, which being specially



pecially shewon for cause of Demurrer, the Demurrer is good, and Judgement shall be against the Defendant. Berkeley held, That payment had been a good Plea, if he had relyed thereupon, Because he avers that thereby the party is satisfied. And in divers cases matter in fact may be pleaded in discharge. As in Debt upon an Escape, he may plead, That the Plaintiff commanded him to let him out of Execution, and such like, &c. But as to the Travers, he conceived it ill, and therefore agreed with the other Justices, that Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff: And it was adjudged accordingly.

Penfon and Anne his Wife *versus* Gooday. Trin. 9 Car. rot.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas he keepeth an Alehouse being debito modo licentiarus by Justices of the Peace, That the Defendant, to scandalize the Plaintiffs wife, spake these words of her, Hang thee, Bawd (innuendo the said wife:) Thou (the said Anne innuendo) art worse than a Bawd: Thou keepest an house (*Messuagium predictum innuendo*) worse than a Bawdy-house: And thou keepest an Whore in thy house to pull out my throat. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Stone moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; but agreed, That for saying one is a Bawd, and keeps a Bawdy-house, action lies, because it is a temporall offence, for which the Common-Law inflicts punishment. But to call one Bawd without further speaking, an Action lies not, no more than to call one Whore. But it is a defamation punishable in the Spiritual Court. And to say, That he keeps an house worse than a Bawdy-house, hath not any plain intendment what he meant thereby; wherefore the Action lies not: And if it be intended, That such words should hinder Guests from coming thither, being an Ale-house, the Husband only ought to have brought the Action. And as to that the Court (absente Richardson) agreed. But for the other words, they held, that the Action lies by the Husband and wife, for the slander to his wife; and it is as much as if he had said, That she keepeth a Bawdy-house; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

George Myrne *versus* Anthony Hinton Bayliff of the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, In Chancery.

**T**He Plaintiff declares as Clerk of the Hamper, in an Action upon the Case, Whereas one Robert Treswell, 16. Febr. 4 Caroli, was bound unto him in an Obligation of 100 l. which was not paid; and whereas he for the obtaining of the said debt, 12. Martii 5 Car. being Clerk of the Hamper in Chancery, prosecuted an Attachment of privilege, directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex to attach his body, returnable 15. Pasch. in Chancery, ad respondend. the said George Myrne in plachto transgressionis, which Writ he prosecuted *ex intentione*, That

the said *Robert T.* so being arrested upon his appearance, should put in good Bayl to answer him to his said Bill, by him to be put in, for the recovery of his said Debt upon the said Obligation: Which Writ afterward, viz. 13. *Martii 5 Caroli*, was delivered to the Sheriffs of *Middlesex* to execute; And that they the same day directed their Warrants under their Seals, to the Bayliff of the Liberty of the *Dean and Chapter of Westminster*, to arrest him: Which Warrant 14. *Martii 5 Caroli*, was delivered to the Defendant (Bayliff of the said Liberty) to execute: And that he by virtue of the said Warrant at *Westminster*, within the said Liberty, upon 25. of *March. 5 Car.* arrested the said *Robert Treswell*, and had him in his custody: And that afterwards, before the return of the Writ, viz. 8. *April. 6 Car.* to delay the Plaintiff of his Suit, and to defraud him of the recovery of his Debt, let him out of his custody and to goe at large against the Plaintiff's will, and had not his body at the day; And that afterward *seesoynera*, and because he is delayed in his Suit, and loseth his Debt, &c. The Defendant pleads thereto, That the said *Robert Tr.* found Sureties for his appearance *Arthur Squibb* and *J. W.* and at the day of the return of the Writ the Defendant returned *Cepi Corpus*; And that before the *Habeas Corpus* to bring him to the Barre, he the said *Robert Treswell* died, & hoc &c. The Plaintiff replies, That he did not take the said *Arthur Squibb* and *J. W.* Sureties for his appearance *modo & forma*: And hereupon it was demurred. And this was referred to Justice *Jones*, Justice *Berkeley*, and to my self, to consider of this demurrer; and after argument, by counsel on both sides, we resolved, That this Declaration was not good, first, Because he doth not say of what Liberty he is Bayliff, or whether he hath execution and return of Writs; otherwise there is no colour to charge him, and therefore ought to be specially shewn. And of this opinion was *Jones*, and I agreed with him: But *Berkeley* doubted thereof, Because, being Bayliff of a Liberty, it cannot be intended another Liberty; and he admits it in his Plea, by making him a Warrant to arrest. Secondly, Because he alledges, That he had an *Attachment of privilege* to arrest him for *Trespasse*, intending after his appearance to declare *in Debt*, which cannot be; For it is an abusing the Process of the Court, nor can be so in any Court, but in the Kings-Bench; and there the reason is, Because when he appears and puts in Bayl, he is supposed to be *in custodia Marechalli*, and declares against him *in custodia*, &c. But so it is not in any other Court: Wherefore they all held, That the Declaration for this cause was not good, and that Judgement ought to be against the Plaintiff: and so we certified, That the Declaration was ill, and the causes wherefore.

Bawderok versus Mackaller.

**I**Nformation, upon the Statute 31 Eliz. of Simonie for the King and himself, supposing the Church in the Tower of London to be a Benefice with Cure of the annual value of 6l. 13 s. 4 d. grantable



able by the King, and that one Such was Parson, and resigned; And that afterwards the Defendant agreed with J. S. to give him twenty pounds, if he might procure him to be presented thereto by the King, and admitted and inducted; And alledges in fact, That he procured the King to give unto him the said Presentation to the said Chappell; and that he was admitted, instituted, and inducted thereto; and therefore he demanded 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. being the double value, secundum formam Statuti, &c. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Henden Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, first, That this Information is not good, Because he shews the annual value to be 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. and the Statute is, That he shall forfeit a double value, and yet demands 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. as being the double value, whereas it appears, it is not, and therefore it is ill. Sed non allocatur: For the truth of the offence being shewn, and found against him, although he demands less than he ought, yet the Information is good for the King. And it was compared to the Case of Agard against Candish, which was adjudged in the Exchequer, where an Information was brought for him and the King upon the Statute of Liveries, and it was brought after the year, which is not good for the party, by the express words of the Statute, yet it was good for the King, and Judgement entred. Secondly, it was moved, That this being a Donative of the Kings Donation, is not within the Statute of 31 Eliz. for that mentions only where one comes in by Simonie, by Presentation, or Collation, &c. Sed non allocatur: Because it is within an equall mischief, against which the Statute provides, and so within the remedy thereof. Thirdly, it was objected, That this could not be within the Statute, Because the King being Donor, it cannot be intended, That he presented by Simonie; and the Statute is, That the Patron shall lose his presentation for that time, and the King is to have it; therefore it shall not extend to any of the Kings Donations. Sed non allocatur: For Simonie may be by compact betwixt Strangers, without the privity of the Incumbent or Patron, and yet within the purview of the Statute: As it was adjudged in Calvers Case in the Exchequer, as Jones cited it, where the Father of the Incumbent contracted with the Patrons wife, to give her one hundred pounds if the Patron would present his sonne, the Patron or Incumbent not knowing of this contract (as it was found by especial Verdict) yet this was held to be within the Statute. So here he giving to a Stranger 26 l. &c. is within the Statute: whereupon rule was given, that Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff.

## Chedleys Case.

**C**hedley being endicted in the grand Sessions at Anglesey in Wales, for petit Treason, a Cerciorari was prayed to remove the Endictment, and have it tryed in any other adjoining County; and the Court being moved concerning their opinions how it might

be tryed in any other County, doubted thereof : But it appears by Divers presidents, That a Cerciorari hath been awarded in such cases in Wales, by reason of the Statute of 26 Hen. 8. which allows, that Endiments in cases of Felony, may be enquired in the adjoyning Counties. And Jones said, That in 32 Eliz. such a Cerciorari was granted upon debate; wherefore the Court awarded a Cerciorari; and they said, when the Record was removed, they would advise how it should be tried. But afterwards it was stayed, and appointed to be argued, whether a Cerciorari were grantable?

#### Martyn Pages Case.

**M**artyn Page was endicted at Newgate Sessions, for that carnaliter cognovit one A. W. an Infant, under the age of ten years; And because upon evidence to the Jury at his arraignment, it was not proved, That he entred into the Childs body (but the contrary) although he very much had abused her, the Jury would not finde him guilty of the Felony; whereupon by advise of Justice Jones and Justice Berkeley, who heard the evidence, and conceived it a foul fact, and fit to be punished, an Endiment of Battery, for abusing the said Infant in lying with her, was preferred, and found, and he was thereupon tryed this Term at the Barre, and being found guilty, was adjudged for this misdemeanour to be committed to Prison, there to abide during the Kings pleasure, to be fined two hundred Marks, to stand upon the Pillory in Chancery-lane in Middlesex, near the place where the fact was committed, with a paper upon his head, signifying the cause, and to be bound with able Sateries to the good behaviour during life.

#### Arthur Crohagans Case.

**A**rthur Crohagan an Irish-man was arraigned the same day (viz. 25. Novemb.) of Treason; For that he, being the Kings Subject, upon the ninth of July 7 Car. Regis, nunc at Lysbon in Spain, used these words, I will kill the King (*innuendo Dominum Carolum Regem Angliae*) if I may come unto him; and that in August 9 Car. he came into England for the same purpose. To this he pleaded Not guilty, and was tryed by a Jury of Middlesex, and it was directly proved by Wheeler and Elsey two Merchants, That he spake those words on Shipboard at Lysbon in Spain, in great heat of speech, with Captain Bask, and added these words, Because he is an Heretick. And for that his traiterous intent, and the imagination of his heart is declared by these words, it was held High-Treason by the course of the Common-Law, and within the express words of the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. And he coming into England in August last, and being arrested by a Warrant for this cause,

most



most insolently put his finger into his mouth, and scornfully pulling it out, said, I care not this for your King, &c. all which speeches and actions, though he now denyed, yet the Jury found him Guilty; whereupon he had Judgement accordingly. He confessed, That he was a Dominican Frier, and made Priest in Spain. And although this, and his returning into England to seduce the liege people, were Treason by the Statute of 23 Elizab. yet the Kings Attorney said, he would not proceed against him for that cause, but upon the Statute 25 Ed. 3. of Treason.

Thomas Adams *versus* Lord Warden of the Stanneries.

**T**homas Adams, by Noy the Kings Atturney, prayed a Prohibition, against the Lord Warden of the Stanneries in Cornwall, and his Deputy there, and against Richard Adams and others; For that they procured an Order and Decree for the payment of a summe of money unto them, without any Bill and Summoning the Defendant to appear, and without any answer or sentence of Court; so the proceedings were coram non Judice. And Noy said, All their proceedings there summarily, & de plano, without any formall course, were illegall, and the Kings Courts shall take notice where they proceeded irregularly, and shall controul them, and preserve the Jurisdiction of the Court: And he further said, That the Jurisdiction of the Stanneries is only for tinne matters, and where the persons which sue, or the one of them be a Tinner; whereupon a Prohibition comprising all this matter, was drawn and granted accordingly.

Swain *versus* Stephens. Ante pag. 245.

**I**t was now moved again by Calthorp for the Plaintiff (none being there for the Defendant,) First, That an Action of *Trover* is not within the Statute of Limitations of 21 Jac. But all the Court una voce over ruled it; For although it be not particularly mentioned in the clause of Limitations, yet it is under the generall words of Actions upon the Case, and it appears expressly, That it is so intended by the last Proviso in the Statute, wherein Action of *Trover* is specially mentioned. A second question was, The Defendant being beyond Seas at the time when the Statute was made, and untill primo Caroli, whether the Plaintiff is to be relieved by the equity of the Statute, although he be not within the express words of the last Proviso? For that provides only where the Plaintiff is over the Sea, to have his Action when he returns, if he brings his Action within the year after his return; but there is no mention, when the Defendant is over the Seas, of enlarging the time. And it was strongly urged by Grimston for the Plaintiff, That he is within the equity of the said Proviso; for it would be inutilis & stultus labor, to sue one to outlawry being beyond

Seas, when it is erroneous and reversible at his return. And of that opinion were Jones and Berkeley, That the Defendant being beyond Sea is within the equity and intention of the Statute, as well as where the Plaintiff is beyond Seas : But Richardson chief Justice, doubted thereof, and said, That he would not deliver any opinion ; But I conceived, That the Defendant being beyond Seas, is not within the equity of the Statute ; For the Statute providing remedy where the Plaintiff is over Seas, and omitting where the Defendant, &c. did it purposely, and never intended to provide any remedy for him, because the Plaintiff may prosecute his Suit by original, although the Defendant be beyond Seas, unto an outlawry, which will shew, there was not any remissness in him, which is the matter which the Law intends, and that there should be a fresh prosecution : And when the Defendant reverseth the Outlawry, the Plaintiff shall then know where he is, to prosecute the Suit against him ; so the first Original is not merely a fruitless and idle labour, but thereby preserves his Action. Thirdly, For the departure from the Declaration, &c. Richardson, Jones, and Berkeley held, That the replication is no departure, but is pursuant to the Count, and fortifies it : But I conceived it was a departure, because it varies in the matter and in the time ; For the Declaration supposeth a possession of the goods, and that, primo Martii vicesimo primo Jacobi, he lost them, and the same day the Defendant found them, and the first of October, tertio Car. converted them, and the Plaintiff in his replication shews, That he, the said primo Martii, 19 Jacobi, delivered them to the Defendant, to transport unto T. in Spain, and to redeliver them upon request ; and after shews, That the Defendant 21. Martii, 19 Jac. at St. T. sold and converted them to his own use : So it varies in the point, how the goods came to the Defendants hands, both for the matter and time. Fourthly, They held, when it is alledged, That the Defendant returned from beyond Seas primo Caroli, and that the Plaintiff tertio Caroli required the redelivery, and he refused ; And afterward, the same first of October tertio Caroli, converted them to his proper use, it shall be intended, That the said goods came a second time to the Defendants hands, and that they being in his hands, the Plaintiff required the delivery of them, and that afterwards, the same day, he converted them, and that upon this conversion the Plaintiff had grounded his Action, and the Plaintiff had election upon which conversion he would bring his Action, and then he is clearly out of the said Statute of 21 Jacobi, the Action being brought within two years after the last conversion, and so well brought. But I doubted how this Action should be maintained, without shewing how they came to the Defendants hands, where it is allowed, That once he sold them in 19 Jacobi, and converted the money to his proper use ; and the allegation, That he after refused to deliver, and converted them to his proper use, without shewing how he came to them, cannot be



be good. But the other three Justices being against me, they gave rule, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless, &c.

*Dike versus Ricks.* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 704.

**R** Eplevin. The Defendant avows, for that the place where, &c. is fourteen acres of Land in Edmuntou, whereof diu ante, &c. one Jerome Sugar was seized in fee, and held in Socage, and devised them to Elizabeth his wife for life, and died, and that the reversion descended to Jerome Sugar his son and Heir, and he died seized of the reversion, which descended to Anne his Sister, wife of the said Ricks; and that the said Elizabeth died, and the said William Ricks, and Anne entred, and by Indenture let those Lands to John Fenne for one and twenty years, rendering 10 li. yearly rent, and he entred, And for the rent of half a year, due at the Annuntiation last past, he avows. The Plaintiff in barre to this avowry, confesseth the seisin of Jeremy Sugar the father, and the tenure and devise to Elizabeth for her life, prout &c. But he further saith, That he by the said will appointed the said Elizabeth his Executrix; and further devised, and appointed, That if in case it should fully and sufficiently appear, That the said Elizabeth should not finde sufficient of the Goods, Chattels, and Debts, due to the said Jerome the Testator, to satisfie his Debts, and to maintain the said Elizabeth and her Children, That then she should sell all the said Tenements, or so much, as with his Goods and Debts owing him would satisfie his Debts, and maintain her and her Children: And he alledgeth, That in 43 Eliz. it sufficiently appeared to the said Elizabeth, That the said Jerome had not at the time of his death, Goods, Chattels, and Debts owing him sufficient to satisfie his, the said Jeromes Debts, and to maintain the said Elizabeth and her Children; wherefore she, by Indenture inrolled in Chancery within six moneths for 160 l. bargain'd and sold the said Tenements to William Sugar and his Heirs; by virtue of which Bargain and Sale, and by the Statute 27 Hen. 8. of Uses, the said William Sugar was seized in fee; and afterward Jerome released unto him and his Heirs. who by Fine conveyed it to the Plaintiff, and traверсeth, That the said Jerome, the Son, died seized of the Reversion; And thereupon the Abowant demurred. And now being argued at the Barre by Grimston, it was adjudged for the Defendant, That the Plea to the Avowry was not good; first, Because he doth not shew what was the value of the Goods and Debts due unto the Testator, and what was the summe of the Debts which he owed, and what was the value of the Lands sold, so as it might appear to the Court, That he had cause of sale of the whole Land; for he had authority only to sell as much as should suffice, &c. Secondly, for that the will, giving the authority to sell, and he pleading a Sale by Indenture of Bargain and Sale inroll'd, and that by virtue thereof,

of, and of the Statute of 27 Hen. 8. of Uses, he was seized of the Reversion, &c. it is not good; For if the sale be good by the authority of the Will, he is not in by the Statute, but by the Deviser. And where it was said, That this sale shall be, quoad the Estate, for life only, which is transferred by the Statute, and the Reversion was conveyed by the Will, It was held, That when she took upon her to sell, she sold the intire Estate, and Inheritance of the Land, wherein the Estate for life is contained, and she did not by authority of the Will convey the Reversion only, expectant upon the Estate for life. And Jones said, That in 22 Jac. betwixt Davie and Urber, both these points were adjudged accordingly. Thirdly, It was held, That the pleading of the Release is to no purpose, Because, although the Release be by him and his Heirs, yet it is not a Release to him and his Heirs; And when by the Bargain and Sale, the Estate for life of the Lessee only passed, this Release doth not enlarge it, to increase the Estate. Fourthly, where it was alledged, That this Plea is an inducement to the Traversers, and therefore not issuable; and then there needs not so much certainty as where the matter is issuable: Yet the Court held, That the Plea is not good; For an Inducement to a Traverser ought alwaies to be sufficient in matter which is not here; wherefore it was adjudged for the Abowant.

.....against the Inhabitants of the Hundred .....

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action upon the Statute of Winton, of Hue and Cry. The Error assigned was, Because the Master brought the Action for a Robbery committed upon his Servant, and the Servant was sworn, where it was objected by Calthorp, That the Master who had the loss, ought to be sworn. But it was answered by Grimston, That the Servant ought to be sworn, and not the Master; For although the loss is to the Master, when his Servant is robbed of his money, yet the Servant, upon whom the Robbery was committed, is the proper person to be sworn, that he was robbed, and that he knew not any of the Robbery. The second Error insisted upon, was, Because the Action is brought by the party and the King, yet neither upon the joyning of Issue, nor in the Venire facias, is there any mention of qui tam pro Domino Rege, &c. but of the party himself only. Sed non allocatur: For it was said, That true it is, when the Action is brought upon a penall Statute, where part is given to the King, and part to the party prosecuting, there it ought to be so, and it is the common course to enter the party qui tam pro, &c. But when the King is only named, as an offence against the King and the party, and the King is not to have any part of the summe recovered, but only to have a fine; there neither in the Issue



Issue now in the Venire facias is any mention of Qui tam, &c. and so are all the presidents, as Keeling affirmed. And of that opinion was all the Court; whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be affirmed.

Anonymus.

**A**ction upon the Case, for these words, Thou hast given *f. s.* nine pounds for forswearing himself in Chancery, and hast hired him to forge a Bond. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Mallet the Queens Solicitor and Holbourn moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; for it is not alledged (as to the first words) That any Suit was in the Chancery, or that he forswore himself in his answer, or as a witness: Nor doth he say, That he suborn'd him to forswear, Nor that he gave that unto him to forswear himself, Nor that he knew that he forswore himself, Nor doth shew any particular wherein he forswore himself: And to say that he gave unto him nine pounds for forswearing himself, may be intended, That he was enforced to pay it by reason of his false oath. Sed non allocatur: For the words are to be intended according to the usuall manner of speaking, That he hired him to forswear himself; And although he doth not shew that he was sworn in Chancery, nor what he swore, it is not materiall; for if he never was sworn, it is scandalous unto him to say, That he procured one to forswear himself in a Court of Record, although it is merely false, because he never was sworn. Secondly, to the words, That he had hired him to forge a Bond; although it is not said, That he hath forged a Bond, or that it appears he hath done the Act, it is scandalous. And so held all the Court; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Mackaller versus Todderick.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Court of the Tower of London, in Assumpsit, where the Plaintiff declared, That the Defendant promised him, in consideration that he would procure the said Mackaller to be presented and instituted to the Chappel of the Tower, being a Donative in the Kings gift, &c. to pay unto him twenty pounds upon request. The Plaintiff alledgeth in fact, That by his labour and means the King presented the said Mackaller to the said Chappel, and he was admitted, instituted, and inducted into it; and that he required the payment of the said twenty pounds at such a day, &c. and the Defendant had not paid it. The Defendant pleaded Non assumpsit, and Verdict and Judgement for the Plaintiff. And now Error brought, The Error assigned, That Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to be for the Defendant. And now Fletcher for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error moved, That this Judgement was erroneous, because

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he declares upon a promise grounded on a consideration against Law; and that being the only consideration, the Assumpsit is void; and for that relied upon the Case of Oneley, 19 Eliz. Dy. & Cok. lib. 3. fol. 82. Et adjournatur.

*Eliot versus Skypp.*

**D**Ebt, for nineteen pounds ten shillings, and Counts upon a Lease for years of certain Coppbold lands, rendring eight and thirty pounds per annum at Michaelmas and the Annuntiation, by equall portions; and upon a Lease of certain frehold lands in the said Vill, rendring twenty shillings per annum at the said feasts: And for nineteen pounds for half a year of the said Coppbold, due at the Annuntiation last, and for ten shillings for the frehold due at the same feast, the Action was brought. The Defendant pleaded Non debet, and found for the Plaintiff quoad the ten shillings for the frehold: And for the nineteen pounds quoad the Coppbold rent, it was found for the Defendant. And the Clerk of the Assise returned the Postea, That it was found for the Plaintiff quoad ten shillings parcel of the said nineteen pounds ten shillings; Et quoad the nineteen pounds residue of the said nineteen pounds ten shillings, That the Defendant non debet. And for this cause it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Verdict is incertain, which of these rents was not paid. But because that this Issue was tried before Justice Berkeley, and he well remembred, That the Jury found for the Coppbold rent for the Defendant, and for the frehold rent for the Plaintiff; therefore it was ordered, That the return of the Postea should be amended accordingly: And that then the Plaintiff should have his Judgement.

Termo



Termينو Hilarii, anno nono Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, That in the Vacation, betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Hilary* Term, Sir *James Weston*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer (who was a wise and learned man, and of courage) died at his Chamber in the *Inner-Temple*. And afterwards *Pasch. 10 Carol.* *Richard Weston* of the same *Inner-Temple* was made Serjeant, and within four dayes sworn Baron of the Exchequer.

**A** Prohibition was prayed by *Calthorp* for against *Baron of W.* in the County of *Westmorland*, for suing for tythe of *Troths* taken in a *River*, because they be *feræ naturæ*, and shewed a president in 5 *Car.* where a Prohibition was granted against the same *Baron*, for suing for tythes of *Geles* taken in the *River*, because they be *feræ naturæ*; and Day was given to shew cause why it should not be granted. And *Richardson* said, That he knew where one suing for *Conies* taken in *Methold Warren*, a Prohibition was granted upon debate: And that in *Yarmouth* was a Suit for tythes of *Herrings* taken in the *Sea*, but they could not prevail. *Jones* said, That in his Country of *Wales* they use to pay tythes for *Herrings*: And in *Ireland* it is a common course to pay tythe of *Salmons* taken in *Rivers*. *Richardson* said, That, peradventure, may be by custome; otherwise tythes be not payable for fishes taken in *Rivers*.

Gobbets Case.

**P**rohibition was prayed by *Bulstrode* for *Gobbet*, to stay a Suit in the *Spiritual Court*, for *Defamation*, in speaking these words, He is a *Cuckoldly Knave*, and cited presidents, that for saying, He is a *Knave*, and a *cheating Knave*, suit being in the *Spiritual Court*, a Prohibition was granted upon good advisement. And the Court said, That president is not like to this Case; for there was not any offence wherewith the *Spiritual Court* ought to meddle; but in this case for these words, it is properly to be examined and punished there *pro reformatione morum*; for it is a disgrace to the Husband as well as to the Wife, because he suffers and connives at it; whereupon (absente *Richardson*) it was denied to grant a Prohibition. Secondly, It was moved, That this should be granted upon the Statute of 23 *H. 8.* because he was sued in the Court of the *Archies*, which is in the *Archbishops Jurisdiction*, and the words were spoken at *Thistleworth* in *London Diocess*, as appeared by

the Libell. But Jones said, That he was informed by Doctor Duck Chancelloz of London, That there hath been so long time a composition betwixt the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, That if any Suit be begun before the Archbishop, it shall be alwaies permitted by the Bishop of London. So as it is quasi a general Licence, and so not sued there, but with the Bishops assent; and for that reason the Archbishop never makes any visitation in London Diocels: And hereupon the Prohibition was denyed.

Chapmans Case.

**E**Rror by Chapman, to reverse a Judgement against him upon an Endiament of being a common Barretoz, where having tra-berled it in the County of Devon before the Justices of Assise there, and the Endiament found and Verdict against him, And Judgement being given, that he should pay one hundred Marks for a fine, and be imprisoned for two moneths, and ideo in Misericordia. The first Error assigned was, Because the Endiament is, That he was a common Barretoz contra forinam diversorum Statutorum, which is not good; for it is an offence at the Common-Law, and there is not any Statute to punish it. Sed non allocatur: For so is the common course of Endiaments. And common Barretry is an offence against divers Statutes, viz. Maintenance, and the like. The second Error, Because upon the Endiament, Proceſs being awarded, he appeared gratis at the following Assises, and pleaded Not guilty, : And then a Venire facias was awarded returnable at the same Assises, and was thereupon then tried and found guilty. That this Venire facias was misawarded to make it returnable at the same Assises, where it ought to have been returnable at the next Assises; so as there ought to have been fifteen dayes betwixt the Terme of the writ and the day of the return, and not to have been made returnable the same day. Sed non allocatur: For it is the common course throughout all England: And as Rolls who moved it said, That true it is when he is in the Goal, such a Tryal may be the same Assises, But not so when the party is at large and comes in gratis. But the Court said, It is all one, and the Tryal good as well in the one case as in the other. And so it is here a good Tryal: Wherefore, &c. Thirdly, It was alledged for Error, because it is ideo in misericordia, where it ought to have been ideo capiatur, being upon Endiament for an offence fineable. But it was thereto answered by Beare, That the Record is ideo committitur Gaila (being there present) to remain for two moneths. So there needs not an ideo capiatur, but where he is absent; for the ideo in misericordia is but surplussage: Wherefore for this cause Curia advisare vult.



Pridgeons Case. Postea pag. 350.

**P**ridgeon was brought to the Barre upon an Habeas Corpus, and it appeared upon the return thereof, That he at Lincoln, upon complaint to two Justices of the Peace next adjoining, was ordered to keep a Bastard Childe, he being according to the said Order the reputed Father. From this order he appealed to the next Quarter-Sessions of the Peace; at which Sessions the matter being examined, he was discharged, and the former order repealed. Afterwards at another Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, the matter being re-examined, it was ordered according to the first Order, That he should be accounted the reputed Father of the Bastard, and should keep it; And that if he did not perform it, he should be apprehended and committed; and thereupon being apprehended and committed, and all this matter returned, the Court held, That he being discharged at the next Sessions, to which he appealed, according to the Statute of 18 Eliz. The second Sessions hath no power to alter it: And because none were there to maintain this return, he was bailed, and day given, That if other matter were not shewn, &c. he should be discharged.

Henry Cort *versus* Episcopum Sancti Davidis, Dorothy Owen, and Thomas Pritchard. Hil. 8 Car. rot. 454.

**E**rror of a Judgement at the grand Sessions in the County of Pembroke, in an Assise of Darraign presentment by Henry Cort, against the Bishop of St. Davids, Dorothy Owen, and Thomas Pritchard, for the Church of Stackpoole

The first Error assigned was, Because upon the first day Thomas Pritchard appeared, and cast an Esloyn, but the other two made default; whereupon resummons issued against them, returnable die Martis next following: and at the next day they cast an Esloyn, which was challenged and denyed. And now moved to be Error, for that there was not idem dies given them, as there was to the first when he appeared and was Esloyned, and that there ought to have been one Esloyn allowed unto them. Sed non allocatur: For idem dies shall not be given when they make default; and after once default and resummons, an Esloyn is not allowable by the express words of the Statute of 12 Ed. 2. The second Error assigned was, Because the Count is, That he presented ad eandem, and doth not name the Church; so it is uncertain. Sed non allocatur: For the Church is first named in the Plaint, and needs not to be named again. The third Error assigned was, That Tales de circumstantibus was awarded, which ought not to be in an Assise, but upon Nisi prius, which was held a manifest Error, if it had been so: But upon view of the Record, there were not tales de circumstantibus. Sed quod habeat decem Tales secundum formam Statuti; For it is in-

tended by their petition, that they took their Assise in the grand Sessions, which is appointed by the Statute of 34 Hen. 8 cap. 26. The fourth Error assigned was, because the Issue being, whether Henry Cort did last present one Richard Doiber the last Incumbent who was instituted and inducted upon his presentation: The Plaintiff offered in evidence Letters of institution, which appeared to be, and so mentions that they were sealed with the Seal of the Bishop of London, because the Bishop of St. Davids had not his Seal of Office there: And those Letters were made out of the Diocess: And the Defendant had demurred thereupon, That those Letters were insufficient, and the demurrer was denyed, which Jones said was an Error, because they ought to have permitted the demurrer, and should have adjudged upon it. But it was held, That the not admitting of the demurrer, ought not to be assigned for Error: For when upon the evidence the matter was over-ruled by the Justices of Assise, That was a proper cause of a Bill of Exceptions, and the remedy which the Statute appoints in such case; and for the matter of the Letters of institution sealed with another Seal, and made out of the Diocess it was held, They were good enough; for the Seal is not material, it being an Act made of the institution: And the writing and sealing is but a Testimonial thereof, which may be under any Seal, or in any place: But of that point they would advise. The fifth Error assigned was, Because the Verdict findes the Issue for the Plaintiff; and that the Church was full of the Defendant of the presentation of the other Defendant, per tempus semestris modo preteritum, and doth not shew when, and how long time it was void, so as it might appear to the Court. But White answered, It is good enough; for it being found by the Jury, That the value of the Church by the year was 80 l. and that it was void per tempus semestris: The Court shall intend it to be the full time of half a year, and the Judgment being only for the 40 l. is well enough: And so the Court agreed. The sixth Error assigned was, Because the writ of admitting the Plaintiffs Clerk, is awarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for that the Bishop of St. Davids was a party, whereas the Justices of the grand Sessions have no power to write to the Archbishop; for they have no power to punish him if he doth not obey. And of that point the Court doubted; but it seemeth prima facie, That they may well write unto him; for it is now a Court of the Kings, and a Quare non admittit lies, if he doth not admit. But when they were the Marches in Wales, then they had not such power; and for that cause a Quare Impedit did lie in the adjoining Counties, but not so at this day: But they would advise. Postea, pag. 348.



Brett *versus* Read.

**A**ssumpsit. Whereas he was indebted to the Plaintiff in 20 l. for rent arrear, in consideration whereof he assumed to pay, &c. Upon Non assumpsit pleaded, and Verdict found for the Plaintiff, it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Germin, That this Declaration is not good: For it is a reall Contract, if it were upon a Lease for years; and a general Assumpsit, which is but an Assumpsit in Law, lies not for it, no more than upon a Recognisance. Also it doth not appear, that it was a Rent upon a lease for years, but it might be Rent-service, Rent-charge, or Rent-seck that is behind, which is more strong against the Plaintiff. Grimston moved for the Plaintiff, That the Action lies, because it shall be intended Rent upon a Lease for years, which is by Contract; and then an Assumpsit may well be maintained upon it: And vouched the Case of Sir George Manseull 17 Jac. who brought an Assumpsit against J. S. supposing, That in consideration the Defendant might have and enjoy quietly the herbage of such a Park for three years, he promised to pay 100 l. Adjudged, That the Action well lay, because it is but in nature of Rent. But all the Court held here, That the Action lies not upon the generall promise: But if he had alledged, That in consideration he should forbear the payment untill such a day, or upon such a speciall consideration, then the Action would lie; but not upon a general Assumpsit, for the reasons before alledged; and the Case cited may be good Law: For it is a speciall promise to permit him to enjoy. And it was not a Lease, nor for Rent upon a Lease; wherefore it was here adjudged for the Defendant.

Lord Hastings *versus* Sir Archibald Douglass.

Trin. 8 Car. rot. 1331.

**A**ction *sur Trover & Conversion*, as Administrator of Serjeant Davies, for divers Jewels. Upon Not guilty pleaded, the Jury found for part Not guilty: For other Jewels, That he is guilty: And for sixty five great Pearls, and sixty five small Pearls and a Diamond Chain, they found a special Verdict, That Serjeant Davies was possessed of them, and being so possess, made his will, and thereby devised the use and occupation of all his Plate, Hangings, and Jewels, to Dame Elionor his wife, during her widowhood, She giving good security to my Daughter Lucie, Lady Hastings, to deliver and leave the same to my said Daughter Lucie, at the day of her death or second marriage, which should first happen. That he dyed possess of those Jewels, and that after his death, the Administration of the Goods of the said Sir John Davies was committed to the Plaintiff, That the said Elionor, the wife of Sir John Davies, was the Daughter of the Lord Audley, Earl of

of Castle-haven, and that she in the life of Sir John Davies used the said Jewels, Et ut ornamenta corporis sui usually wore them. That afterwards the said Elionor married with the Defendant, and that he converted those Jewels, &c. And if the Court shall adjudge for the Plaintiff they finde for the Plaintiff, and damages 370 l. and if not, for the Defendant. Upon this special Verdict, it was argued at the Barre by Germin for the Plaintiff, and by Calthorp for the Defendant; and now this Term it was openly argued at the Bench; and Berkeley and Jones argued for the Defendant, That she being the Daughter of a Noble man, and permitted to use them frequently ut ornamenta corporis sui, and they being convenient for her degree, she should have them as her Paraphernalia; and when there be not debts to be paid (as it doth not appear there were any) she shall have them against the Executors or Administrators of her Husband, and that the Husband cannot dispose of them from his wife by his will, but instantly by his death, the possession of them being in the wifes custody, the property is vested in her, and the Husband cannot give them away, and that is of necessity and for conveniency in the Law; For it is not reasonable the Husband should leave her naked of those Jewels which she usually did wear, and are fit (according to her calling) to weare: And it appears by Lynwood, That the wife against her Husbands will, hath such an interest in Goods which are her Paraphernalia, That her Husband hath nothing to doe with them; but she may make a will of them in her Husbands life time, and may dispose of them in vita Mariti, invito Marito: But they said, This is not allowable in our Law, That she should dispose of them in her Husbands life time, but when the Husband doth not dispose of them, they are instantly vested in the wife: And although the Husband may make a gift of them in his life time, yet he cannot make a will of them, to dispose, &c. And compared it to the Case, where a Feme hath a term, and takes Baron, he may give and dispose thereof in his life time, but he cannot dispose of it by his will; As in the Case of Bransby and Grantham, and the Case of Bracebridg, Plow. 416. and in the Case primo Henrici quinti Executor 108. The King may give the Jewels of his Crown by Letters Patents, but he cannot by his Testament dispose of them. And Berkeley said, That this permission of the wife to wear them usually is as a gift of them unto her by her Husband, and compared it unto the Case of 11 Hen. 4. 83. where one takes my Sonne and cloaths him, or my wife and cloaths her, it is as it were a gift of the said Apparel unto them, and I may take them again with the Apparel: And as by the Custome of London, and in some places in Wales (as Jones said) the wife shall have the moiety of the Goods whereof her Husband dies possessed, yet her Husband in his life time may give all the goods, but by his will he cannot prejudice her concerning her part; wherefore he concluded, That she should have them notwithstanding the will. And Jones said, That by the Civil Law, as the condition to tie her from marriage,



marriage, so the limitation to have these Jewels during her widowhood, is void, because she is absolutely possessed of them; whereupon they concluded, That Judgment ought to be given for the Defendants. But Richard the chief Justice & my self argued to the contrary, & that this is a good will, & that she may not take them, but according to the will: But if the Husband had not made a will, but had left them to the disposition of the Law, & the question had been betwixt an Executor or Administrator & the wife, where there be not any Debts or Legacies to be paid, or where there be Assets to pay all Debts and Legacies besides those Jewels; there peradventure, the Law will allow her to take & enjoy them as her Paraphernalia: But where the Husband hath made a will & limited, how she shall have them, she ought to take them as the Husband appointed, & his will is as good, and as well to be performed as his gift in his life time; and that it is not like unto the Case of 11 Hen. 4. 83. for there it is a good gift to the Son and to the Feme, by the Rabilher, and the Husband may well assent unto them. So are the Cases, 11 H. 4. 12. & 34 H. 4. 10. That goods dedicated to the service of a Chappell or Church are a good gift to the Wardens of them in Law; but this permission by the Husband for the wife to wear them, cannot be a gift of them in Deed nor in Law; for the Husband cannot give ought to the wife, they being both but one person in Law. And as to the objection, That although an Husband may dispose of them by Act in his life, yet he cannot by his will. It was answered, True it is, That a man who hath a thing real in anothers right, or a Chattele personall in anothers right; although he may give, yet he cannot devise it, as Plow. 192. in Bracebridges Case. So where an Executor makes a gift of goods, which he hath as Executor, it is a good gift; but a devise of them is not good, because he hath them *in autre droit*: But of all Chattells personall, although the wife had them before marriage, the absolute property by the marriage is vested in the Husband, and he may give them in his life, or dispose of them by his will: So of those goods which are termed Paraphernalia, the absolute property is in the Husband; and therefore he may well devise them. And to the Cases, That the Husband may by gift of all his Goods, bona fide, prevent his wife, That she shall not have any part of them, notwithstanding the custome in London, Wales, and elsewhere, yet by his will, if he deviseth them, it shall not frustrate what she ought to have by the Custome, they agreed to be good Law; for Custome is another Law, and instantly by the death of the Husband, fixeth the interest in the wife: But the Goods which she claims as Paraphernalia be not given to the wife, but those which are of necessity and conveniency for her; And when the Husband leaves her what is for her necessity (*viz.*) necessary Apparell, he may well make a disposition of the residue, by his will. And for that purpose was cited 19 Hen. 6. 14. A Feme for her *Quarentine* may have her living *de communi*, but she may not take any thing, unless for necessity. And where

the Civill Law saith, That he may make a will in the life of her Husband of her Paraphernalia, yet the Common Law (whereby we are to be guided) is expressly contrary to it; That she may not make a will of any Goods, but with her Husbonds Assent, and that the Husband should assent afterwards, and deliver the Goods according to her will, for then it is as his own gift: But of an Obligation of things in action, a wife may make Executors by assent of her Husband, and may make her Husband her Executor, as appears by the Books, 4 Hen. 6. 31. 32 Hen. 6. 27. 3 Ed. 3. Devise 81. 26 Ed. 3. 71. And the interest, and possession, and property of such Goods as are called Paraphernalia, are in the Husband, and he may devise them to his wife; And that she shall take them by the Devise, appears, 33 Hen. 6. 31. where he devised to his wife her Apparell, and she justifies the taking of them by the Devise and delivery of the Executor, 37 Hen. 6. 28. That she ought to take only her necessary Apparell, 8 Eliz. Dyer 166. 18 Ed. 4. 11. 13 Hen. 7. 23. & 24. That the property and possession of those Goods be in the Husband, and she may not make a will of them without her Husbonds Assent. And a Case was cited in the Exchequer, Trin. 28 Eliz. betwixt the Lord Treasurer and others, Executors of Willcombe Bindon, against Mary Wicountess Bindon, in an Action of *Trover & Conversion* of Jewels of the value of 1000 l. she pleads to all besides such Jewels (which were a Chain and Bracelets, not exceeding the value of 160 l.) Not guilty: And as to them, she pleads, That she was the wife of Wicount Bindon, at the time of his death, and she usually wore those Jewels as Ornaments of her body, and sheweth, That the Executors had *Assets* to satisfy his Funeralls, and all his Debts, and Legacies, besides those Jewels; and Issue was taken, That they had not *Assets* to satisfy all the Debts and Legacies, besides those Goods; so thereby it is to be observed, That Jewels of 160 l. for a Wicountess were not allowable for Paraphernalia, if he had disposed of them in Legacies: And it was answered, Although here in this Case, the Defendant be the Daughter of an ancient Baron of this Realm, and of an Earl in Ireland, yet being married to Serjeant Davies, she ought to have them as his wife: And there is not any necessity she should have a Chain of Diamonds, and the said sixty five great Pearls, and the sixty five small Pearls, which are things hanging loose, and are not in any Chain or Bracelets; and they be not for any necessity for Ornament or for covering. But quacunqve via data, the Husband having expressly disposed of them by his will, she may not against his will, take them without the Assent of the Administrator, and without delivery; and not of her own head detain them, without entering security: And where it is alledged, That in the Civill Law a condition to refrain a second Marriage, is not allowed, This is no condition, but a limitation only, and it is reasonable she should take accordingly. And it was alledged, That this is not any Devise of those Jewels, but only the use and occupation of the Plate, Hangings,



ings, and Jewels, during her widowhood (which may be) and no absolute gift of them, as is in 37 Hen. 6. 30. the Case of the Gayle, and Plowd. in Weldens Case : And they concluded, That this is a good disposition by the Will, and a declaration of his intent, and takes away that, which otherwise he might claim by the Law; and his express declaration controlls any implied gift, as it is pretended. And for as much as she hath not performed it, the limitation is determined, and neither she nor her Husband can have them; wherefore they concluded for the Plaintiff.

*The King versus Bagshaw.*

**I**Nformation, by Fletcher for the King and himself against Bagshaw; and demands 22 l. upon the Statute of 5. Eliz. for occupying the Trade of Goldsmith, not being Apprentice. The Defendant pleaded the Custome of London, That one being an Apprentice for seven years, and made Freeman of London, of any Trade, may use any other Trade in the same City; And shews, That he was bound an Apprentice in the Art of the Cordweyners, and served therein for seven years, and was made Freeman of London, whereby he justifies, &c. The Kings Attorney demurres thereupon, and it was argued divers times at the Barre; First, Exception to the manner of the Plea, because he pleads, Quod uti possit any other Trade, and not Quod uis sit; and for that, was relyed upon 22 Ed. 4. 8. Prescription, quod possit Turner son Plough. And doth not say, That he hath used to turn, &c. is not good. But it was thereto answered by Grimston, That this being alledged by way of Custome in the City, and not as a particular Prescription, is well enough; For peradventure it is a thing intended, and so not used in fact: And in proof thereof was cited 21 Ed. 4. 28. old Book of Entries 141. pleading, That every Citizen and Freeman may devise in Mortmain, allowed to be good; And to that opinion the Court inclined. Secondly, The matter of the Plea is not good, because Custome cannot be alledged against a Statute. But it was thereto answered, That being the Custome of London (which Customes are confirmed by Parliament) it shall be good. But thereof the Court doubted, and delibered not any opinion, because the Kings Attorney this Term waived the Demurrer, and took Issue upon the Custome, and prayed, That the Defendant might rejoyne. Whereupon the Defendant moved now by Rolls, That he might waive his Plea, and plead Not guilty. But the Court doubted whether he should be received, without the assent of the Attorney Generall; wherefore they would advise: And afterwards the Attorney being moved, would not assent; whereupon he rejoyned, &c.

Cort *versus* the Bishop of St. Davids, Ante pag. 341.

**W**As now moved again by Noy Attorny Generall, and he principally insisted, That the Verdict was not good; and the Jury had not well inquired, because they did not finde when the Church became void, but said in their inquiry quod tempus lemeſtre modo tranſiit, which may be long time before the writ brought. But all the Court, ſeriatim, delibered their opinions, That the Verdict is good; and it is not neceſſary to finde when the Church became void. But modo tranſiit ſhall be intended, That the ſix moneths paſſed hanging the writ, which is only inquirable in reſpect of the Damages. And when here the value of the Church is inquired and found of the annual value of 80 li. and that the Defendant Pritchard is found to come in ex preſentatione of the Defendant Owen: So the Patron and Incumbent are named in the writ; although the Defendant may be in for ſix moneths by the ſame Patron which was named before the writ brought, he ought to be removed. And the Judgement is for forty pound, which is the moiety of the value; therefore the inquiry and the Judgement are good enough. And for all the other Errors aſſigned, The Court allowed none of them; And although the preſidents be, That in the Declaration he declares, Et unde dicit quod ipſe (idem the Plaintiff) ad eandem Eccleſiam preſentavit, and here omits the words ad eandem Eccleſiam; Yet because it cannot have any other intendment, but that he preſented to the ſame Church mentioned in the Plaint. And the words after, That he was admitted, inſtituted, and inducted in eadem; which refers to the Church mentioned in the Plaint; Therefore it was held good enough: Whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

#### Fayrewethers Caſe.

**A** Cerciorari was awarded to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe of the County of Suſſ. to remove an Endicement of Common-Barratry againſt one Fayrwether, a Juſtice of Peace of the ſaid County: And the Endicement being removed and the Defendant traaverſing it, and rule given for tryall thereof at the Barre, and that the Defendant ſhould bear the charges of the witneſſes, because the Record was removed at the Defendants Suit, Noy the Kings Attorny moved, That it ſhould be tryed in the County by Niſi prius, Because otherwiſe divers witneſſes would not appear to proſecute by reaſon of the charge and trouble; and that the King hath his election in what Court and in what manner he will try his Suits. But the Court conceived, Because it concerned a Juſtice of the Peace, who peradventure might have incurred the diſpleaſure of many, by reaſon of his diligent executing his Office: and for that it is a  
cauſe



cause which will require great examination, and is not fit, by reason of the shortness of time, to be tried at the Assises by Nisi prius; therefore they denied his motion, and held it convenient it should be tried in Banco. And divers presidents were cited of one Awtten and of one Whytler and others, where, in such case, Tryals were in Banco. But the Kings Attorney said, Those were by consent: But it is here denied. And Keeling Clerk of the Crown said, That divers presidents have been of such Tryals upon Indictments in Banco, without any consent of the parties, and against the will of the Prosecutors, and in more remote Counties. And the Court said by the Statute of Nisi prius it is appointed, That Tryals shall be in Banco, where the causes magna indigent examinatione, as this case doth. But if the King will signify his pleasure, That they shall be tried by Nisi prius, it is fit he should be obeyed. Yet not upon suggestion of the parties only. Afterward the King by his Letters signified his pleasure, That it should be tried by Nisi prius.

Vicount Dunbaris Case.

**N**ote, All the Justices and Barons were assembled at Serjeants-Inne in Chancery-lane, by the Kings command, upon a Question concerning the King, in a Case prosecuted by Doctor Chambers against Vicount Dunbarr: Where a Fee-farm, due to the King out of the Lands of the Viscount of Dunbarr, being arrear for divers years, was omitted out of the charge by the connivence or negligence of the Clerk, who ought to have put it in charge, and so continued untill the Pardon of 21 Jac. Whether it were discharged by the Pardon? And it was resolved that it was not; For it is a Debt to the King, and the omission of a Clerk shall not prejudice him, as also because it is excepted by the Pardon, it not by the words, at least wise in the intent.

Peck *versus* Ambler. Mich. 9 Car. rot. 348.

**A** Sumpfit. Whereas the Defendant, primo Caroli, promised the Plaintiff, That he should enjoy such Lands in possession, and that he would save him harmless concerning any Action and Suit against him for them, That he was ousted of the Possession by Meddlecourt 1. Jul. 3 Car. and that a good recovery was had against him in an Ejectione firmæ 2 Car. wherein he was condemned in damages and costs seven pounds; by reason whereof he feared to be arrested: And that, upon 1. August. 7 Caroli, he gave into him notice thereof, and required him to discharge him of that Judgement, and save him harmless from it; And that the Defendant had not discharged the Judgement, whereby he remained subject thereto, and durst not goe about his business, to his damage, &c. The Defendant pleaded the Statute of 21 Jac. of Limitations, that this ouster was upon a Judgement in Trin. 2 Car. and the notice and request in July 2 Car. so more than six years after the

cause of action, and before the Action brought; and traverseth the  
 ouster in July 3 Car. or any time after July, 2 Car. And hereupon  
 the Plaintiff demurred. And now Whyfeild for the Defendant  
 moved, That the Plea made good the matter alledged, because the  
 breach was before the six years. And to that opinion the Court in-  
 clined. But because he failed in the other part of the breach of the  
 Assumpsit, viz. in not saving harmless, but suffering the Judge-  
 ment to remain in force, and by reason thereof he was endanger'd to  
 be arrested, which part is not answered; therefore the Plea was  
 held ill: For by the Judgement he is damified, although it be  
 not alledged, That Execution is sued, he being subject to the Execu-  
 tion and in danger to be charged. And although the Defendant be  
 a Stranger to this Suit wherein damages and costs are given,  
 and therefore ought to have notice; yet when notice is given unto  
 him thereof, he ought to procure him to be discharged; and therefore  
 the Plea is ill on that part; And the Demurrer being generall,  
 Judgement is to be given for the intire Assumpsit against him; and  
 it was therefore adjudged for the Plaintiff. And Jones and Berke-  
 ley held, That if a man assume to pay fifty Quarters of Malt in  
 five years, every year ten Quarters. If he fail of the payment of  
 any of them, an Assumpsit lies, and he shall recover damages for all  
 which is arrear, and for all the residue of the five years: But I  
 doubted thereof. But for the principall we all agreed.

Margaret Harts Case.

**M**argaret Hart brought an Action in the Sheriffs Court in  
 London, against another woman, for saying, That she was  
 an arrant Whore, and went from Chamber to Chamber playing the  
 Whore. This was removed by Habeas Corpus into this Court  
 and Bayl put in. Stone moved for the Plaintiff, to have the Cause  
 remanded, Because for these words Action lies not here; But they  
 were actionable there by the Custome of London, because she is there  
 punishable for such offence. But the Court denyed to grant a Pro-  
 cedendo, and said an Action lies not for these words; but that she  
 should be sued for Defamation in the Spirituall Court only.

The Case of Pridgeon, Ante pag. 341.

**W**As now moved again by Grimston. And all the Court  
 Richardson chief Justice being present, delibered their  
 opinions seriatim, That the Order in the first Sessions was con-  
 cluding; and the Order in the last Sessions was merely void: for  
 the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 3. appointing, That upon Appeal to  
 the Sessions from an Order of two Justices of the Peace, the  
 Order shall binde him who is adjudged to be the reputed father  
 and he in this case having appealed to the Sessions and they ma-  
 king an Order in Court, That Order is finall, and no other Session



ons nor authority may meddle therewith. And to prove this, Jones said, It was resolved by all the Justices of England upon conference, in the case of one Andrew Windfore, upon the Statute of 43 Eliz. of Charitable Uses. If an Appeal be upon an Order of the Commissioners of charitable Uses, to the Lord Keeper, and he by Writ confirm the Order, that confirmation is perpetually binding; and there cannot be a Bill of review thereof. So it hath been resolved, where, upon the Statute of 37 Hen. 8. for Writs in London, if a Judgment be given by the Lord Mayor, and upon an Appeal to the Lord Keeper that Judgment be affirmed, &c. the party is concluded, and shall not have a Bill of review; whereupon all the Court here resolved, That the second Order made at the second Sessions was merely void, and his commitment unlawful; wherefore he was absolutely discharged. And it was held, That the Statute of 3 Carol. doth not aid this Case; for the Statute there is, That if the two next Justices of Peace make not provision for the Bastard, the Justices of Peace at their Quarter Sessions shall settle an Order for keeping of the Bastard, as the two next Justices ought; But it doth not give more power or authority, nor gives authority to one Sessions to alter that, which in a former Sessions was ordered.

Wickham and others *versus* Enfield and Elizabeth his Wife.

Mich. 8 Car. rot. 65.

**E**rror of a Judgment in Dover, by Wickham and others, against Enfield and Elizabeth his Wife, late the Wife of William Symms, which she demanded as her Dowry of the Lands of Will. Symms her former Husband. The Defendant pleaded *Nungues accouple in loyall Matrimony*: *Alibi, quod fuit accouple in loyall Matrimony*, and thereupon a writ was awarded to the Bishop, who certified, That she was accoupled in vero Matrimonio cum predicto Willielmo, sed clandestine; & quod Willielmus & Eliza. ibidem in se participatione mutuo cohabitaverunt usque ad mortem predicti Willielmi: And upon this certificate Judgment was given for the Demandant: And the Error assigned, That there was not a writ original nor Warrant of Attorney for the Defendant. But upon demurrer alledged, the writ was certified: But for the Warrant of Attorney, because it was not assigned of Record that demurrer might be alledged, it was held, it was not now assignable. The second Error assigned, Because the writ of *habeas corpus* upon plea demanded, was awarded and returned, and nothing indorsed thereupon, That the Sheriff delivered the plea. But because he afterwards appeared and pleaded, he shall not now have advantage there of. Also the Court said, It was good enough without the Sheriff's name indorsed upon it. Chiefly, It was alledged for Error, That there was neither day nor place of the Marriage mentioned in the Bishops Certificate: Sed non allocatur; For the day

or place of the Marriage is not materiall : for it is not Issuable, because the Certificate from the Bishop is concluding. The fourth Error was assigned ore tenus by Puleiton, of Counsell with the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, That this Certificate is not good, for it doth not answer to the words in the Issue, which are *quod ne unques accouple in loyall Marriage*, and he ought accordingly to have answered, *Quod fuit copulatus in legitimo Matrimonio* : And he doth not answer to the words in the Issue ; but *Quod vero Matrimonio*, sed clandestino copulati fuerunt, &c. For, That it was a true Matrimony, and that they lived together at Bed and Board, is but argumentative, that they were lawfully married. Sed non allocatur ; For vero matrimonio, although clandestino copulati fuerunt is as good as legitimo Matrimonio, for they be all one in intendment, although they be not the same words ; and although it be clandestino, it doth not vitiate the Marriage. And when it is added, That Thori & mensæ participatione durante vita, the said Wil. and Eliz. cohabitaverunt, That proves they continued as husband and wife during his life, and it is not now to be questioned ; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

#### Sharps Case.

**O**ne Sharp was indicted of Perjury upon the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ : For that whereas one Henry Dampont was seized in fee of the Manor of Sheaphide in the County of Leicester, whereof one great waste, containing two hundred acres lying betwixt such a River on one side, and such a brook on the other side was parcel. And whereas there was a suit in the Chancery betwixt the said Henry Dampont and the Earl of Rutland, and a Commission issued under the great Seal for the examination of divers witnesses ; and one interrogatory was exhibited, whether he knew the parties ? And secondly, whether he knew the said parcel of waste in question ? And if it were the soil and freehold of the Earl of Rutland and parcel of his Manor of Sheaphide, or not ? He being examined upon these interrogatories before the said Commissioners, falsely, voluntarily and corruptly deposed upon his oath, That it was the Soil and Freehold of the said Earl of Rutland, and parcel of his Manor of Sheaphide ; ubi re verò, it was not the Soil nor Freehold of the said Earl of Rutland, nor parcel of his Manor of Sheaphide ; but parcel of the Manor of the said Henry Dampont in Sheaphide, and so committed wilfull and corrupt perjury against the Statute of 5, Eliz. And Babington moved to quash the Enditement, and that it was ill, Because he doth not shew what was the Issue in Chancery, nor that this Land was there in question, nor it doth not appear that it tended to the proof or disproof of the Issue, so as it might be a damage to the Plaintiff. And of this opinion were Richardson chief Justice, and my self. And although the interrogatory mentions it to be the Land in question, it is not shewn how



how it is in question, and there can be no Endicment upon this Statute: But where it is shewn that the deposition is upon the matter in question, and conducing to the Issue, and the party may thereby be prejudiced. And Richardson said, It is usual in the Star-chamber to dismiss Bills, if it be not shewn what was the Issue, and how the perjury conduced thereunto, and how in prejudice of the party. Jones doubted whether the Endicment were good in respect of this exception; but because it was an odious crime, he wished the Defendant to plead Not guilty, and to try it, and upon the evidence it would appear, whether it were pertinent, and what was the Issue, which ought to be proved. But Berkeley held it to be good enough; for it would be too prolix to shew the Bill and Answer, and what was the Issue. And in as much as it is alledged, there was a Suit betwixt them in the Chancery, and the interrogatory is, Whether he knew the Land in question: which shews that the Land was in question, and a convenient certainty is mentioned, it sufficeth: Otherwise he agreed it was not good; wherefore it was advised, there being two Endicments, he should plead to the one, and so try the truth, and the exception should be saved.

Mackaller *versus* Toderick, Cujus principium ante pag. 337.

**W**AS now moved by Gybbs for the Defendant in the writ of Error, That the consideration is good; for it is for his solicitation and labour in procuring him to be presented, which in it self is no Simony, nor cause to avoid the Contract. And admitting, it were Simonie, yet not being an offence at the Common-Law, nor tryable by course of the Common-Law (but an offence only made by the Canons) It was not punishable at the Common-Law untill the Statute of 31 Eliz. And therefore in Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz. in the Common-Bench, it was adjudged, That where an Obligation was for the payment of money, and the Defendant pleaded it to be made for the performance of a simoniacall Contract, and shews how; upon Demurrer it was adjudged, That it was merely a spiritual offence, whereof the Common-Law did not take any cognisance and therefore was no plea to avoid the Bond. And in 8 Jac. betwixt Taverner and Smith in an Information upon the Statute of 31 Eliz. it was resolved, That he ought to suppose a corrupt Contract, and not a simoniacall Contract: And the Statute doth not make the Obligation and Contract for Simonie to be void, as the Statute of 13 Eliz. of Usury, and the Statute of 23 Hen. 6. for Sheriffs. Fletcher to the contrary, For Simonie hath alwaies by the Law of God and of the Land, been accounted a great offence: and an Assumpsit or Bond, with a condition to pay a summe of money for a simoniacall Contract, is accounted against Law, and void; As if one should promise another ten pounds to beat such a man, it is void, 2 H. 49. An Obligation with a condition to save harmless concerning imbezling of a writ, and not returning thereof, is void,

P p

because

because against Law. Richardson said, He much doubted thereof, because the promise is, To pay so much for his labour and travail, and not for the Presentation. Et adjournatur.

The King *versus* George Archbishop of Canterbury, and Tho. Pryst,  
Trin. 4 Car. rot. 441.

**Q**uare impedit, ad presentandum ad Ecclesiam Vicariæ de Ichingstock: And makes title by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. For that one Shilston being Vicar of Ichingstock (which was a Benefice with cure of Souls, above the value of 8 li. per annum) in the fifteenth year of King James took a second Benefice (viz. the Vicaridge of Holcomb-Burnel, in the County of Devon) being a Benefice with cure, and was thereto admitted, instituted, and inducted, whereby the first Benefice became void, and remained void for two years, and so title of Presentation accrued to King James, and from him descended to the King which now is, and therefore belongs to the King to present. The Archbishop claims nothing but as Ordinary. And the Defendant Pryst pleads . . . and confesseth the Kings title from the acceptance of the second Benefice, whereby the first was void and so remained void 21 Jac. and pleads the general Pardon of 21 Jac. and that the said Shilston was not a person excepted in the Pardon, nor the said cause of lapse excepted: And that John Shilston so being Incumbent, resigned that Benefice of Ichingstock, and gave title to John Fayle to present; who, upon the said resignation, presented the Defendant, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted before the writ of the King, &c. To this the Atturney General replies, Shewing the exception in the Pardon, wherein is excepted all Titles and Actions of Quare impedit, others than such Actions of Quare impedit which the King hath or may have ratione lapsus incurred ultra thre years last past, for or concerning any Benefice whereof any Incumbent then was, or at the last day of the Parliament, should be in actuall possession, by the presentation of any Patron, or the collation of any Ordinary: And that the said Church being so void by lapse, John Fayle presented, &c. And traверsleth, That the said Vicaridge of Ichingstock vacavit per resignationem of the said John Shilston. Upon this Replication the Defendant demurred; and after divers arguments at the Bar, and twice argued at the Bench in the Common-Pleas, and the Judges being divided both times, viz. Richardson chief Justice and Harvy for the Plaintiff, and Hutton and Yelverton for the Defendant; and afterwards Sir Robert Heath chief Justice of the Common-Bench and Harvy for the Plaintiff, and Hutton and Vernon for the Defendant. By reason of this difference in opinions, it was adjourned into the Exchequer-Chamber, and argued there at the Barre; and afterward by all the Justices of both Benches and Barons of the Exchequer, viz. by Sir Thomas Richardson, chief Justice of the Kings-Bench, Sir Robert Heath chief Justice of the Common-Bench, Sir Humph. Davenport  
chief



chief Baron of the Exchequer, and by all the other Justices and Barons, and two main questions were made, first, If an avoidance of a Church happening and continuing void divers years, so as the King hath title to present by lapse, and the King doth not take advantage thereof, but dies, whether the succeeding King may take advantage of this lapse, or be barred by the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. cap. 1. And that rested only upon the exposition of the said Statute, the words whereof are (And touching Presentments to be made by the King or his Heirs, to any Benefice in anothers right by old titles, the King granteth, That from henceforth He, nor any of his Heirs, shall not take title to present to any Benefice in anothers right of any time of his Progenitors, Nor that any Prelate is bound to receive, &c. But that the King and his Heirs be for ever hereafter clearly barred of all such presentments, saving alwaies to Him and his Heirs all such Presentments in anothers right fallen, or to fall; of all his time, and of the time to come.) It was strongly urged at the Barre, and also at the Bench by those who argued for the Defendant, That this Statute extends to all the Successors and Heirs of King Edward the third, that none of them may present to a Church in anothers right (as they argued that this Church is) Because the King hath not that title as to his proper Adowson, but in right of him who hath the Inheritance to any Church which falls in time of his Progenitors; and the rather, for that in the Abridgement of the Statutes in the book of the Statutes, this saving is altogether omitted; so they conceived, The King was bound by the express words of the Statute, and that there is not any such saving. And of this opinion Vernon Justice continued. But Hutton, who argued in the Common-Bench for the Defendant in this point, That the title of the King was bound by the said Statute, and that he might not have title to present to a Church fallen in the time of his Predecessor, by reason of his title of lapse fallen in the time of his Predecessor, now changed his opinion. And all the other Justices and Barons, besides Vernon, argued for the Plaintiff in this point, That the King hath good title to present by lapse incurred in the time of his Predecessor, and is not restrained by the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. For by the express words of the Statute, all rights and titles to present in his own time, untill before the Statute, and in his time after; and all his Heirs, after the death of Ed. 3. are saved. And it shall not Barre the titles which the King had in anothers right, fallen or to fall in his own time or in the time of his Heirs: And that there was such a Saving appeared by the Copy out of the Parliament Roll, and by an ancient Book in the Exchequer, writ in Parchment, where it is writ with a Saving: And they held, That these words of old titles, is intended in the time of the Progenitors of King Edward the third, and not of any Titles of Presentments to fall in the time of Edward the third, or any of his Heirs, but intended to exclude King Edward the third and all his Heirs from Titles of Presentation in others right, fallen before the time of King Edward the

third, whereof any Church was full, and which Title is only in anothers right : And that was the exprels intent of the Statute, viz. to take away the Statute of 14 Ed. 3. cap. 2. in this point. And Berkeley, and some of the Iustices doubted, whether a Presentation by lapse shall be said to be in anothers right, but only Presentments by reason of Guardianship and temporalities in the Kings hands? But all the other Iustices and Barons agreed, That it shall be said to be in anothers right; for although he presents, Ratione prerogativæ, yet he presents as in right of the Patron. So it is where one presents by reason of a Church being void after forfeiture for alienation without licence, or for outlawry : And for that was cited, 14 Ed. 3. Quare impedit 54. 22 H. 6. 29. 21 Eliz. Dyer 364. And for the principall point they relyed upon 11 H. 4. 7. where it is so resolved, 7 H. 4. 25. 18 Eliz. Dyer 347. Cok. lib. 7. fol. 28. and many Presidents, where the King makes Title to present by lapse, and title in anothers right. Wherefore for this point Richardson chief Iustice (who argued alone in one day) said, It is to be taken for clær Law, that the King hath good Title to present; and the Declaration was good notwithstanding that objection. The second question was, If Shilston were Incumbent and might resign, whether by this resignation the Church is become void? And that rested upon the exposition of the Statute of 21 Jac. of the generall Pardon, and the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. of Pluralities, whether the Church was absolutely void by acceptance of a second Benefice, being both with Cure? And if the Pardon unto him being in possession, may make him Incumbent? And this point was argued strongly in the Common Bench by Yelverton and Hutton, and afterwards there by Vernon and Hutton, and by both of them in the Exchequer Chamber for the Defendant, That this Church, by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. was not absolutely void in facto, but is voidable quoad the Patron, That he may present by the Statute; but untill he presents the other remains Incumbent, and then he remaining Incumbent, and for thre years being in possession of the Church as Incumbent untill the Pardon of 21 Jac. And the Pardon then coming, he being in possession, establiseth him in possession, and continues him Incumbent; and he cannot afterward be ousted by the King or any other; and then he is Incumbent untill he resign: and therefore his plea is good; For he is out of the exception of the Pardon, for he was in for thre years before the Pardon; and therefore they said, He remained Incumbent, that he might plead as Incumbent by the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. as he pleads here; Also he is Incumbent as to all Strangers, but not as to his Patron; for he may present before any deprivation, although a Stranger cannot, because the Church remains full against him; And he is Incumbent so as he may take a release of any annuity issuing out of the Parsonage, and is chargeable in an annuity, and is chargeable to the payments of Subsidies and Fifteenths; and may have an Action of Debt against any of his Parishioners for not setting out their Tythes:



**Cythes** : And many other reasons they alledged, and said, That the penning of this Statute differs much from the Statute of 31 Eliz. of Simony, and from the 13 Eliz. for not reading of the Articles; wherefore they concluded, That Judgement ought to be given for the Defendant. But all the other Justices and Barons argued against it; for they all held, That the Church was absolutely void in fact & jure by taking of the second Benefice, and that by the expresse words of the Statute of 21 H. 8. For at the Common-Law, before the said Statute of 21 H. 8. by reason of the Canons and Constitutions Ecclesiasticall, the first Church was in jure void, so as the Patron might present thereto if he would; but because it was but an Ecclesiasticall Constitution, the Patron was not compellable to take notice of that avoidance, until deprivation and notice thereof given him; and then after deprivation the Church is void in fact & jure, and the Patron at his peril ought to present, and this appears by the Books 9 Ed. 3. 2. 5 Ed. 3. 9. 10 Ed. 3. 1. 24 Ed. 3. 30. 11 Hen. 4. 37. Fitzh. N. B. 34. 14 Hen. 7. 28. Now by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. it is made absolutely void after admission, institution, and induction, so it is void fact & jure, and the Patron at his peril ought to take notice thereof and present within the six moneths, otherwise a lapse incurres; and that it was void to all purposes absolutely, appears by the manner of pleading in this and all other such cases, That by the admission, institution, and induction to the second Benefice, *prima Ecclesia vacavit de Persona of the Incumbent, & vacans continuavit*: So the Church is absolutely void by the pleading and confession of the Defendants: And this appears by the books since the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. That by the acceptance of a second Benefice, the Church is void fact & jure quoad the Patron and all others, 18 Eliz. Dyer 347. Coke lib. 4. fol. 75. Hollands Case, & 78. Digbys Case, & lib. 6. fol. 39. Greens Case, & 23 Eliz. Dyer 377. & Cok. Book of Entries 363. And for the reasons before alledged on the other side, viz. That he may plead as Incumbent, that is, because he is admitted by the writ to be Incumbent, and his pleading as Incumbent is not contradicted; and for the taking of a release, it is much to be doubted; And if it be good, it is because he is in possession as an Intruder, to whom a release may be a discharge of such things. And for his being charged with Subsidies, that is, because he hath the profits, and therefore reasonable he should bear and pay the charges. And quoad his having Debt for not setting forth Cythes, it was denyed by all those who argued on the other side. And as to the Pardon of 21 Jac. all the other Justices and Barons held, That the Pardon doth not help him; First, Because it is no offence within the body of the Act; for it is not any offence or contempt against the King. Secondly, Because it never was the intent of the Pardon to dispence with pluralities, nor are there any words therein to make him an Incumbent, or to make a plenarty of a Church which was absolutely void. And divers of the Justices and the chief Ba-

ron held, That a speciall Pardon after such an absolute avoidance with words, That he may retain, or whatsoever other words he may have, cannot make him Incumbent. So the generall words in the Pardon shall not inure to make a dispensation; and the Church being once void, shall not be full without a new Presentation, admission, and institution. And for the words in the exception of the generall Pardon, Of all Titles and Actions of *Quare impedit*, others than such Titles and Actions of *Quare impedit* as have incurred by lapse, above three years before the first day of this Parliament, whereof any Incumbent is in actual possession by any presentation or collation, &c. The last parts of this exception doe not extend to the said Shilton; for that extends only to those who are in as Incumbents, (which he is not) and not to those who are in as Incumbents by usurpation and wrong, which are removeable by *Quare impedit*, and which may not be removed without *Quare impedit*. And it was said, That since the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. there have been divers general Pardons, and no Pluralities were ever conceived to be within them; wherefore they concluded, That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff. And it was adjudged accordingly.

The Earl of Kent *versus* Robert Steward and Scott.  
Hil. 8 Car. rot. 235.

**T** Respass. Upon a special Verdict the Case was. Francis Babington, seized in fee of the Manor of Kingston in the County of Nottingham, and of the Manor of Asheton in the County of Derby, of which Manor of Asheton, the place where is parcell, by Fine, 41 Eliz. conveyed the said two Manors to Guilbert E. of Shrewsbury and his wife, to the use following (viz.) of the Manor of Kingston to the use of them their Heirs and Assignes, And of the Manor of Asheton, to the use of the wife of Babington for her life; and after, to the use of the Heirs of Francis Babington, untill Julian wife of Francis Babington shall die and expell the said Earle or Countess, their Heirs or Assignes their Fermors, Tenants, or Lessees, of or from the Manor of Kingston, or any parcel thereof; and after such eviction, then to the use of the said E. and his wife, their Heirs and Assignes, untill they should be satisfied with the profits for their loss. Francis Babington, for money by Fine in Hil. 43 Eliz. conveys the Manor of Asheton to Sir Thomas Reisbie and his Heirs, to the use of him, his Heirs, and Assignes. The Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife by Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz. conveys the Manor of Kingston to the Earl of Kent and his wife, and the Heirs of the Earl of Kent, to the use of the said Earl of Kent and his wife, and their Heirs. Upon the first of Aprill 17 Jac. Sir Thomas Reisby deviseth the Manor of Asheton to Sir Francis Wortley and to others, for two thousand years. Upon the first of May 17 Jac. Sir Thomas Reisby died seized of the said Manor of Asheton.  
Upon



Upon the first of September 17 Jac. Francis Babington died; After his death, 20 Jacobi, Julian the wife of Francis Babington evicted from the Earl of Kent in Dower, parcel of the Manor of Kingston, of the value of 200l. per annum, and enters. The Earl of Kent enters into the Manor of Ashton upon the Defendants being Assignees of the said Lease, who re-entered; and he brings this Action: And whether his Entry be lawfull, was the question? And after argument divers times, it was adjudged for the Defendants, That the Entry of the Earl was not lawfull. And the main question was, whether the limitation of Ashton, being to the use of the wife of Babington for life, and after to the use of the right Heirs of Babington, untill the said wife of Francis Babington should evict the Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife, their Heirs and Assignes their Fearmors or Tenants of or from the Manor of Kingston, or any part thereof; and then to the use of the said Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife, their Heirs and Assignes (and he by fine conveying the Manor of Kingston to the Earl of Kent and his Heirs and Assignes) the Earl of Kent, as Assignee, shall by entry take the benefit thereof? And in this point all the Justices unanimously resolved, That he as Assignee might not enter, but that the use upon the Eviction ought first to vest in the Earl of Shrewsbury and his Heirs, and that this conveyance before the Eviction, cannot give unto him title of Entry as Assignee; For the words Heirs and Assignes are to be taken as words of limitation, viz. That the Earl of Shrewsbury by his Entry shall have it, by limitation to him, his Heirs, and Assignes; and it shall not first vest in the Assignee as Purchaser; and it is not such interest which is assignable over before eviction; and the power of Entry is not transferr'd with the Estate of Kingston: But whether the conveyance of the Manor of Kingston, and the conveyance of the Manor of Ashton by Francis Babington, before any eviction, hath destroyed the privity of entry after eviction (the Estate being transferred to another before the eviction) they did not deliver any opinion, nor agreed. But for the first Case they all agreed, That the Earl of Kent hath no title of Entry as Assignee; And therefore for that cause it ought to be adjudged against him. Vid. Co. lib. 1. fol. 135. 136. Chudleys Case, Plow. 483. Nicholsons Case, Co. 8. fol. 75. Lord Staffords Case, Co. lib. 10. fol. 15. Lampets Case, Co. lib. 4. fol. 66. lib. 5. fol. 95. Plow. 345. Brets Case.



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in Banco Regis.

The King *versus* Bagshaw. Cujus principium ante pag. 347.



**L**ET Issue being joyned, whether there were such a Custome as is pleaded? Littleton, now Rector of London, certified, ore tenus, That there was not any such Custome generally; For he said, That the Custome is not, That one brought up as an Apprentice in the Trade of a Goldsmith, Cutler, &c. being a Freeman of London, by colour thereof may use any other manerall Trade: But one of a Trade, who useth buying and selling, may exercise another Trade of buying and selling. But this he did not mention in his Certificate, but generally, ore tenus, certified, That there is no such Custome as is pleaded.

Mackaller *versus* Todderick. Cujus principium ante pag. 337.

**A**ND now the Court was of opinion, That the consideration was illegall, and that the Action lies not; For the consideration to have money, to procure him to be Rector of the Church, is a Symoniackall Contract, and an unlawfull Act, condemned by all Lawes Vide 2 Hen. 4. 9. Coke lib. 10. fol. 99. Bewfages Case, & 19 Eliz. Dy. 355. Oneleys Case, 2 Hen. 5. 10. And where it was alledged, That Symony is such a spirituall thing, and such an offence whereof the Common Law takes not any notice, at leastwise did not, before the Statute 13 Eliz. That was denyed. Secondly, it was held, That this Declaration is not good; for the promise is to pay him, after that he is Rector; and he shews, That he was Rector by his procurement upon this promise, which cannot be; For he never was Rector, but a Parson utterly disabled to be a Parson by this Symoniackall Contract, as in 23 Eliz. for non reading of Articles, and the Case in Cok. Lit. Vernons Case, for the buying of Offices; whereupon it was held to be Error, and the Judgement was reversed.

Ward *versus* Petifer.

**E**jectione firmæ, upon a Lease for five years by the Vicars Chozalls in Lichfeild, of parcel of a Meadow, called the Parsons Hayn, in Chesterton. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and evidence to the Jury at the Bar, the Defendant pretended, That the Lessors had not the interest of the soil, but that the Freehold was in Sir Edward Peto; and that the said Lessors had only primam Tonsuram of the said Land, from the hayning, until the crop mowed and carried away; for they never had other profit thereof, but that Sir Edward Peto had all the profit thereof for the residue of the year; and then an Ejectione firmæ being brought of the Land it self, will not lie; And therefore they endeavoured to prove, That Sir Edward Peto, being Lord of the said Manor, used every year after the crop taken away, to feed the Meadow with Cattel, and to take the trees and bushes growing thereupon. But on the Plaintiffs part it was confessed, That they had only the first crop. But that they used to hayn it sooner or later at their pleasure, and to keep it longer or shorter time incut, according to the seasonableness of the year, which proves, That the Freehold was in them who had the first crop. And of this opinion was all the Court, That properly, unless other matter be shewn to prove the contrary, the Freehold is in him who hath the first Tonsure; for that is the most beneficial part of the year: And those who have the after Pasture, have but the profits in nature of Common: But admitting he hath but the first crop, yet they held, That he may well have an Ejectione firmæ thereof. Yet the Court advised the Jury, That if they conceived the Vicars had only the first crop, and not the intire profits through all the year, as the evidence whereby the Defendants claim (which was a Lease in 29 Hen 8. whereby he let the Rectory and Tythes, except the Parsons Hayn (which was the Land in question) for 42. years; and after a conveyance of the Parsons Hayn, 5 Ed. 6.) imports, then they should finde this matter specially, and leabe it to the Law, whether an Ejectione firmæ lies in this manner: But if they conceived the intire Land for all the year to be appertaining to the Vicars, then they might give a generall Verdict. And afterwards the Jury found a generall Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

Goldsmith *versus* Ellen Sydnor, Administratrix of William Sydnor,  
Mich. 9 Car. rot.

**D**ebt upon an Obligation. The Defendant pleaded, That the said William Sydnor, the Intestate, 16 Maii 9 Carol. coram Roberto Heath, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, concessit se teneri to Edward Hobert, in 400 l. to be paid at Pentecost next ensuing: Et si deficerit, &c. voluit & concessit per idem scriptum, quod incurreret super se, Hæredes & Executores: contra in Statuto Stapul. &c. And further pleaded a Judgement against him in Debt for two hundred pounds, at the Suit of Richard Hobert in the Common



Common-Bench; and that the said William Sydnor in his life did not pay the said debt of 400 l. nor any part thereof; and that the said Statute remains in his force; and that she hath not goods to be administered besides, to the value of 100 l. which are liable to the Execution upon the said Statute and Judgement, Et hoc parat. et, &c. The Plaintiff replies quod bene & verum est, That the said William Sydnor, by the said Recognisance concessit se teneri to the said Edward Hobert, &c. but that there was a Defeasance betwixt them, That if he paid 100 l. to one Edward Leythorp upon the first of June 1635. and should save him harmless &c. And that the said Statute should not be forfeited, And that the Defendant hath sufficient to satisfy the Plaintiff and the said Judgement. And hereupon the Defendant demurred. And it was now argued by Grimston, That this Statute, not being yet forfeited, is not pleadable, and relyed upon the Case of Harrison, Co. lib. 5. fol. 28. But in this point the Court held, That there is a difference betwixt this Case and Harrison's, which was a Statute with a Defeasance for the performance of Covenants, which peradventure never should be broken; and therefore it shall be no plea to barre: But here is a Statute for the payment of money absolutely at a day certain, which is allowable before Debts upon an Obligation. But then Rolls for the Plaintiff took an exception to the plea in barre, That the pleading of the Statute was not good, because it is not said per scriptum suum Obligatorium, nec secundum formam Statuti, &c. And of this opinion was all the Court. Vid. Cok. lib. 4. fol. 64. Fulwoods Case; wherefore for this cause Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless good cause were shewn, &c. And afterward, upon a second motion, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, for this insufficiency, and exception to the Plea in barre, by Richardson, Jones and Berkeley. But I conceived that the Plea being but a Plea in barre, and it being mentioned, That he acknowledged, If he failed of the payment, the penalty in the Statute Staple should incur upon him; It cannot be intended, but to be a Statute acknowledged according to the form of the Statute of 23 Hen. 8. and the rather, because it is said, quod post recognitionem predictam such a defeasance was made: So he admits it to be a Recognisance: But notwithstanding it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Boreton *versus* Nicholls & alios. Pasch. 7 Car. rot. 115.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Ejectione firmæ. The Case was. James Beck, Clerk, was seized in fee of Lands in Moreton-Henmarsh, being the Lands in question, and had Issue Job his eldest Sonne and James his second Sonne, and by Indenture quinto Martii octavo Jacobi infeoffs of those Tenements Sir Nicholas Overbury and others, to the uses in the Indenture,

viz. to the use of the said James Beck Clerk, the father, for his life, without impeachment of waste; and after to the use of James Beck the second Son, for his life, remainder after his decease to the use of the first Son of the said James Beck the Son, which should have Issue Male of his body, and to his Heirs forever; And for want of such Issue, the remainder to the use of the first Daughter of the said James Beck the Son, which should have Issue of her body, and to her Heirs forever. And for default of such Issue, the remainder thereof to the right Heirs of the said James Beck the Son forever. They finde, That James Beck Clerk, the father, was seized for life, the remainder to James Beck his second Son for life, the remainder over, &c. prout. That the said James Beck Clerk, the father, died seized, the said Job Beck being his Son and Heir: and that the said Job had issue Henry Beck the Lessee, and dyed: That the said James Beck, Son of the said James Beck Clerk, entred after the death of his father, and had Issue James Beck; and that the said James Beck the Grandsonne died without having Issue; And that the said James Beck the Son, after the death of the said James Beck his Son, so seized, levied a Fine of those Tenements *sur cognisance de droit come ceo, &c.* with proclamation 21 Jac. to Richard Brett and William Wheeler, who entred by force of the said Fine, and the said Henry Beck, the Son of Job Beck, entred upon them, and demised to the Plaintiff for years, upon whom the Defendant, by the command of the said Richard Brett and William Wheeler, entred and ousted the said Lessee; and that the said James Beck, Son of the said James Beck Clerk, is yet alive. *Et si super totam materiam, &c.* And upon this Verdict, after divers arguments in the Common-Bench, it was adjudged for the Defendants, That this remainder to the younger Sonne, who should have Issue, is but a contingent Remainder, and a Remainder to the right Heirs, vested in James the Sonne; And that his Fine is no cause of forfeiture: Nor that the said Henry, as Heir of Job, might take advantage of the forfeiture. And this Judgement being removed by a writ of Error into the Kings-Bench, it being once argued at the Barre, without much difficulty the Judgement was this Term affirmed.

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in Banco Regis.

Burgesles Case.

**O**ne Burgesle being outlawed upon an Endicment of Man-  
slaughter in the County of Middlesex, brought a writ of  
Error to reverse the Outlawry, and assigned for Error,  
That he was over the Seas at the time of the Outlawry, viz.  
at Utrick, in partibus transmarinis: Hereupon Counsell being  
appointed for the Prisoner to plead, and the Error assigned, the  
Kings Attorneys takes Issue, That he was here in Middlesex at  
the time of the Outlawry, and traberseth his being at Utrick, prout:  
whereupon issue being joyned, and a Jury of Middlesex at the  
Barre the first day of this Term, Calthorp being assigned of Coun-  
sel for the Prisoner for assignment of Error, offered in evidence a  
Certificate under the Seal of the said Town. Jones Justice mo-  
ved it as doubtfull, whether he might have Counsel upon this Tri-  
all? But all the other Justices held cleerly, That he shall have it,  
when the Trial is not upon the fact in the Endicment, but upon  
collateral matter, (viz. of his being beyond Seas.) And all the  
Justices held, That it is not material in what place beyond Seas  
he was, so as he was over the Seas; and that the Certificate un-  
der the Seal of the Town where he was resident, without oath of  
the truth thereof, and one sworn for the exposition of it into English,  
is not allowable; but a witness being sworn, said certainly, that  
he was there in service at the time of the Outlawry and before;  
whereupon the Jury gave their verdicts accordingly; and then he  
was instantly arraigned upon the Endicment, and pleaded, &c.

The Case of Langforth-Bridge.

**I**nformation, against the Inhabitants of the County of Middle-  
sex, for not repairing of Langforth Bridge, which by the Infor-  
mation was supposed to be an ancient Bridge, and time out of  
minde had been used to be repaired by the Inhabitants of that  
County. The Defendants, protestando that it is not an ancient  
Bridge, for plea say, That it lately was erected by the King for the  
benefit of his Mills: And hereupon Noy the Kings Attorneys de-  
murred, because he doth not answer, That it was an ancient Bridge;  
but by protestation, which being the substance of the Information,  
ought

ought to be especially answered or traversed. Secondly, That the County ought to maintain Bridges, because they be for the ease and benefit of the people, unless it be shewn who ought to repair them : And to that purpose he cited 10 Ed. 3. 28. and an ancient Record for Bow Bridge 8 Ed. 2. in this Court, That the Jury found, It was to be repaired by the Abbey of Dertford, and 37. Assi. and a Record in 5 H. 5. in the Exchequer ; whereupon all the Court held the Plea to be ill, and Rule was given, that Judgement should be entered for the King, unless, &c.

Sir Edward Duncombs Case.

**S**IR Edw. Duncomb being indicted, For that there being an ancient High-way in Barleidon, he had inclosed his Lands on both sides thereof, whereby he had straightened it, and the way was become Lurda & founderd, whereas by the Law of the Land he ought to have made it a sufficient way. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and evidence to the Jury at the Barre, it appeared to be a way betwixt two Lands ends in the common field, and that it was but four yards wide. But it was proved, That although he had made a Causey reasonable good at his own charge for Horsemen, yet Carts and Coaches might not pass, nor could meet for the straightness thereof, nor might goe besides the way. And although it was also proved, That by this charge he had made it better than it was before, yet because he had made the Hedges and the inclosure in that manner, he at his peril ought to maintain the way: And whereas before the Parish was chargeable with the reparations, now by this inclosure he is bound to repair it and to make it a good way, and maintain it at his own charge and peril only. And Noy Attorney general said, It was so resolved in 6 Jac. and 19 Jac. upon conference with all the Justices of England, which Richardson chief Justice affirmed.

William Seagood *versus* Hone and Alice his Wife.  
Mich. 8 Car. rot. 195.

**E**jectione firmæ, for Lands in Tuddinton of a Lease of Henry Seagood for three years. Upon Not guilty pleaded and speciall Verdict, the Case was. John Reve, Coppholder in fee of the Manor of Tuddington (where the Custome was found to be. That any Coppholder might surrender out of Court into the hands of two Tenants, Coppholders of the Manor, to the use of any other) surrendered into the hands of two such Tenants of the Manor, the said Tenements, to the use of Francis Reve, and John Reve son of the said Francis, and of the longest liver of them both. And for want of Issue of the said John Reve the Sonne, of his body lawfully begotten, The Lands to remain to the younger Sonne of Mary Seagood, wife of William Seagood : This Surrender not to stand and be



be in full force untill after the death of John Reve. John Reve died, . . . and the Surrender was presented at the next Court; And Francis Reve, & John Reve. son of the said Francis, were admitted Tenants to them, and the longer liver of them, and to the heirs of the body of the said John Reve the same, the Remainder to the younger sonne of the said Mary Seagood. They also found, That Francis, and after John Reve, dyed without issue; and that Henry Seagood was the younger son of the said Mary, at the time of the Surrender, who was admitted Tenant and entered, and made a Lease for thre yeeres to the Plaintiff: And that the said Alice, wife to the Defendant, is heir to the said John Reve, and entered, and mist the Plaintiff. And if, &c. The first question was upon this clause, (This Surrender not to stand and be in full force, untill after the death of John Reve) whether the Surrender be good, and that clause void? And it was resolved, That the Surrender was good, and that clause being repugnant to the premises) shall be rejected as void and idle, and shall not destroy the premises. The second question, whether upon this Surrender John had an Estate for life only, or an Estate to him and his heirs of his body? And it was resolved, That John had but an Estate for life; and being an Estate for life limited by express limitation, it shall not be an Estate unto him higher by implication. And although peradventure, it might be further enlarged by implication in a devise, yet it shall not be so in a Surrender by conveyance; in passing of which, the party ought or might have had sufficient counsell to direct him: Wherefore for the two first points, it was resolved for the Plaintiff by the opinion of all the four Justices. But for the manner of the finding, Jones doubted whether it should be a sufficient Surrender to the use of the Plaintiff, Because the writ doth findes, That it is customary Land of the Manor of Tuddington, and the Surrender ought to have been into the hands of two Tenants of the Manor? But the Copy of the Surrender found, is in hae verba, Tuddington in the margin. At the Court Barren of the Honour of Hampton, J. S. and J. D. Tenants of the Honour of Hampton, doe present, That John Reve did Surrender into the hands of the two Tenants of the Honour, &c; ut supra. And that being a Court of the Honour, and into the hands of the Tenants of the Honour, is not good. But all the other three Justices held, It was good enough; For Tuddington being in the margin, It shall be said a distinct Court by it self: For an Honour consists of many Manors, yet all the Courts for the Manors are distinguished and have severall Coppholders; And although there is for all the Manors but one Court, yet they are quasi severall and distinct Courts. And so it was usually in the time of the Abbeyes, That they kept severall Courts for many Manors: Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Spirit versus Bence* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 146.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Ejectione firma; where, upon a speciall Verdict, the Case was: Thomas Cann, being seized in fee of others Messuages and Lands holden in Socage, and having three sonnes, Thomas, Francis, and Henry, deviseth his Lands in this manner. I devise to *Thomas* my Lands in *Horton*, to him and his Heirs Males of his body; Remainder to *Francis* and his Heirs. Item, I give to *Francis* my sonne my house in *Wickwar*, to him and to the Heirs Males of his body. And for lack of such Issue, To my sonne *Henry* and the Heires Males of his body. Item, I give to my son *Henry*, and his Heirs, freely my house in the Burrough of *Wickwar*, in which I dwell. Item, I give unto my said sonne *Henry*, my house and lands in *Impsteade*. Item, I give unto him two houses in *Wickware*, in the tenure of 7 s. Item, I give unto the said *Henry* my pastures called the *South-fields*, and one Meadow called *Worhay* in *Wickware* (which are found to be the Land in Question) yeilding the rents and services therefore due. Also I will, That all Bargains, Grants, and Covenants which I have from *Nicholas Webb*, my sonne *Henry* shall enjoy, and his Heires for ever: And for lack of Heirs of his body, To remain to my sonne *Francis* for ever. Item, I will, That my Wife *Margaret* shall have the use and keeping of my sonne *Henry*, and of all the premisses to him bequeathed, during her naturall life, paying to him yearly for his maintenance eight pounds, trayning him up in learning, and what more of her own pleasure. They finde, That *Thomas Cann the Debisor* died 1576. That the Lands called *South-fields* and *Wathay*, are the Lands in the Declaration; And that they be not parcel of the Grants, and Bargains, which *Thomas Cann* had of *Nicholas Webb*. That *Thomas Cann the sonne* had issue *Tho. Cann the Lessor*; That *Henry* entered into the Lands in the Declaration, and took the profits thereof, and was seized prout Lex, &c. And that afterwards the said *Henry* took to wife *Elizabeth*; And that in 38 Eliz. in the life of *Margaret* he infeoffed of the Lands in question *Rich. Lothington* and *George White*, and their heirs, to the use of the said *Henry* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; and after to the use of the heirs of *Henry*, with warranty to the Feoffees and their heirs against all persons. Afterward, That *Margaret* dyed; and then *Henry* died without issue; and the said *Elizabeth* surviving, held her self in, &c. That *Thomas Cann the Lessor* was Cousin and heir of the said *Henry*, viz. sonne of *Thomas Cann*, son and heir of the said *Thomas Cann*, the heir of the *Debisor*, and was of full age of one and twenty years at the time of the death of *Henry*: And that afterward the said *Thomas Cann* entred, and made the Lease, in the Declaration mentioned: And that the said *Elizabeth* took to husband the said *Robert Spirt*, who thereupon re-entred; And that the said *Elizabeth* is yet alive. Et si super totam, &c. And after



ter divers continuances, Judgement in the Common Bench was given for the Plaintiff. And of this Judgement a writ of Error was brought, and the Error assigned in point of Law; and it was argued divers times at the Barre, viz. by Maynard, Malon, and Noy Attorney General for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and by Germyn, Mallet and Calthorp for the Defendant. And in this Term it was openly argued at the Bench two severall dayes, viz. by Berkley and my selfe the one day, and by Jones and Richardson on another day. Two questions were made and argued, first, whether Henry hath an estate for life only, by this Devise, in the Lands in question, or an estate Tayl? For if he hath an Estate Tayl, then it is a discontinuance, and Judgement clearly ought to be given for the Defendant. And it was strongly urged, That the last clause in the Devise to Henry, where it is devised To him and his heirs; And for lack of heirs of his body, To remain to Francis and the heirs of his body, extends to all the clauses before, and makes him to have an estate Tayl in all the Lands devised unto him. And one special reason offered, was, because he devised to Thomas and Francis, his eldest and second sons, Estates of inheritance: So he intended to give as great an Estate to his youngest Sonne; For by intendment, his affection is equall. Also the word Item couples them together, that he should have as great Estate in quality as the others. And against this point all the four Justices argued and agreed, That Henry had but an Estate for life in the Land in question; And that the last clause, (And for lack of Heirs of his Body) shall extend only to the Lands in that clause, viz. to the Bargains and Grants. And it was found, That it was not any part of the Bargains and Grants. They all agreed, That the words in a Will which disinherits the Heir at the Common Law ought to have an apparent intent, and not to be ambiguous and doubtfull; and that the intent ought to be collected out of the words of the will, and not from any forrain intendment or aberment: And therefore when he gave to Thomas in Tayl, and in the second, to Francis in Tayl, and in the third, to Henry in Fee, and in the fourth, to Henry only: not mentioning any Estate, the Law shall construe it, That he shall have it but for life; and that he did not intend a greater estate. And for the word Also, it is no more than the word And, and shall not extend to the quantity of the estate, but to the clause following, That he deviseth, &c. And for that was relpyed upon the Books Co. 6. 16. Wilds Case and Coliers Case there: Vid. 22 Ed. 3. 16. 7 Ed. 6. Devise 38. 28 Hen. 8. Dy. 1. 34 Ed. 3. Avowry 158. Co. 9. 127. Sundays Case; wherefore for this point they all agreed, That it was but an estate for life, and concluded with the Judgement in the Common Bench. Secondly, whether this warranty be a Barre during the life of the Feme? It was objected that it was a Warranty, which commenced per disseisin, so as it cannot barre: For when Henry entred in the life of Margaret, it was a disseisin to her, and by consequence to him in Reversion. But in this point all the

Justices agreed, that it was no warranty which began by disseisin; For first it is doubtful, whether the *Feme* had an estate for life, or only the Guardianship? And Berkeley held, That she was only Guardian; but the others against him, Because the limitation is, She shall have it during her life. But although she hath title by that devise to have an Estate for life, yet it is not found that she ever was seized thereof; and therefore it cannot be a disseisin unto her. Also it is no warranty beginning by disseisin, Because Henry occupied from the death of Thomas Cann his Grandfather, and entered 1576. and it is not found, That he made any disseisin, nor had any such intention at the time of the entry by himself. Thirdly, Then the question is, If it be a good warranty and descends, whether it shall binde during the life of the *Feme*? And as to that point Richardson and Berkeley held, That it was a good warranty and should binde: But Jones and my self argued against it, First, Because the warranty never attached in the feoffees, and *Cesty q use* commeth in the post; and before the warranty attached; and therefore Jones denied the resolution mentioned in Lincoln Colledge Case, Cok. 3. fol. 62. & 63. and said there was not any such resolution; And relied upon the Cases 22. Aff. 37. & 29. Aff. 34. That he that comes to Land in the post (as Lord of a Villain or Lord by Escheat, who enter before the warranty attached by descent) shall never have advantage of the warranty, which was not attached at the time of his entry; and upon that reason is Cok. lib. 1. fol. 125. Chudleys Case, He who hath an Estate executed by use, by the Statute of 27 Hen. 8. shall not have advantage of a warrant by *Voucher*, nor otherwise. The second reason, Because that the warranty codem is, since it was created, is destroyed; For instantly the Land returned to the feoffor, and is extinct quoad the Reversion clearly, because the Reversion is rebeled in him in a fee as high as he gave it, And it is also determined quoad the *Baron* himself for the present Estate; for the warranty hath no essence, or being in him to have benefit by *Voucher* or *Rebutter*: Therefore it shall have no essence quoad the *Feme*. And although it should be held, that, Coke lib. 3. fol. 62. Lincoln Colledge Case should be Law, yet this differs from that Case; For there he who recovered against Tenant in Tail, obtained a Lease with warranty from an Ancestor collaterall, and made a feoffment to uses, and there the warranty was created, and did extend to the estate before the feoffment. But here the warranty begins with the feoffment to uses; and the feoffee himself may never have benefit thereof by *Voucher* or *Rebutter*, and instantly with the creation is destroyed: And therefore compared it to the Case 40 Ed. 3. 14. 11 H. 4. 42. 20 H. 6. 29. Where one makes a feoffment with warranty, and afterwards takes again by feoffment, The warranty is determined, because he hath as great an estate as he gave. But Richardson and Berkeley argued, Although the warranty is determined for the Inheritance, and shall not binde the husband for the present estate; yet it is good, and shall be continued for the *Feme*; and therefore quoad her



her estate, shall be said to have continuance; and in part thereof these cases were argued, 17 Ed. 3. 47. 39 Ed. 3. 9. 31 Ed. 3. Voucher 23. where the Baron made a feoffment with warranty against all persons, and takes back an estate to him and his wife, and to a Stranger, and to the right heirs of the Baron. The warranty is determined quoad the fee simple, but it is in it, quoad the Estate of the wife, and quoad the Stranger. But to these Cases it was answered, That they be not like to the Case in question, because there the warranty was well created and vested in the feoffee, and is annexed to his estate; and he was entitled to the benefit of it by *Voucher* or *Rebutal*; and when he took back the Estate, it vested in him as Assignee in the per, and not in the post, which is the reason of the Case 3 Ed. 3. where a fine was levied with warranty to the Conusee, his Heirs and Assignes, who renders by the same fine to the Conusee and his wife; That the Heir shall have benefit by this warranty by *Voucher*, although it returns eodem instanti; for the Estate is given by the Render, and he is in the per, but so it is not here. And although it was alledged, That every one coming in of any Estate may rebut by the warranty attached upon the Land, yet as this Case is, because he comes in the post, before the warranty attached, he shall not have benefit thereof; And therefore Jones cited a Case 7 Eliz. in the Common Bench, where one made a feoffment with warranty, to the use of himself for life remainder for life, remainder to his right heirs; That it was resolved this warranty should not binde, for the remainder to have benefit thereof. The third reason was made by Jones and my self, That a feoffment with warranty being by Tenant for life, to barre the Reversion, is not favoured in Law. And when it is to the use of himself and his wife, and to the use of his right heirs, the warranty is destroyed quoad him who created it, and he bee by any means may binde him in his life. And when the Ancestor is not bound thereby, his heirs may not be bound, as Lit. sec. 73. Uncle of Tenant in Tail being infeoffed, makes a devise with warranty, which descends upon the Issue in tail, it shall not binde, because it is a Maxim, That the Heir is not bound where the Ancestor is not bound himself; and to that purpose was cited 3 Ed. 3. grants 83. A Father binds his heirs where he doth not binde himself, It is hold to binde the Heir, Vol. L. tit. 88. wherefore for this point, the Court being divided, adjourned.

**Sir Henry Ferriers Case.**

**S**ir Henry Ferriers, Baront, was indicted by the name of Sir Henry Ferriers, Knight, for the murder of one Stone, whom one Nightingale feloniously murdered, and that the said Sir Henry was present, aiding and abetting, &c. Upon this Indictment Sir Henry Ferriers being arraigned, said, That he was never knight

ted, which being confessed, the Endowment was held not to be sufficient, wherefore he was indicted de novo, by the name of Sir Henry Ferrers, Baronet; and being arraigned pleaded Not guilty, and was tried at the Barre, and upon the evidence it appeared, That he was arrested for Debt, and that Nightengale his Servant in seeking to rescue him, as was pretended, killed the said Stone: But because the Warrant to arrest him was by the name of Henry Ferrers, Knight, and he never was a Knight, it was held by all the Court, That it was a variance in an essentiall part of the name, and they had no authority by that Warrant to arrest Sir Henry Ferrers Baronet: So it is an ill Warrant, and the killing of an Officer in executing that Warrant cannot be murder, because no good Warrant. But upon the evidence it appeared clearly, That Sir Henry Ferrers upon the arrest obeyed, and was put into an House before the fighting, betwixt the Officer and his Servant; wherefore he was found Not guilty of the Murder and Manslaughter.

*Dorchester versus Webb. Mic. 2 Car. 1. 373.*

**D**Ebt, by Anne Dorchester, Executrix of Anne Rowe, upon an Obligation of 260 l. by William Webb. The Defendant pleaded, That John Dorchester, late Husband to the said Anne, and the said William Webb were obliged in this Bond jointly and severally to the said Anne Rowe; and that the said John Dorchester died, and made the said Anne his wife the now Plaintiff, and the said Anne Rowe the Obligor his Executrix; and that the said Anne Rowe renounced, and the said Anne Dorchester administered, and that *Actus* to pay the said Debt came to the Plaintiff, *Et hoc, &c.* The Plaintiff confesseth the death of John Dorchester, And that the said Anne Rowe renounced, And that the said Anne Dorchester fully administered all the Goods of John Dorchester; And after the said Anne Rowe made the Plaintiff her Executrix, And that neither at the death of the said Anne Rowe, nor unquam postea any goods of the said John Dorchester came to the hands of the Plaintiff, And upon this the Defendant demurred, and it was argued by Sir John Banks and Grimston for the Defendant, and by Calhorne and Serjeant Ward for the Plaintiff: And the Defendant much insisted, That when the Obligor makes the Obligor his Executor, it is a release in Law of the Debt, and so it is when he makes one of the Obligors his Executor; For a release to one is a release to both. And by the same reason when the Obligor makes the Executor of one of the Obligors, who is chargeable to that Debt, his Executor, it is a release in Law of that Debt; for he may not sue himself, nor his Companion: And although (he pleaded) That she fully administered the goods of John Dorchester yet that is not materiall, nor alters the Case; for she remains still the Executrix of John Dorchester, and may have the goods of the said



Said John Dorchester. And for that purpose cited Mary Shepleys Case, Co. 8. fol. 134. That if an Executrix pleads plene administravit, the Plaintiff may take Judgement presently, and expect when she hath *Assets*: But Jones, Berkeley, and my self (Richardson being absent) agreed, That the Defendant hath no cause of demurrer, but that Judgement shall be given for the Plaintiff. First not agreed, That when the Debtor makes the Debtor his Executor, it is not absolutely a discharge of the Debt, for the Debt remains as *Assets* in the hands of the Debtor Executor, and is quasi a release in Law, because he cannot be sued, but it is a mere suspension of the Action, where the same Debtor takes the Debtor to Husband, or if a man Debtor takes the Debtor to Wife, That is a release in Law, because they may not be sued: And per totum Actiones contra defunctos are perpetually suspended: But where the Executor of the Debtor is made Executor to the Debtor, he hath nothing thereby in his own right, but is only to use an Action in the right of another: And although she be Executrix to John Dorchester, yet when she hath fully administered all the Estate of the said John Dorchester, before she be made Executrix to Anne Rowe, she hath in a manner discharged her self of being Executrix to John Dorchester, and hath not any thing of his Estate. And they denied the *Writ* to be granted is *Attorn* Shepleys Case, That if an Executor pleads plene administravit, the Plaintiff may pray Judgement against him, when *Assets* comes into him; but the Plaintiff is to be barred, if he acknowledge it; and if he deny that he hath not fully administered, which is found against him, he shall be barred also, and pay costs to the Defendant: But the difference is, when it is found, That the Defendant hath some *Assets*, although of little value, says he hath not fully administered, the Plaintiff shall have Judgement for the intire Debt, but he shall not have Execution but of as much as is found, and shall not be barred for the residue; and if more *Assets* come afterwards, he may have a *Scire facias* to have execution thereof; but if it be found, That he hath fully administered, or if it be so pleaded and confessed, the Judgement shall be against the Plaintiff; and so are all the presidents; wherefore here she having fully administered all the Goods of John Dorchester, and not being chargeable to that Debt, as Executrix to John Dorchester, she as Executrix of the said Anne Row, may maintain this Action against the said Webb the other Obligor; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. 8 Ed. 4. 3. 20 Ed. 4. 17. 21 Ed. 4. 81. 21 Hen. 7. 31. 11 Hen. 4. 83. 11 Hen. 7. 4. Coke lib. 8. fol. 136. Sir John Needhams Case.

## Sir William Wallers Case.

**S**ir William Waller was indicted, for that he in the palace of Westminster, near the great Hall, the Justices in the Kings Bench, Chancery, and Common Bench, judicially sitting to hear causes,

causes, made an Assault and Affray upon Sir Thomas Reignolds, and beat him, in disturbance of the Law, and contempt to the King, &c. And upon this being arraigned and found guilty, Because the Endowment was not, That he did it in the presence of the Justices, nor in the presence of the King, all the Judges agreed, That the Judgement of the carting off his hand should not be given, and so, seriatim, they delivered their opinions: But because this offence was in the Palace, not the Hall Dore, whereby tumults might have been made, and because it was found to be done, sitting all the Courts, and in disturbance of Justice and the Law, and in contempt to the King, the Court awarded, That he should be imprisoned for the said offence, during the Kings pleasure, And should pay one thousand pounds fine, by the opinion of Richardson chief Justice, Jones, and Berkeley: And Jones and Berkeley would have partell of the Judgement to have been, That he should make his submission in all the Courts of the Kings Bench, Chancery, and Common Bench, because the offence was made to the said Courts: But Richardson and I did not agree thereto, Because there never was any such Judgement before: And for the fine, conceived that 500*l.* was sufficient, and it was awarded, That he should be bound with Sureties to his good behaviour. Vid. 22 Ed. 3. 13. 39. Aff. 1. 19 Ed. 3. Judgement 17. 41 Ed. 3. Corone 280. 42. Aff. 18. 41. Aff. 35. Dy. 188. Stanford 17. 38. Trin. 18 Ed. 3. 100. 35. Gains case 37. Eliz. **Sitting at the Court of Mans Stays, only Imprisonment and fine, Hil. 17 Eliz. 100. Crim. plac. Reg. Thomas Jones indicted for Murder, apud Kenning Palace Westm. 24 Januarii an. 17 Eliz. cognovit Judicium manu amputatur: But it is not appressed, sedens Coria.**

causes, made an Assault and Affray upon Sir Thomas Reignolds, and beat him, in disturbance of the Law, and contempt to the King, &c. And upon this being arraigned and found guilty, Because the Endowment was not, That he did it in the presence of the Justices, nor in the presence of the King, all the Judges agreed, That the Judgement of the carting off his hand should not be given, and so, seriatim, they delivered their opinions: But because this offence was in the Palace, not the Hall Dore, whereby tumults might have been made, and because it was found to be done, sitting all the Courts, and in disturbance of Justice and the Law, and in contempt to the King, the Court awarded, That he should be imprisoned for the said offence, during the Kings pleasure, And should pay one thousand pounds fine, by the opinion of Richardson chief Justice, Jones, and Berkeley: And Jones and Berkeley would have partell of the Judgement to have been, That he should make his submission in all the Courts of the Kings Bench, Chancery, and Common Bench, because the offence was made to the said Courts: But Richardson and I did not agree thereto, Because there never was any such Judgement before: And for the fine, conceived that 500*l.* was sufficient, and it was awarded, That he should be bound with Sureties to his good behaviour.





Termino Michaelis, anno decimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, In the Vacation, viz. in August 1634. William Noy (Attorney generall) died at his house in Brainford, in the County of Middlesex: And Sir Edward Coke (who was Attorney Generall to Queen Elizabeth and to King James, and afterwards chief Justice of the Common Bench, and then chief Justice of the Kings Bench, and in 14 Jacobi, discharged of that place) died at his house in Stoke, in the County of Buck. in September 1634. being a prudent, grave, and learned man in the Common Lawes of this Realm, and of a pious and vertuous life: He died in the eighty second year of his age. And in the same Vacation, viz. 14. September the King at Hampton Court discharged and removed Sir Robert Heath from his place of chief Justice of the Common Bench, and within two dayes after, appointed Sir John Fynch of Grays-Inne) who was of the Kings learned Councell, and Attorney to Henrietta Maria the Queen) to be Serjeant at Law, and chief Justice of the said Court: Who the first day of this Term came unto the Chancery Barre, where, after a speech made by the Lord Coventry Keeper of the Great Seal, and his answer thereunto, was sworn Serjeant at Law: And upon Monday (being the day of Effoyns of *Quindena Mich.*) appeared at the Common Bench Barre, clad and attired in his party coloured Robes and Habillaments of a Serjeant at Law, and counted upon a Writ of Right, *de precepto in Capite*, brought by the said Queen against Henry Earl of Holland, chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all the Kings Forests, Chases, Parks, and Warrens *extra Trent*; and Steward of all the Queens Courts, &c. And the said Sir John Fynch gave Rings, *quorum inscriptio fuit, Rosa & Lilia dant purpuram*, and kept his feast; and the next day being Thursday the 16. of October, was sworn chief Justice of the Common Bench: And upon the Saturday following, arrayed in his Judges Robes, and accompanied by the Earls of Dorset, Holland, Newport, and fourty other of Nobles, Knights, and Esquires (the Society of Grays-Inne, and Inns of Chancery, and Officers of the Court attending him) was so brought unto the said Court.

And note, That the foresaid Sir Rob. Heath appeared at the Common Bench Barre the first day of this Term; and, being in his place of junior Serjeant at Law, pleaded for his Clyents as Serjeant at Law: Which was done by the Kings speciall command, upon his humble Petition to his Majesty, who, by advice of the Lords of his Council, granted him leave to practise there, and in all other his Courts and *Minister*, excepting the Star-Chamber only.

And in this Vacation Sir John Banks (Reader of Grays-Inne) and the

the Princes Atturney) was sworn Atturney General : And Sir *Richard Sheldon* the Kings Solicitor resigned up his place, having obtained a new Patent, to be one of the Kings learned Councell, with the same Fee he had before (*viz. 70 li. per annum*) and with a Privie Seal to have precedency before the Kings Solicitor. And *Edward Littleton* of the *Inner-Temple* (Recorder of *London*) was made the Kings Solicitor.

*Tylley versus Peirce. Pasch. 10 Car. rot. 306.*

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of 600 li. conditioned, whereas the Defendant was to espouse A. S. a widow : If the Marriage took effect, and he should surbive the said A. S. That if within thre moneths after his decease there were paid to the said Obliges 300 li. to and for such uses and purposes as the said A. S. by any writing under her Hand and Seal subscribed and published in the presence of two witnesses should nominate, declare, and appoint, Then, &c. The Defendant pleaded, That she did not limit, declare, or appoint any use or purpose for the imployment of that money. The Plaintiff replies, That she by her will in writing, sealed and published by her, in the presence of two witnesses (naming their names) did thereby will and appoint such summes to be paid, and that the Defendant had not paid them. Whereupon the Defendant demurred. And now Rolls for the Defendant shewed the cause, For that she ought to have made a Deed in writing, and not a will; first, Because it was not to have any effect untill after her death, and it was ambulatory and revocable; and a Feme Covert may not make any will. But the Court (Jones being absent) held, That this Declaration was good; For although a Feme Covert may not make a will without her Husbands assent, yet that Declaration in form of a will, is good enough: And thereupon Richardson cited a Case to be adjudged in the Common Bench when he was chief Justice there, upon a Conveyance, wherein was a Proviso, That one might revoke the uses by writing under his hand and seal, That a Revocation by will under his hand and seal, was adjudged a good Revocation: And although the pleading was here, That the said A. S. voluit & devisavit, and not, That it was appointed by her, yet the Court held it to be well enough: For it is not properly a will, being made by a Feme Covert, but a writing in nature of a will: wherefore Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless other cause, &c.

*Holmes Case.*

**W**illiam Holmes was indicted in London, for that he in April 7 Caroli, being possessed of an House in London, in Throgmerton-Street, in such a Ward, for six years, remainder to J. S. for 3 years, the Reversion to the Corporation of Haberdashers in Fee.



fec; He; vi & armis, 9. April. septimo Caroli, the said house felo-  
nec; v. l. vi. & malitiosè; igne combussit, ea intentione, ut ean-  
dem domum mansionalem non deest alia; domus mansionales;  
diversorum Leigonum Duntini Regis, idunc & ibidem scilicet. &  
existent, ad d. m. domum mansionalem dicti Wilhelmi Holms coti-  
guè adjacent ad unc & ibidem felonice, voluntarie, & malitiosè to-  
taliter comburendo & igne consumendo contra pacem. And upon  
this being arraigned at Newgate, he was found guilty: And be-  
fore Judgement, this Indictment was remitted by Celerari into  
this Court. And it was argued at the Barre by Crimillon, That  
it was not felony. And now this Term at the Bench and by Ri-  
chardson chief Justice, Jones, and Berkeley, it was held, That it  
was not felony to burn an house whereof he is in possession, by vir-  
tue of a Lease for years: For they said, That burning of houses  
is not felony, unless that they were ades aliena. And therefore  
Britton fol. 16. & Bracton fol. 146. & 17. Aff. 44. intentions, That  
it is felony to burn the house of another, and 10 Ed. 4. 14. 15. H. 7. 16.  
& 10 H. 1. & Cok. lib. 11. fol. 29. Pouldeys Case, which say, That  
burning of houses generally is felony, ad to be intended de rebus  
alienis, & non propriis: And although the Indictment be ea inten-  
tione ad comburendum felonice, voluntarie, & malitiosè, the houses  
of divers others contigè adjacentes, yet intent only, without fact,  
is not felony. Also Berkeley and Jones held, That it cannot be said  
to be vi & armis, when it is in his own possession. Also Jones said,  
That he could not be well indicted of felony, because none of the  
names are mentioned who be the owners of the houses adjoining.  
But to that objection Berkeley and Richardson agreed not. But I  
argued that the burning in the Indictment mentioned, is felony,  
because it is capitale crimen, tellico animo perpetratum, which is  
the definition of felony in Cok. Lit. 39. Also by the rule in Bracton  
146. Quod incendium nequitur, & ob inimicitias, capitali poena pe-  
nitur; Si vero sit incendium fortuito vel per negligentiam, & non  
mala conscientia, non sic punietur; sed versus eum criminaliter agatur.  
And it cannot be said to be by negligence in anothers house; where-  
fore it is to be intended in his own house. Also this burning is  
found to be malitiosè, so it is mala conscientia & nequitur factum.  
Also this burning of his house in a street of the City, adjoining to  
the houses of others, is to the endangering of the City; and there-  
fore ought to be construed to be felony; but so peradventure is not  
the burning of his house in the fields. And whereas it was said,  
That the intention cannot make a felony, it was answered, That  
the intention here is coupled with an act of burning; and with the  
intendment of an act, which is felony, as 5 H. 7. 13. 7 H. 7. 42.  
13 Ed. 4. 9. Where a man delivers goods to one, and afterwards  
be that delivered them, privately steals them, to the intent to charge  
him, &c. is felony. And whereas it was objected, That being  
his own possession, it cannot be said vi & armis: I answered, That  
vi & armis is well enough, where there is a violence, as it is

in an Action upon the Case. Vide Co. lib. 9. fol. 50. Also every Endowment is vi & armis & contra pacem, where an act is done against the Commonwealth. So is it where a servant runs away with goods committed to his trust above forty shillings, although properly it cannot be said to be vi & armis, because they were in his custody. And in this case the ill consequence which might have fallen out by this act, makes the offence the greater; and the books in 19 Ed. 4. 14. 3 H. 7. 10. 14 H. 7. 1. & Stanford 36. Co. 11. 29. G9. 4. 20. put the case of burning of houses generally, and not of the burning of other mens houses. And it is an equall mischief in a Commonwealth, to burn his own in a City or Vill, as to burn the houses of others, for the danger which may ensue. But the other three Justices resolved *in supra*, That it was not felony; wherefore he was discharged thereof. But because it was an exorbitant offence, and found, they ordered, That he should be fined 500 li. to the King, and imprisoned during the Kings pleasure, and should stand upon the Pillory with a paper upon his head, signifying the offence, at Westminster and at Cheapside, upon the Market Day, and in the place where he committed the offence, and should be bound with good Sureties to his good behaviour during life.

*Robodham versus Venleck.*

**A**ction for words. Whereas the Plaintiff exhibited in the Kings Bench Articles of the good behaviour against the Defendant, and made oath before Justice Whitlock (one of the Justices of the said Court) of the truth of them, that the Defendant spoke these words of the Plaintiff, He (innuendo the Plaintiff) made a false Oath (innuendo the Oath aforesaid) before the Judge, (innuendo the said Justice) and I have that in my house, that can prove it. After Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Ball, That for these words an Action lies not, Because he doth not shew, there was any speech of the Plaintiff before, nor of that Oath: Also he doth not shew it to be a false Oath taken in any Court. But (absente Richardson) Jones, Berkeley and my self held, That the Action well lies: for when it is alledged to be spoken falsely of the Plaintiff, that is sufficient without shewing, there was any speech of him. And when it was shewed, that Articles for the good behaviour were exhibited in the Kings Bench, and he sworn to the truth of them before Justice Whitlock, and he affirmed that this Oath is false, This is a scandalous speech, and charges him with perjury: for it is an Oath taken in a Court of Record; and it is not like to the Case alledged, That thou wert forsworn in Whitechurch Court: for this Court hath no cognisance, that Whitechurch is a Court of Record. And here when the Defendant hath pleaded Not guilty, and found guilty, that ascertains the Court, he spoke those words of the Plaintiff, and concerning that Oath, wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.



Merrick *versus* Hundred de Rapelgate in Com. Glouc.

Pasc. 10. Car. rot. 233.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench : For that the Plaintiff had brought his Action against the Hundred upon the Statute of Winton 13 Ed. 2. of Hue and Cry, and the Statute of 27 E. 12. and counts that he was robbed in S. in loco vocat. the Highway, leading from L. unto Glocest. of such a summe, by persons unknown : And that he made Hue and Cry at Cotesford, in the said County, near to the said place, where he was robbed, and gave notice of the said Robbery to the Inhabitants of Cotesford aforesaid : And that he was sworn accordingly before such a Justice of the Peace, That he was robbed of such a summe, and did not know any of the parties. And upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff in the Common Bench, and Judgement there, Error was brought and assigned by Sir John Banks Attorney generall ; Because he doth not alledge, that Cotesford was a Vill within the Hundred ; so as notice was given to the Inhabitants within the Hundred, where the Robbery was committed : For to give it to any of the Villis of another Hundred, is not within the intention of the Statute : For they will not regard it ; because they shall not be charged with the losse. But all the Justices held, That it is not materiall it should be given to those of the Hundred, but to the Inhabitants of the Vill near adjoyning, to the place where the Robbery was committed ; For the words of the Statute doe not mention, That notice shall be given to the Inhabitants of the Hundred : And Henden Serjeant said it hath been adjudged, That Hue and Cry made, and notice given to the Inhabitants of the Villages near adjoyning to the place where the Robbery was done ; although it be out of the Hundred and County, was good enough. But all the Justices doubted thereof, if out of the County ; But although it were in a place in another Hundred it were well enough ; For by Intendment the party robbed, cannot know the Division of the Hundred : But he ought at his perill to make it, in a Village near adjoyning to the place, where he was robbed ; whereupon the Judgement was affirmed. Crawley Justice said, That in the Common Bench in an Action against the Hundred of Daccorn, upon a speciall Verdict, It was adjudged, That Hue and Cry made in the next Vill adjoyning, although it were in another County, was adjudged good. Quod vide antea pag. 41.

Stevens *versus* Facone. Hill. 9 Car. rot. 1052.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Quare impedit. x  
Facon had brought a Quare impedit against George late Archbishop of Canterbury, and the said Stevens for the Church of Newington in the County of Surrey where the Plaintiff intituled himself

himself by grant of the next avoidance : And that one Tobias Crisp was presented, admitted, instituted and inducted thereto, and that the said Church became void, by the acceptance of a second Benefice above value. The said Archbishop pleaded a Plea thereunto ; whereupon it was Demurred. And Stevens pleaded a Plea, and traverseth, That the said Tobias Crisp was admitted and instituted therein : And upon this, they were at Issue, and a writ awarded to the Archbishop for that Trial ; But afterwards, upon consideration of the said Plea of Stevens, It was adjudged an ill Plea, and Repleader was awarded ; because the induction being alledged, ought also to have been traversed ; wherefore the Defendant amended his Plea, and traversed the admission, institution and induction, and Issue was joyned thereupon, and tryed for the Plaintiff. And after divers continuances and dayes in Banco, the Plaintiff shewed, That the Archbishop was dead since the last continuance, and prayed that there might be no further proceedings as against him, and to have Judgement against the Defendant Stephens upon the Verdict, which was granted him ; and now Error brought. The first Error assigned, was, That the repleading was not well awarded ; for the Issue which was joyned before the writ awarded to the Archbishop, was well enough, and needed not any Repleader. But all the Court here held, That the Repleader was well awarded : for the induction being alledged as well as the institution, there ought to be a Travers to it, which alters the course of the Tryall, as 22 H. 6. 27. & 2 H. 4. 17. are ; So as it shall be tryed *per partem*. The second Error assigned, was, That where the allegation was, that the Archbishop was dead, and the Judgement *Ided consideratum fuit*, That he should recover only, against the said Stephens, &c. It was not good ; Because it is not entred, *Et quia in die Stephens hoc non dedicit, ided consideratum est*, &c. For untill the other party confesse or deny it, upon a surmise only of the part of the Plaintiff, without the Defendants joyning, the Court ought not to give Judgement ; wherefore for this cause it is Erronious. But all the Court held, That it was well enough ; for the Archbishop being surmised to be dead ; And the other Defendant by Tryall of the Issue against him, being out of Court, either to count, plead, or confesse it, the Court shall adjudge thereupon, according to the surmise of the Plaintiff, and shall proceed to Judgement against the Defendant only ; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Anonymus.

**E**ndicement against J. S. and twenty seven others of Cheswick. For that they engrossed *magnoam quantitatem Straminis & Feni* apud Cheswick, with an intent to sell it and make it the dearer. And it was moved by Robert Hyde, That this Endicement was not sufficient ; Because he doth not say, that quilibet eorum ingrossed for



for twenty eight may not ingrosse together. Sed non allocatur : for it may be that twenty eight may ingrosse and sell together, though it be not probable. The second Exception was, Because it is said, That they ingrossed 13 Jan. 9 Car. & 20 Maii, 16 Car. at Cheswick, magnam quantitatem Straminis & Fœni, which is altogether uncertain, not mentioning how many Loads of Hay, and how many of Straw they ingrossed : and for that cause the Embodiment was quashed.

*Stile versus Finch.*

**A**ction for Words, and declares, They were spoken 2 Car. And the Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him. And now Adams moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Action is brought for words spoken so long time past, viz. six years before the Action commenced; so that by the Statute of Limitations he was debarred of this Action; and therefore the Court ought not to give Judgement upon this Verdict for the Plaintiff. But Jones and Berkeley held, That the Plaintiff ought to have Judgement, Because the Defendant hath not pleaded the Statute of Limitations : for there may be divers causes, that he could not bring the Action before this time, viz. That he was in Prison, or within age, or beyond Seas, or that he had sued the Defendant to Outlawry, and the Defendant had rebelled the Outlawry, and this Action brought within a year after the rebelling of the Outlawry (as in truth the case was) for then the Action is well brought. But Adams moved, That he should have then shewn it in his Declaration. But it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Stonehouse versus Corbett.*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in Waste, in the Comm. Bench : The Error assigned was, That divers wastes being alledged, to some of them the Defendant pleaded *Null waste fact* ; To others he pleaded justifiable Waste; To a third he pleaded a Plea in excuse of the Waste. And upon these Pleas Issues were joyned, and a Venire facias awarded, reciting the Issues, and commanding a Jury to be returned to inquire if the Defendant did commit the Waste, as the Plaintiff hath declared. And for this cause Rolles assigned it for Error, Because they ought to have inquired of the severall Issues, as they be joyned : But because that divers Venire facias's were in this manner, and the inquiry, If waste be made as the Plaintiff hath declared, implies, That they shall inquire according to the severall Issues, if the Waste were in such manner as the Plaintiff hath declared, otherwise the Verdict should be against him, The Court held it to be good enough, and no Error : wherefore Rule was given to affirm the Judgement.

Houell *versus* Barns, in Chancery.

**U**Pon a Suit in Chancery, a Case was agreed by the Counsell of both parties, and referred to Justice *Jones, Berkley, and my self*, to consider and certifie our opinions. The Case was, One *Francis Barns* seised of Land in Fee, deviseeth it to his Wife for her life, and afterwards orders the same to be sold by his Executors here under named, and the moneys thereof comming, to be divided amongst his Nephews. And of the said Will, made *William Clerk* and *Robert Chesley* his Executors, *William Clerk* dies, the Wife is yet alive: Two Questions were made. First, Whether the said *W. C.* and *R. Ch.* had an interest by this Devise, or but an authority? Secondly, Whether the surviving Executor hath any authority to sell? We all resolved, That they have not any interest by this Devise, but only an authority. Secondly, That the surviving Executor, notwithstanding the death of his Companion, may sell: And so we certified our opinions. But whether he might sell the Reversion immediately, or ought to stay untill the death of the *Rem.* was a doubt. *Vid.* 30 H.8. Br. Devise 31. 9 Ed. 3. 16. Cok. Litt. 112, 113, 136, 181. 8. Aff. 26.

vid: Just. 112 con

Peard *versus* Johnes.

**A**ction for Words. Whereas the Plaintiff was of the Middle-Temple, for divers years, and called to the Barre, and gave Counsell to divers the Kings Subjects, and practised the Law, and had married the Daughter of J. S. That the Defendant having communication with the said J. S. concerning the Plaintiff and the marriage of his Daughter, said of the Plaintiff, He is a Dunce, and will get little by the Law. To which words the said J. S. answering, That others have a better opinion of him, He replied, He was never but accounted a Dunce in the Middle-Temple. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and damages to 100 Marks. Bing Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; for an Action lies not for calling one Dunce; for Dunce was a great learned man, and he was thereby compared unto him, and then no discredit: And Dunce is commonly spoken of one who is dull and heavy of wit, and though not so ready and nimble as others, yet he may be of a solid Judgement; wherefore they seem not words of discredit: And to say, He will not get much by the Law, that may be, Because he will not give himself to practise. But all the Court, seriatim, delibered their opinions, That the Action well lies: for the words are to be intended according to the common speech: And Dunce in common intendment and speech is taken for one of dull capacity and apprehension, and not fit for a Lawyer, and words shall be taken in such sense as they are spoken, and they are alledged to be spoken maliciously, and to the intent to slander him in his Profession:



feffion: And so upon Not guilty pleaded, it is found, That he spoke them maliciously: and for the reason that he will not get much by the Law: It is not to be intended, That he hath no will to pay it, and to gain by his Profession: but he will not gain, viz. he will not deserve to gain &c. and therefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Morgan's Case.* Morgan and others, were indicted for committing twenty shilling pieces of the Kings Coat, and Morgan for offering those pieces to the Kings Subjects, knowing them to be counterfeit. And being hereupon arraigned, he pleaded Not guilty. And the Evidence being pregnant against Morgan, he was found Guilty, and the others were acquitted: And Judgement given, That he should be drawn and hanged, but not to be quartered, according to the opinion of Stanford 182.

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*Beale versus Beale.* Beale versus Beale.

**D**ebt, upon an Obligation, conditioned for the performance of the Arbitrament of J. S. to wit the same be delivered up on the 28. of February following, at the Shop of John Rolt Scrivener in Cornhill, &c. The Defendant pleaded *Nul tibi Arbitrament.* The Plaintiff shewes an Arbitrament 27. February, and shewes that And that he delivered it at the Shop of John Rolt Scrivener in Cornhill, and shewes the breach. And upon this the Defendant demurred. One cause assigned by Grimston was, For that the submission is 29. January, and the Arbitrament 27. February, and is not said to be delivered at the foresaid Shop, nor to the foresaid John Rolt. And it may be he hath removed his Shop, and that it is not intended, it should be delivered at the new Shop, or there may be another John Rolt, and a plea shall be taken against him who pleadeth it. Sed non aliter. For it shall not be intended another person nor another Shop, unless the contrary had been shewn. Secondly, Because the Arbitrament was incertain, to pay the charges in such a Suit. Sed non aliter. For they are certain enough, when the Attorney hath made a Bill of charges: wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Langden versus Stokes.* Langden versus Stokes.

**A** Summons to the Defendant, in April, 5. Car. (for such a valuable consideration) to give such a voyage in such a Ship before August following, and alleges a breach in the non performance. The Defendant pleads, That before any breach the Plaintiff, the fourth of April, at such a place, exoneris cum of the said promise. Petition the Plaintiff demurred. And now

now Rolls for the Plaintiff alledged, That this pleading a discharge without shewing how, was not good: And he cited Divers Books, 22 Ed. 4. 40. Quid indemnem considerari non debet: Is no Plea. But Maynard for the Defendant argued to the contrary, That for as much as this was an Action grounded upon a promise by words, it may be discharged by words before the breach thereof; and therefore exoneravit generally is good Plea: And he cited for this 3 H. 6. 36. And of this opinion was all the Court (absente Berkeley.) And Richardson said, That he knew it had been so resolved divers times; and the Rule was remembered, Eodem modo quo oritur, eodem modo dissolvitur: Wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant, Quid querens nihil cap. per Bulam.

King versus Coke, Pasch. 9 Car. rot. 10.

**T** Respals, Quare Clausum fregit, pedibus ambulando & averiis depasc. &c. The Defendant justifies, Because the place where, &c. is tempore quo, &c. fuit solum & liberum Tenementum of John Marques of Winchester, and so justifies by his command. The Plaintiff replies, That this Land is parcel of the Manor of Abbots-Anns; and that William Marquesse of Winchester, was seized in fee of the said Manor, and leighed a fine thereof to the use of himself and Lucie his wife, for their lives, the Remainder to the Lord Edward Pawlet for an hundred years, if he lived so long. William Lord Marques died, and Lucie his wife died; And that Edward Lord Pawlet entered, and let to him for one and twenty years; who entered and put in his Cattel, and abserres the life of the said Edward Lord Pawlet. Echoc, &c. And hereupon it was demurred, Because this Replication doth not answer, nor confesse, nor avoid the freehold of the said John Marques of Winchester, alledged in the barre. But all the Court held, That the barre being a barre at large, the title in the Replication being at large, his claiming but a Lease for years is a sufficient and good Replication, without answering to the freehold; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Alphon Vivian versus Shipping. Trin. 10 Car. rot. 1194.

**A** Sumplis. That in consideration the Plaintiff assumed to stand to the award of J. S. and J. D. for certain matters and controverties betwixt them; and if he failed to pay the Defendant forty pounds ..... The Defendant assumed in the same manner to pay forty pounds to the Plaintiff, if he did not perform. And the Plaintiff shewes, That the said J. S. and J. D. made an Arbitriment, That the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendant ten pounds; viz. upon the eighteenth of August following; and in consideration thereof, That the Defendant should be obliged to the Plaintiff in an Obligation of forty pounds; That the Plaintiff should enjoy such



Copyhold Lands, during the life of the Defendant; and alledgeth in fact, That licet the Plaintiff performed the award on his part; and that he, such a day and place, required the Defendant to enter into such a Bond; or to pay unto him the forty pounds, according to the said promise. The Defendant had not sealed the said Bond, nor had paid him the forty pounds, according to his promise. The Defendant pleaded, Nullum tale fecerunt Arbitrium, and found against him. And now Rolls moved in arrest of Judgment, That this Declaration is not good, first, Because he doth not alledge the payment of the ten pounds; and the award is conditionall in consideration thereof: so if he hath not paid the ten pounds, the other is not bound to make the obligation. Secondly, Because he doth not alledge a special request for the payment of the said 40 l. And the Assumpsit is to pay upon request, and without request, it is not payable. So not being specially alledged, the Action lies not. To the first Jones and Berkeley held, That it is a conditionall award; and that there is a precedent condition, which if not performed, the other is not bound to make the obligation. But I held the contrary, That it is not a conditionall award; for it only appoints, that he shall enter into such a Bond; and every one hath remedy upon the promise, the one against the other, if they doe not perform the award. But we all agreed, That although it be a condition precedent; yet when the Plaintiff saith, he hath performed the award on his side, it is intended that he hath performed it: And it is good in substance, though not in form; wherefore the Defendant might, if he would, have demurred: And when he hath not demurred, but pleaded to the issue, denying the award which is found against him, he shall not now have advantage of this matter of form. To the second they all agreed, when it is an Assumpsit to pay money, although it is upon request. The generall allegation, licet sepius requisitus, is a sufficient allegation; and the bringing of the Action is a sufficient request for money: whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Palmer *versus* Knights. Trin. 10 Car. rot. 225.

**A**ssumpsit. whereof there was a contract between the Defendant and one other, concerning certain trees growing upon such Land. The Defendant by consideration the Plaintiff would cut down and carry the said trees, affirmed and promised unto him, That he would save him harmless of all damages and losses which might happen unto him by reason of such cutting down or carrying away, when he should so attempt to do so. And he alledges in fact, That he cut down the said trees and carried them to the Defendant's house; and that the Defendant had not saved him harmless, licet sepius requisitus, but suffered him to be sued by the Common Law for the cutting down and carrying away; whereby he was enforced to lay out divers summes of money

in defence of those suits. The Defendant pleaded non Assumpsit, and found against him, and damages to thirty pounds: And it was now moved in arrest of Judgement by Grimalton, That the Declaration is not good, because he doth not shew in what Court he was sued, nor what charges he expended, nor how he was dammified, being all in his owne knowledge; wherefore he ought to have shewd the speciall breach, otherwise there is not any cause of Action. Sir William Denny moved, that the Allegation (That he was put to divers costs and charges in defence of the suit) is sufficient: And although peradventure this had been cause of demurrer; yet having pleaded non Assumpsit, and a Verdict found and damages assent, It appears he was dammified; wherefore it is now made good, and he shall not have advantage thereof. And of this opinion was Richardson at the first, That the Verdict ayds it, otherwise clearly it is not good. But Jones Justice and my self held, That the Declaration was ill in substance, no breach being sufficiently shewn; and being ill in substance, the Verdict cannot help it. And to that purpose Jones remembred a Case, betwixt Peck and Merhold, where an Assumpsit was, That he should deliver such an Obligation upon request, after payment of such a summe. He alledges in fact, That the money was paid, and that licet sapius requisitus, he had not delivered the Obligation. The Defendant pleaded, non Assumpsit, and found against him, and Judgement in the Common Bench for the Plaintiff and Error brought, Because it was not to be delibered but upon request; So there ought to be a speciall request, which because it was not made, and the year and place alledged of the request, although the issue was taken upon the Assumpsit and found, yet it was not good: But the Judgement was reversed, which Richardson remembred; wherefore he agreed, That the Declaration was not good, nor not ayded by the Verdict; whereupon Judgement was given for the Defendant.

Hopehill versus Scarle. Hil. 9 Car. rot. 269.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, That an Abbot, in the 8. made a Lease for octoginta & sexdecim annos. The question was only, whether in this case sexdecim annos shall be said to be thirty or thirtie years? And Prescor for the Defendant argued, That it should be expounded for thirtie years, because it shall be taken with strong against the Lessor, when there is no proper word for thirtie years. But all the Court held, That it shall be taken according to the Common parlance for thirtie years, sexdecim and sexdecim and all one, and it is so writ Euphonia gratia, & it being one entire word, cannot be otherwise taken. But if it were written as severall words, it should be otherwise; wherefore without further argument, it was allowed for the Plaintiff. And as Barr for the Plaintiff urged, It being after octoginta



ginta annos, it shall the rather be so intended; for if he had meant it for thirty, it should have been one hundred and ten years. But being so writ, they agreed, It was for ninety three years, and no more; wherefore it was adjudged accordingly for the Plaintiff.

*Baker versus Hacking.* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 347.

**U**pon a speciall Verdict, the Case was. John Coster Tenant in Tail, the Reversion over to Robert Coster in fee; they joyn in a Lease for life by Deed: And afterwards he in the Reversion; during the Lease for life, deviseeth that Reversion and dies: Afterward Tenant in Tail dies without issue. The question was, whether this devise be good or not? And it was argued at the Barre by Rolls for the Plaintiff, and by Maynard for the Defendant; and the doubt was, If Tenant in Tail joynes with him in Reversion in a Lease for life, not warranted by the Statute; so as it is a greater Estate than Tenant in Tail can make, whether it be a discontinuance of the Tayle only, or a discontinuance of the Reversion also? For if it be a discontinuance of the Reversion, then the devise had not any power to devise. But Jones and I held, upon the first motion, That it is not any discontinuance of the Reversion, because he joynes with the Tenant in Tail: And it is quasi a confirmation of the Lease, during the life of the Tenant in Tail, during the time that he hath issue: But after his death, without issue, it is the Lease of him in the Reversion: And, during the life of the Lessee, it is a discontinuance quoad the Tenant in Tail and his issue: But it is not so as to the Reversion; for that remains as it was. And Richardson inclined to this opinion; but Berkeley doubted; whereupon it was adjourned till the next Term.

*Hensley versus Wilkinson.* Hil. 8 Car. rot. 302.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff had declared, That he was a Coppyholder of the Manor of Lull, whereof a great Waste, called Lull Waste, was parcell, And the Coppyholders of the Manor having Common there, That the Defendant being seized of parcell of a Wood called Lull-Wood, adjoining to the said Common, maintained Conyes in the said Wood, which run out thereof into the Common and eat up the Common; whereupon the Action was brought. The Defendant traversed the Prescription to the Common, and it was found against him, and Judgement given. And now Germin for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error moved, That this Declaration was not maintainable, because none can say when Conyes are upon the Common, whose Conyes they be: And they cannot be said to be the Defendants Conyes rather than any others, for being out of his Coyle he hath no interest in them more than any

other, they being *feræ naturæ*; so as he hath not any property in them until he takes them: and therefore Rich. N.B. 87. & 89. saith, They shall not be said *Quædam* of sues, nor *Places* sues in common *Writings*: And although the Commoner hath lesse, yet it is without injury by the Defendant. And Grimston likewise for the Plaintiff, urged further, That if this Action should be maintainable, there would be multiplicity of suits; for every Commoner would have an Action, which ought not to be suffered: And here is no more cause of Action than when one suffers his *Dobes* to fly into the *Lean* adjoining; for which clearly no Action lies: for it cannot be known whose *Dobes* they be, and the Commoner is not at any mischief, for he may kill them if he can: And for that point cited, Co. 5. fol. 104. *Drastons Case*. And so held all the Justices here, besides Berkeley, who doubted thereof; wherefore, because there was a Judgement in the Common Bench, Rule was given, That the said Judgement should be reversed, if upon such a day, the next Term, other cause was not shewn, &c. which was done to the intent there might be conference with the Justices of the Common Bench, To know if it had been moved in the Common Bench, or if it passed *sub silentio*, being after Verdict: And the same day I conferred with Hutton, Vernon and Crawley, Judges of the Common Bench, if they knew any such Case had been moved in their Court, and they all said, they did not remember any such to be there moved, but that it passed *sub silentio*: And they all held, That an Action upon the Case lies not for a Commoner. But he may kill them; for none hath any property in them; wherefore the Judgement was afterward reversed.

*Bull versus Wyatt.*

**E**jectione firmæ, for a Garden in Bristol. Upon a speciall Verdict. The case was, One Reignald and his wife, being seized in Fee in right of his wife, by Indenture with Letter of Attorney to make livery, lets that Garden, *Habendum à die datæ*, for life of the Lessee, rendering six shillings eight pence per annum: And the Attorney made livery the same day, *secundum formam Chartæ*: The Lessee enters and paid the rent, which was alwaies received; the wife dies, her Heir, without entry, suffers a common recovery, to the use of the Plaintiff. The question was, whether this were a good recovery? Rolls for the Plaintiff argued, That the Lease was void, and that livery the same day it bears date, is void, to make it a good Lease. And so held all the Court, and would not admit it to be argued. Secondly, Admitting it to be a void livery, yet he held, that entering and paying his rent, he is but Tenant at will; As one entering without livery, is Tenant at will to the Feoffor: And he cannot be a disseisor without an intent in him to make a disseisin, and without the intent of the Lessor to have it to be a disseisin; and he is accounted in Law but as Tenant at will: And



And for proof thereof, he relied upon 28. Aff. 1. & 2. Ed. 3. Aff. 7. and the Cases in this Court Pasch. Cr. he thought Biddell and Bage Co. lib. 4. 73. 11. H. 4. 23. 30. 9. H. 5. 6. 7. Thereby shewing it was a Distaff, yet suffering a recovery, he and his sister have escaped to say he was not Tenant of the Freehold; Therefore the recovery is good. And so that upturn the Court business: But because there were more of the Defendants part in Court, the Judgement was shew given: But ruled, That if cause were not shewn, &c. Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

Prouses Case.

**P**rouse, an Attorney of the Kings Bench, was elected Cythlingman of Taunton: In which Town a Custome is pretended to be, That every one shall be Constable or Cythlingman, according to their severall Houses; and he having purchased two Houses in the same Town, was, in a Vest there held, elected Cythlingman: And thereupon he thought a writ of privilege to be discharged, because he is to be attendant in this Court: But the Justices of Peace would not allow thereof, but desired the Justices of Assize to direct, whether it should be allowed, who would not meddle therewith, was ordered, It should be moved in this Court: Whereupon Maynard now moved, That this writ is not to be allowed: For although all such Attorneys and Clerks of the Court have such a privilege to be discharged when they are generally elected, Because their attendance being required here, they shall not be compelled to accept such an Office; yet when there is a speciall Custome, That they shall be elected in course, according to the situation of their Houses, that Custome ought to prevail against such privilege: For otherwise one Attorney may purchase many of the Houses in the Town, and there shall not be sufficient persons to doe the service. As in truth in this Case, he hath purchased seven Houses in the said Vill, wherefore he ought to be charged. But all the Court held, That it cannot be a good Custome; For then a woman being an Inhabitant in one of the said Houses, it may come to her course to be Constable, which the Law will not permit. So this custome pretended cannot hold place against a person who is, by his Office, to be attendant here: Whereupon it was ordered, That he should be discharged.

Stevensons Case.

**S**tevenson being in Execution for a Debt to the King, adjudged against him in the Exchequer, was condemned here in this Court in Debt, by a Judgement, and was brought to the Barre by Habeas Corpus, to be charged in Execution for this Debt also: And now Bing Serjeant moved, That he ought not to be charged in Execution here, because he is in Execution at the Kings Sale, for

it is appointed by the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. cap. 19. That a common person shall not have Execution against the Kings Debtors, until he makes agreement for the Kings Debt, and then he shall have his Debtors in Execution, and detain him until he hath made satisfaction of the Debt due to himself, as also of the Debt which he paid for him to the King. Of that opinion was the whole Court: But for as much as he had not a writ of protection, the Court resolved, That he is out of the Statute; and thereupon awarded, That he should be in Execution as well for the party as for the King.

### Gryffyths Case:

**S**ire facias versus Gryffyth, upon a Recognisance for the Peace taken 9 Maii, 9 Car. The first Exception taken by Grimston, was, Because the Recognisance was Garderet pacem, whereas it ought to have been Conservaret pacem. Sed non allocatur: for so are many of the presidents, and it is as well as Conservaret pacem. Secondly, Because that the Recognisance is, That he shall appear at the next generall Quarter-Sessions for the said County, and in the interim Gardera le peace. And it was alledged, That after the Recognisance taken, and before the next general Quarter-Sessions, viz. 29 Junii, 9 Car. he assaulted one Such, and beat him, and so brake the peace. The Exception was, Because he did not shew the day of the next Sessions. And I was of opinion, That for this cause it was ill; for he ought to ascertain the Court when the next Sessions was, and so that the breach of the peace was before the said Quarter-Sessions. But Richardson, Jones, and Berkeley held the Allegation, That the breach was after the date of the Recognisance, and before the next Sessions, sufficed. But they would advise until the next Term.

Termino



Termينو Hilarii, anno decimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Netter *versus* Percivall, Brett. Mich. 10 Car. rot. 132.

**P**rohibition being prayed, to stay a Suit for the probate of a Testament concerning Land and Goods; wherein the Land was charged with a condition in part for payment of certain Legacies, and it being promised, that they should not meddle with the probate quoad the Land, it was prayed to have a consultation. And Jones and Berkeley agreed, That they should have a consultation, Because the probate of Testaments properly appertains to the Spirituall Court, & the probate or non-probate cannot be any prejudice to the Heir, nor to him who claims the Land by the Deviser; and the Will being intire cannot be staid in part: And an inconvenience would ensue, if there should not be a probate concerning the personall estate, That the Executors might not have any Actions for Debts, nor dispose of the Goods. And therefore Jones said, he had seen the Record of the Marques of Winchester's Case, Coke hb. 6. fol. 23. where the Will being for Land and Goods, consultation was granted for the Goods. But I doubted thereof, because the Land is the principall, and they have no authority to meddle with any Will concerning Land; and there might be an inconvenience; if the Will there should be countenanced or discountenanced concerning the Land. And because there was a Prohibition granted, the parties ought to pursue the usual course, that the Defendant should appear, and the Plaintiff declare; and then upon demurrer it might be adjudged, and not upon a motion. But the other two Justices (Richardson, Chief Justice being sick and absent) gave a Rule, That if other matter were not shewn, &c. consultation should be awarded. Vide Rollou postea pag 395.

Gymlet *versus* Sands. Trin. 8 Car. rot. 678.

**E**lectione firma of a Lease of Hugh Boscaule. By a special Verdict it was found, That Humphry Marlyn was seized in fee, and had issue John Marlyn by Elizabeth his wife, who by Indenture, in consideration of love to his said wife, and to John their Son and their apparent, and to settle the Land upon him and his Heirs, enfeoffed A.B. and others, to the use of himself for life, without impeachment of waste; and after, to his wife for her life; and after to

to the use of the said John Martin and the Heirs Males of his body ; remainder to his right Heirs. And afterwards the said Humphry, in quinto Jacobi, infeoffed John Smith by Indenture, with warranty against all persons ; and afterwards, in sexto Caroli, died. Hebell the wife enters, John the Sonne enters upon John Smith, and infeoffed Boscavele the Lessor with warranty ; John Smith enters, Boscavele the Lessor enters, and makes the Lease in the Declaration mentioned ; The Defendant, as Servant to John Smith, enters and ousts him : They found that the said Hebell was yet alive ; Et si super totam materiam, &c. And hereupon Rolls argued for the Plaintiff ; first, That the Lessor of the Plaintiff hath good title ; for he claims by the wife and the Sonne, which Son hath good title to the remainder clearly ; And the wife hath a good Estate for her life ; And they had a good title to enter and infeoff the Lessor of the Plaintiff, unlesse it were by reason of this warranty : And it is not found, that the Sonne is Heir to this warranty of the Fathers ; For although it be found, That the said Humphry had issue by the said Hebell his wife, the said John in remainder, unicum filium suum ; yet it is not found, that he is Heir : And it may be that he had other elder Sons by a former Venter ; And the Court will not intend a warranty by supposition. Secondly, This feoffment by the wife joyning with John, who hath the remainder, is no forfeiture, without finding, That she had notice of the feoffment and warranty : For as Cok. lib. 5. fol. 110. Mallorys Case, Bargaine by Deed inroll'd shall not enter upon the Lessor for non payment of the rent, unless it were shewn, that he had notice. And so lib. 8. fol. 96. Francis Case, Mynard to the contrary for the Defendant ; first, he shall be intended Heir, rather than otherwise in a speciall Verdict, Because it is found That he had him unicum filium suum ; and it shall not be intended there were more Sons, without shewing. To the second, That it is a forfeiture ; For she ought to have taken notice at her peril, when none is bound to give notice, as here none is bound : And there is a difference betwixt a condition, and this voluntary Act of the feoffment, which is a forfeiture. And afterwards Jones and Berkeley delibered their opinions, That this warranty is no barre, Because it is not found that he was Heir ; and the rather it shall be intended that he is not Heir, because it is a collaterall warranty, which is not to be favoured ; And it may be that he had elder Sons by another Venter, or there might be an Attainder. But I held the contrary, That the Verdict in this point was well enough, and found him Heir ; for it is found that the Indenture calls him filium & heredem suum apparentem ; and a plurality of Sons shall not be intended ; and in a speciall Verdict in endment sufficeth, especially as this case is, Because if he be not Heir, there is no colour to have a speciall Verdict. Vide Cok. lib. 5. Goodales Case, That the Verdict shall be taken by intendment. For the second point they all resolved, That if the warranty had been well found, it were apparent, That the Estate of the Son was bound, and her joyning in a feoffment with



the Sonne, is a forfeiture; as if she had joynd with a Stranger who had nothing to doe therewith; and that she at her perill ought to take notice of the said feoffment, because the libery is a publique and notorious act, and the feoffment is a forfeiture at the Common Law; and it is not like a condition, which is taken strictly; and she ought at her peril to take notice of this act upon the Land, none being bound to give her notice: Wherefore as to this point, they all agreed; But upon the first point they would advise.

**M**emorandum, That upon the fourth of February, *anno decimo Caroli Regis, anno Domini 1634. circa horam undecimam ante meridiem* Sir Thomas Richardson Knight, chief Justice of the Kings Bench, died at his house in *Chancery lane*; And all the Writs which were sealed that day bare *Teste, Thomas Richardson*; and all those which were sealed the next day bare *Teste, William Jones*, he being second Justice of the Kings Bench.

*Mead versus Thurman.*

**P**rohibition was prayed upon suggestion of this Custome, That for Tares cut or mown before they be ripe, and given to Plough-Cattle Tyths ought not to be payed: And upon another custome for Head lands sowne with Corn, used to be fed with Plough-cattle, or mowed and cut for that purpose, That the owners shall be discharged of Tyths. And upon this suggestion grounded upon speciall customes, the Court granted a Prohibition.

*Dimmock versus Fawcett. Mich. 10 Car. rot. 148.*

**A**ction for words. For that he said of the Plaintiff and to the Plaintiff, being of good fame, and one who had served as Captain in the wars, *hæc verba in London, Thou art a Pympe, avering that in London that word was known to be intended a Bawdy; And further said, That he was a common Pympe, and notorious, which he would justifie.* After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Lileton (the Kings Solicitor) moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; For it is a meer spiritual slander, as Whore or Heretique, and punishable in the spiritual Court, and not at the Common Law: And he said, that divers times Suits have been in the spirituall Court for such words, and Prohibitions prayed and never granted, *Vide 27 H. 8. 14.* But to say that he keeps a Bawdy-house, is presentable in a Læet, and punishable at the Common Law. Ward e'con r1, Because it is spoken of one of an honourable Profession, viz. a Souldier, and trenches to his disreputation, to be taxed with such a base offence; And he said, that such offences have been divers times punished in London by corporall

call punishment. But it was answered, That was by custome ; and there the calling one whoze is actionable. Jones Justice held, That the Action lay not. And we all agreed, That the exposition and averment, That Pym is known to be a name for a common Bawd, is good. Berkeley and I agreed, That the words are very slanderous, and more than if he had call'd him Adulterer or whoze-monger ; for this is an infamous offence, to be a Soliciter for others for such base Offices. And it tends to the breach of Peace, to use such a course of life ; and he may be indicted and punished for it corporally : wherefore, by the assent of Jones, rule was given, That Judgement should be entred. But afterward, Term. Mich. 11 Car. it was moved again ; And Jones holding his first opinion, Brampton agreeing with him, the Judgement was stayed.

Nichols *versus* Walker and Carter. Trin. 10 Car. rot. 222.

**T** Respass. For entring into his house in Tarridge, and taking of a fowling peece and other goods. Upon Not Guilty, a special Verdict was found, That Carter was Church warden of the Parish of Hatfeild, and Walker was Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of Hatfeild ; And that the 16. Novemb. 1632. a Rate was made by the Inhabitants of Hatfeild, for relief of the Poor of that Parish, according to the Statute ; And that the Plaintiff was an Inhabitant in Tarridge, having not any Lands in Hatfeild, but having Lands in Tarridge, and was rated by the said Rate at twelve pence the Moneth, towards the relief of the Poor of Hatfeild ; And that the said Rate, upon the 20. Aprill 1632. was allowed by two Justices of the Peace of the said County, whereof one was of the Quorum, according to the Statute : And that they demanded this summe of the Plaintiff, and refused to pay ; wherefore, by warrant of three Justices of the Peace, to levy that summe upon his Goods and Chattels, they, by virtue thereof, distrained those Goods, and sold them for twenty shillings, and offered the residue to the Plaintiff : And they found that anciently the Village of Tarridge was parcell of the Parish of Hatfeild, and that there was not any legall act, to sever the said Vill from the Parish of Hatfeild, Quodque modo & ante tempus cujus, &c. the Tythes of Tarridge were payed to the Parson of Hatfeild ; And that the Parson of Hatfeild used alwaies to finde a Curate at Tarridge, And that there is no Parson at Tarridge ; And that for threescore yeares past and more, and at the time of the making of the Statute of 43. Eliz. cap. 2. for relief of the Poor, & semper exinde usque hunc diem, dicta Villa de Tarridge communiter reputata fuit esse Parochia de se, & per totum idem tempus Constabularios, Gardianos Ecclesiarum, & Supravisores Pauperum dictae Villae de Tarridge habere consueverunt per electionem Inhabitantium ibidem ; And that for the said time, Rates, Assessments, and Levies have been made there by them, for the relief of the  
Poor



Parish of Tarridge, which rates, during all the said time, have been used to be levied by their proper Officers for relief of the Parish there, without any paying to the Parish of Hatfeild, or joining in any assessment with the Town of Hatfeild : And that the Church of Tarridge, during all that time, have had all Parochiall Rights : And that the Inhabitants of Tarridge have not used all that time to contribute to the reparation of the Church of Hatfeild : but to the reparation of their own proper Church and Chappell only. Et si super totam materiam, &c. And after argument at the Barre by Brian for the Plaintiff, and by Atkins for the Defendant, the Court resolved, That Judgement ought to be given for the Plaintiff : for Tarridge being a Parish in reputation so long before and after the Statute, and at the time of the Statute made, It shall not be now for this purpose charged by Hatfeild ; But it shall be charged by it self, and for their Parish only. And they relied upon a Judgement given in the Common-Bench, Mich. quarto Caroli, betwixt Hilton and Pawle. Quod vide ante fol. Secondly, Atkins moved, Although it should be allowed, that the Inhabitants of Tarridge be not chargeable with these rates, yet upon this Verdict the Defendants be not guilty, Because they did it by Warrant from the Justices of Peace ; so they did it as Officers, and therefore excusable. Sed non allocatur ; for the rate being unduely taxed, the Warrant of the Justices of Peace for the levying thereof will not excuse. And it is not like where an Officer makes an Arrest by Warrant out of the Kings Court, which if it be Error the Officer must not contradict, Because the Court hath the generall Jurisdiction : But here the Justices of the Peace have but a particular jurisdiction, to make Warrant to levie Rates well assess : whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

The Case of Netter *versus* Percivall Brett. Ante pag. 391.

**W**AS argued by the Justices *seriatim*. And Jones and Berkeley agreed, That consultation shall be granted to prove the will, Because it is one intire will, although it be made as severall wills : for that he first made his will concerning his goods, and makes the Defendant his Executor, and appoints therein divers Legacies ; and after in the same paper, leaving the space of a line void, he writes in this manner, That if his personall Estate shall not suffice to satisfy his Legacies and Debts, He appoints part of the profits of the Land to his Executors for a time : And in conclusion of the will, In witness whereof, to this my Will I have put my Hand and Seal, and thereto subscribed his name and put his seal. So it appears to be all one intire will : And therefore Berkeley said, that he would insist upon two rules, first, That the probate of Testaments for personall things, appertains only and properly to the Spirituall Court : And for the probate of such Testaments, no Prohibition lies. Secondly, That the probate of Testaments concerning

concerning Lands only, and no Goods contained therein, ought not to be in the Spirituall Court by compulsion, although they may be proved there: And if there be a Suit to compell to have the probate of such Testaments, a Prohibition lies: and commonly such Wills where the Lands are devisable by custome, are proved before the Ordinary; and therefore the Register 246. mentions, That Wills of Lands in London are first proved before the Ordinary, and after before the Mayor in the Hustings. And in Boroughs a devise of Lands by custome, is as a devise of Chattels, and so termed and reputed. Then when a Will is concerning Lands and Goods, and is one intire Will (as the conclusion of this Will makes it) and in the Will of the Land is a clause, That the profits of the Lands shall be for the performance of the Will, so as it is a mixt Will, it is reason it should be proved intirely in the Spirituall Court, to enable the Executor to sue for Debts, and to expedite the payment of the Legacies, which otherwise might be longer delayed. And the probate of the Will for the Land will not prejudice the Heir; for it shall not be evidence at the Common-Law, nor the witnesses being there examined, their examinations shall be given in evidence at the Common-Law. And Berkeley cited the resolution and agreement of all the Judges before the King, That where a Testament is made of Land and Goods, no Prohibition lies to stop the probate of the said Testament for the Goods: And that in such case, the Testament being mixt of Land and Goods, probate shall be of the intire Will, and ought not to be of parcels; And cited the Case 9 Elizab. Dy. 254. That Land was devised to be sold for payment of Legacies, the Land being sold, the Suit for the money to be distributed, may be in the Spirituall Court, contrary to the opinion in 4 & 5 Phil. & Maria, although it be rising out of the Land: And Jones Justice agreed with him in respect of the inconvenience which otherwise might ensue, if the probate of the Testament for the goods should be deferred, And they both held, That a consultation shall be awarded, but it shall be speciall, that the probate of the Testament shall be for the goods: And although it is here granted upon motion without speciall pleading and demurrer, Per Jones said, it was good enough; for anciently in this Court there were no declarations and suggestions upon Prohibitions, but they were granted upon motions: and consultations were granted upon motions without demurrer, as in the Common-Bench. But I argued to the contrary; first, That the Prohibition is well granted, and upon good grounds, and therefore a consultation ought not to be awarded. Secondly, If it should be awarded, yet it ought to be after Plea and Demurrer; so as the matter might appear in pleading, for what cause it is granted. To the first, That it is well granted, because the Prohibition, as it is drawn and granted, doth alledge, That the Testament is made of the Land; and no mention of the goods, and thereby is endeavoured to make a probate of this Testament, which concerns Lands only, and so to draw

into



into question laicum Feodum, and alwaies in such cases, a Prohibition was granted : And whereas in the Register it is said, That the probate of Testaments in London, is first before the Ordinary, and that in the Hustings, It was answered, that is alledged to be by speciall custome, which proves, that without speciall allowance it ought not to be proved there. And to the resolution of the Justices, That a Prohibition shall not be granted to stop the probate of a Testament for Goods, where it is made for Land and Goods, that doth not prove, that a Prohibition may not be granted, to stop the probate of a Testament for Lands ; And as my Brother Berkeley said, Testament of Land only, shall not be proved in the Spiritual Court, and a Prohibition shall be granted, if they so doe : So here, for any thing which appears to the contrary, and as it is supposed in the Prohibition, the Court as Judges cannot take consilience, that it is otherwise : And although the Copy of the Testament be shewen unto us, that it is in one intire Paper, and one Seal, and the other circumstances before mentioned, yet that is but private information, of which we are not to take cognisance, as of matter of Record : And I assented unto the Case in 9 Eliz. but upon this reason, because the Land being sold, the money is personall, and *Assis* in the hands of the Executors ; so as it labours not of the Realty being executed. Secondly, I held, That if consultation should be granted, wrought not to be in this manner, contrary to the usuall course, upon a motion without pleading and demurrer : And as it is here upon an interlocutory speech at the Barre only, the ground thereof not appearing of record : And inconvenience would ensue if such course should be suffered ; for the party might be prejudiced, and peradventure erroneously ; and yet he should not have his right of Error : And for this very cause divers presidents have been, where Prohibitions were granted : As in the Case of the Marquesse of Winchester, Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz. rot. 355. inter Lloyd and Lloyd, Mich. 3 Car. in the Common-Bench. Westleys Case, Mich. 5 Car. in B. Reg. between Hill and Thornton, where a Prohibition being granted, and a Trespall, whether it were a good will ? and found good ; yet a consultation was granted only for the Goods : But here in this Case a consultation was granted.

Miller and Johns *versus* Mayhewaring.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Chester, in Ejectione firmæ of Lands in Blacon, of the Dentise of Sir Randolph Crew, the 12. of Aug. 4 Car. where, upon a speciall Verdict, it was found, That John Earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth, were seized in fee of the Manor of Blacon, whereof the Land in question, is parcell, and had issue John : And after the said John Earl of Oxford, by Indenture the 16. of Febr. 27 Hen. 8. let that Manor to Anne Seaton for thirty four years, that afterwaies Elizabeth died, 29 H. 8. and on the 21. March 31 H. 8. the said John

Earl of Oxford died, afterward 30 Julii, 35 Hen. 8. the said John the sonne, then Earl of Oxford, by Indenture reciting the Lease to Anne Seaton to be dated 10. Feb. 28 Hen. 8. let the said Manor to Robert Rochester, Habendum after the end, Surrender, or forfeiture of the said Lease to Anne Seaton for thirty years: And they finde, That after the making of the said Indenture, the said words, 28 H. 8. were rased and altered, and made 27 Hen. 8. And that afterward viz. 26. Martii, 35 H. 8. the said John Earl of Oxford, by Indenture betwixt him and Hamlet Freere, (reciting the Lease to Anne Seaton, 10. Feb. 27 H. 8.) granted the reversion of the said Manor and premises to the said Hamlet Freer, Habendum the said Manor and premises, from such time as the same shall revert and come to the possession of the said Earl or his heirs, by surrender, forfeiture, or otherwise, for sixty years: That afterward in 4 Eliz. the said John Earl of Oxford died seized, and the said Manor descended to his sonne Edward Earl of Oxford. That he by Indenture betwixt him and Geoffry Morley, dated 14. Julii, 15 Eliz. reciting, whereas John his father by Indenture, 30. Julii, 35 H. 8. demised to Robert Rochester the said ferm or Manor of Blacon, Habendum for thirty years, from the end or determination of the Lease made to Anne Seaton, dated 10. Feb. 27 Hen. 8. for twenty four years (which is a false recital; for in Rochester Lease it is recited, that the Lease to Anne Seaton, was dated 10. Feb. 28 H. 8.) and regranted the Lease to Hamlet Freer for sixty years, to begin after the expiration, Surrender, or forfeiture, (omitting the words, or otherwise) of the Lease to Anne Seaton: The said Edward Earl of Oxford, demised the said Manor and ferm of Blacon to the said Geoffry Morley, Habendum from the end of the said Leases for fifty years. And if, &c. So the question was, whether any of these Leases, to Hamlet Freer or Morley, be good, and were in esse at the time of this Lease made by Sir Randolph Crew; for Sir Randolph Crew claimed the Inheritance of the Manor from the Earl of Oxford, and Sir William Norris claimed the Leases from Morley and Freere, & under him the Defendant claimed: And Judgement was given in Chester for the Plaintiff: And now Error was brought of this Judgement, and the Error assigned in point of Law, That Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been given for the Defendant: And after severall arguments at the Barr by Rolls, and Mason Recorder of London, for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and Calthorp and Serjeant Hedley for the Defendant, It was now this Term argued by the Justices, seriatim, And all the Justices agreed, that the Judgement in Chester was well given, and should be affirmed. The first question moved, was, whether the Lease to Anne Seaton, was determined after the death of John Earl of Oxford, who made it, who was seized thereof in right of his wife, and Tenant by the Courtesie, Or only determinable by the entry of the Heir? For if it were only determinable, then no entry of the Heir being found, it was



was continued, and the reversion was in the Earl of Oxford, the sonne, at the time of the Lease made to Hamlet Freer. But for this point upon the first argument, Richardson then living, agreed with the other Justices, That it was determined and void by the death of the said John, then Earl of Oxford, Tenant by the Courtesie, the wife being dead before, and then Anne Seaton was but Tenant at sufferance, and the Freehold in the Earl of Oxford, and no reversion, and for that point overruled it without further argument. For it is absolutely determined by the death of the Tenant by the Courtesie, and no acceptance of the Rent, or confirmation after by the Heir, can make it have continuance, Vid. 1 Ed. 6. Acceptance 19 Cok. lib. 2. fol. 77. The case of Harvie and Thom. cited Cok. lib. 8. fol. 34. in Payns case. Secondly, When the Lease to Rochester, began? And as to that all the Justices resolved, That it began presently at the time of the sealing; because there was no such Lease in esse to Anne Seaton at the time of the Lease to Rochester, but determined three years before, by the death of the said Earl of Oxford, and there was no such Lease made to Anne Seaton, but had other beginning and other ending, then is recited; and therefore it began presently, Vid. 3 Ed. 6. Br. Leases 62. Cok. 6. fol. 30. in the Bishop of Baths case, Plow. Throgmortons case, Cok. Lit. 46.<sup>b</sup> Cok. 4. fol. 74. Dy. 116. Thirdly, The Lease to Rochester being rased in a materiall part, after the sealing and delivery thereof, whether that rasure be a cause to make the Lease void, or if the Lease be good notwithstanding this rasure? And Jones and Berkeley held, That the deed is voided by the rasure, but the Lease is good and remains in esse notwithstanding this rasure: And as to that, took a difference, when an Estate loseth his essence by a deed, viz. where it may not have an essence without a deed, as a Lease by a Corporation, or of Tithes, or grant of a Rent charge, or such like, if the deed be rased after delivery, it determines the Estate and makes it void. But when the Estate may have essence without a deed, there although it be created by a deed, and the deed is after rased by the party himselfe or a stranger, that shall not destroy the Estate although it destroys the deed, wherefore rasure here doth not make the Lease void and determine it. But I argued to the contrary, in this point, That for as much as it is a Lease by the deed, it is a contract by the deed, and the party himselfe who hath the interest by the deed, rasing that deed, he determines the deed, and his interest by his voluntary act, as if he had surrendered; and the contract being by deed, he may not determine the deed and the covenants, but quoad himselfe he doth destroy it, but peradventure quoad the Lessor it may have essence, if the Lessor will: But this is at his election, and not at the election of the Lessee, See for this point, Cok. 11. fol. 27. Dy. 261. Co. 10. fol. 97. in Doctor Lefeilds case 7 Ed. 3. 57. 14 H. 8. 27. per Brook 44 Ed. 3 42. Fourthly, whether the Lease to Hamlet Freer be good or void? And that rests upon consideration, whether the Lease of the Land by the name of a Reversion, where he

he hath the Land in possession and hath no Reversion (as it is if Seatons Lease be determined in fact, and Rochesters Lease be void by the failure, or that he be not in possession by virtue of the Lease (because it is not found, that Rochester entered by virtue of the Lease, and so cannot be an Estate turned in Reversion) be a good Lease? And for this point all the Justices agreed, That it is merely a void Lease; for the grant in the premises is only of a reversion, and it was the intent of the parties to passe the reversion only expectant upon the former Leases. And when there is not any Reversion, it cannot passe the Land in possession; For by the name of a Reversion Lands in possession cannot passe; but by the name of Land, a Reversion may well passe, for he who will grant Lands in possession, will rather grant them in Reversion: But not so converso. And although the Habendum is to have and to hold the Land, That shall not passe the Land in possession, for it is intended he should have the Lands so retourning. And Deeds are to be construed, that they shall passe things according to the intent of the parties, and the strongest against the Grantor according to the apparent intent, and here the grant and demise is only of a Reversion, and the habendum shall not enlarge it contrary to the Grant; so this Lease to Hamlet Freere is merely void; and if it be not void, it is determined in time, for it began from the date, and then it is determined by effluxion of time: ~~See~~ expresse authorities, that by the Grant of a Reversion, if he hath not a Reversion, nothing passeth, Co. Lit. 46. Co. lib 10. fol. 107 in Doctor Leyfeilds case; this point is recited to be so resolved Co. lib. 5. fol. 104. Saffyns case Plow. 196, 423, 433, and 146 in Thorngmortons case. And where it was said, That the words and other the premises would carry it, it was answered, That cannot be; for other is alwaies another thing then that before mentioned; and the Reversion of the Manor of Blacn is expressly mentioned; So other cannot be extended to it, Vid. Co. lib. 1. fol. 177. 35 H 8. Grants Br. 150. The fifth question was, whether Morleys Lease were in esse at the time of this Lease made by the Plaintiff, and it was resolved, That it was not, for that misrecites the former Leases, and so hath the same Rule as the former, where it recites Leases and there be none such; Therefore it shall begin from the date, which being in anno 15. Eliz. for fifty yeeres, ended 1623. Wherefore for all these reasons, the Judgement was affirmed.

Sir John Stonehouse and his Wife *versus* Sir John Corbet.

**E**RROR of a Judgement in the Common Bench in Waste. Divers Errors were assigned concerning the waste, and the proceedings therein, all which being overruled one main Error was assigned ore tenus per Serjeant Henden at the Barre; For that in the Action of waste he declares, That Sir Rich. Corbet was seized in fee, and in Pasc. 8 Jac. leyed a fine of that Land to the use of himselfe for life, and after to the use of Eliz his wife, for her life; and after to



to the use of himself and the Heirs males of his body, and after to the use of Sir John Corbet now Plaintiff, and the Heirs males of his body; and to the use of the Heirs of Sir Rich. Corbet: And that afterwards in Hil. 8 Jac. the said Sir Rich. Corbet leyed another fine of the same Land, to the use of himself for life, and after to the use of Sir John Corbet and the Heirs males of his body, and after to the use of the right Heirs of the said Sir Rich. That afterwards Sir Rich. died, and that the said wife entred, and was seized for term of her life, the Reversion to the Plaintiff, and that afterward, she made waste ad exhereditationem of the Plaintiff, & assigns divers wastes. The Defendant pleaded *Null Waste fait*, and found against her. The Error assigned and insisted upon, was, That the Plaintiff hath not sufficiently entitled himself unto the Reversion, to punish the waste; Because he doth not alledge, That Sir Rich. Corbet was dead without issue male; and if he be not dead without issue male, the Plaintiff cannot punish this waste: And although the Defendant by pleading to the waste, hath admitted it to be to his disinheri- tance, yet intendment shall not help it, being matter of substance. But it was thereto answered, That for as much as 'tis said, She entred and was seized for life; the remainder to the Plaintiff, it is intended that Sir Rich. is dead without issue. Also he alledging it to be done to his disinheri- tance; that cannot be if the other had any issue alive. And the Verdict hath found it to be to his disinheri- son, by which it is to be intended, that Rich. died without issue; wherefore Berkeley and my self held it to be no Error. But Jones doubted thereof. After- ward upon another motion, it was adjudged, That the first Judge- ment should be affirmed, Vide 5 Ed. 3. 37. 7 Ed. 3. 46. 13 & 14 Eliz. Dy. 304. Co. lib. 10. 63. Nuper, &c. It is necessarily to be intended, that his Predecessor is dead, &c.

*Bowton versus Nicholls.*

**E**Rror of a Judgement given in the Common Bench: where Judgement was given for the Defendant, and that Judgement here affirmed, & 10 l. costs given here to the Defendant upon the Sta- tute of 3 H. 7. And it was now moved by Grimston, That costs were not grantable; for the Statute is, where Judgement is given a- gainst the Defendant or Tenant, and he, to delay the execution, brings a writ of Error, and the Judgement is affirmed, That he shall have costs for delaying his execution. But here the Judgement is given for the Defendant in the Common Bench; so no execution was to be awarded there against him: But the Plaintiff was barred, and al- though the Plaintiff brought the writ of Error, and the Judge- ment is here affirmed, yet it is out of the Statute. And of this opinion was all the Court, upon consideration of the Statute; wherefore a Superfedeas was awarded to stay execution for the costs.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 Government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
 policy of non-interference in the  
 internal affairs of the Republic.  
 The second is the fact that the  
 Government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
 policy of non-interference in the  
 internal affairs of the Republic.  
 The third is the fact that the  
 Government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
 policy of non-interference in the  
 internal affairs of the Republic.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the County of Los Angeles, California, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901:

Position	Name
County Clerk	John W. Smith
County Treasurer	James H. Brown
County Assessor	William C. Jones
County Engineer	Robert E. Davis
County Surveyor	Charles F. Miller
County Jailor	George W. Taylor
County Coroner	Frank L. White
County Sheriff	John D. Black
County Auditor	Thomas A. Green
County Registrar	Edward B. Hall
County Recorder	Samuel C. King
County Controller	Richard D. Lee
County Clerk of the Board of Supervisors	Henry E. Clark
County Clerk of the Board of Education	Joseph F. Adams
County Clerk of the Board of Public Works	Charles G. Baker
County Clerk of the Board of Health	William H. Carter
County Clerk of the Board of Charities	John K. Evans
County Clerk of the Board of Prisoners	Robert L. Foster
County Clerk of the Board of Lunatics	George M. Gibson
County Clerk of the Board of Indigent	Frank N. Hall
County Clerk of the Board of Paupers	Charles O. King
County Clerk of the Board of the Poor	Richard P. Lee
County Clerk of the Board of the Sick	Henry Q. Clark
County Clerk of the Board of the Dying	Joseph R. Adams
County Clerk of the Board of the Buried	Charles S. Baker
County Clerk of the Board of the Interred	William T. Carter
County Clerk of the Board of the Entombed	John U. Evans
County Clerk of the Board of the Mournful	Robert V. Foster
County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	George W. Gibson
County Clerk of the Board of the Mournful	Frank X. Hall
County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	Charles Y. King
County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	Richard Z. Lee
County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	Henry A. Clark
County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	Joseph B. Adams
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County Clerk of the Board of the Mourning	Robert R. Foster



Termينو Paschæ, anno undecimo *Caroli Regis,*  
in Banco Regis.



*Memorandum*, That the first Saturday of this Term, being 18. April 1635. Sir *John Brampton* Knight, of the *Middle-Temple* (one of the Kings Serjeants) was made chief Justice of the Kings Bench. And first the Lord Keeper made a grave and long speech signifying the Kings pleasure for his choice, and the duties of his place: To which, after he had answered at the Barr, returning his thanks to the King, and promising his endeavour of due performance of his duty in his place, he came from the Barr into Court, and there kneeling took the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, according to the Statute 3 *Jacobi*: Then standing he took the Oath of Judge, which is the same Oath that all other Judges take: Then he was appointed to come up to the Bench, and then his Patent (which was only a Writ to attend the Office) being read by *Broome* Secondary, the Lord Keeper delivered it unto him: But *Jones* said, That the Patent ought to have been read before he came up to the Bench.

Anonymus.

A Prohibition was prayed by *Grimston* to the spirituall Court, for suing for Tythe of Lambs, surmising the custome to be, That if one hath Lambs under the number of seven, he ought to pay an half-penny for every Lamb under that number, in lieu of all Tythes of Lambs, and if he had but seven, the Parson should have the seventh Lamb, and should pay 3 d. and if he had eight he should pay 2 d. and if he had ten the Parson should have the tenth without paying any thing. Berkeley and Jones held, That the Canon Law is so, and so received in the spirituall Court, and it is surmised, that the spirituall Court allowes of it, and therefore there needs not any Prohibition. But because it was alledged, That it was a custome, and the Parson would stay untill the tenth, and would refuse to accept according to the custome: And that in the spirituall Court, this surmise is not allowed; Therefore Brampton chief Justice and my self conceived, That a Prohibition is grantable for that cause, and Jones and Berkeley agreed, That it should be granted and the party might denurre if he would: Also for Tythes of Aftermoth, that there is a custome in consideration that he should make the first Con-

sure in good and sufficient Hay and set it out in Cocks sufficiently doped and ready to carry, that he should be discharged from the payment of Tythes of the Aftermowths; And that was held a good suggestion, by reason of the costs he bestowed in making it to be perfect Hay: And upon a surmise made, that he was sued for Tythes of Bess. That in consideration he paid Honey and wax, and was at the charge for Hives and maintenance of them in winter, he should be discharged of the Tythes of the Bess themselves: And upon these surmises a Prohibition was granted, being one of the first cases moved after Brampton was made chief Justice.

Hawkins *versus* Billhead. Hil. 10 Car. rot. 1312.

**A**ction for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was of good name and fame, and of a chaste conversation, and divers had offered to marry unto him their daughters: And whereas he was in communication with one William Russell to marry his daughter, and the said William Russell was willing to have his daughter to match with him, and offered forty pounds in Marriage: That the Defendant, having communication with one J. S. and others, of the Plaintiff, The Defendant, the 20. of September, septimo Caroli, to discredit the Plaintiff & hinder him of his Marriage, said of the Plaintiff, That the Plaintiff had lain with such a Woman and others, and them *carnaliter cognovit*, by reason whereof the said William Russell, utterly refused to give his daughter to match with him; and that he caused the Plaintiff to be prosecuted in the Archdeacons Court for that incontinency; and thereupon he brought his Action in this Court Mich. 10 Car. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him. And now Maynard moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words being spoken 20. Sep. 7 Caroli, and the Action being brought Mich. 10 Car. (Whereas it ought to be brought within two years by the Statute of 21 Jac. of Limitations) by his own shewing, it is brought for words spoken above two years; and therefore he is to be barred of this Action. But because he had admitted the Action, and had not pleaded the Statute of Limitations, but Not guilty, Jones and Berkeley Justices held, That he shall not now have advantage thereof: And Jones said, That he knew it had been so ruled twice in the time of the Lord Lea chief Justice, and in the time of Sir Randall Crew chief Justice; For otherwise there should be a mischief in this Court more than in another Court, (viz.) in the Common Bench where they prosecute by original and outlawry; and if the outlawry be reversed, the Statute aids the Plaintiff. But here they proceed by Latitat, whereby the cause of the Action doth not appear, and may peradventure divers years continue by Procelle, before the Defendant may be arrested; And the Plaintiff in his Declaration needs not shew the cause wherefore he did not commence his Suit sooner; for if he should doe so, the Declaration would be more prolix than was convenient



benient. But if the Defendant pleads the Statute of 21 Jac. then the Plaintiff by the Replication ought to shew good cause, why he did not bring his Action according to the time limited by the Statute; otherwise he is to be barred: For the Statute allows of many impediments, viz. Infancie; Imprisonment, *ouster le meer*, and others therein mentioned, which shall be sufficient causes, that the Action was not brought sooner: But I doubted thereof, because by his own shewing, it appears that the Action is not brought within the time limited by the Statute: And the Statute is in the negative, That it shall not be brought but within the time; so the Court, *ex officio*, ought to abate it, unless he had shewn wherefore it was not brought within the time: But by the opinion of the other Justices, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, unless other cause; &c.

The Case of Baker *versus* Hacking, Quod vide ante pag. 387.

**W**As now this Term argued at the Barre, and after at the Bench. And Brampton, Jones, and Berkeley argued, That the Devise was void: For they all held, That the Lease for life is only the Lease of the Tenant in tail, during his life and the life of the Lessee; and then it is a discontinuance, and the reversion taken from him in reversion is displaced: And then he having nothing in the Reversion but only a Right, cannot make a Devise: For the Lease being a Lease for life, rendering a Roper-corn, is not warranted by the Statute of 32 H. 8. And then being a Lease for life of the Lessee, the livery is only made by the Tenant in tail, for he hath the sole power of the immediate Freehold and the immediate Possession and Inheritance: Then when they make a Lease for life, it is an immediate wrong to the intails, and discontinues the Estate tail during the life of the Lessee: And the Tenant in tail hath gained a new fee, and is seized of a Reversion in fee expectant upon the Estate for life during the Lease, and this is a new Reversion in the Plaintiff: And for that, they relied upon 21 H. 7. and 23 H. 7. If there be Tenant in tail, Remainder to his right Heirs, he may be restrained by a condition not to alien; for his feofment is there held a discontinuance: And Jones cited a Case adjudged between the Lord Cromwell and Andrews, 15 Eliz. Tenant in tail, remainder to his right Heirs, makes a feofment by Deed, and delivers the Deed to the feoffee, and after livery is made by an Attorney. The question was, whether the remainder passed by the delivery of the Deed? For then livery to him in remainder had not been a discontinuance: But it was resolved, That it was a discontinuance: And there is no difference when Tenant in tail, remainder to his right Heirs, makes a feofment; And when he in reversion and Tenant in tail join in a Lease for life, which is a discontinuance, and it is a discontinuance presently, or it cannot be a discontinuance by the death of the Tenant in tail having issue; for, as Brampton said, The change of the reversion is presently by

the livery or not at all, and it is not charged by the death of the Tenant in tail having issue, and that being a Lease for the life of the Lessor, cannot be construed to be a Lease for the life of the Tenant in tail (as it shall be construed if it be not a discontinuance) and after his death without issue, a Lease for life against him in reversion; wherefore they all concluded, That it was a discontinuance and Judgement ought to be given for the Defendant. But I argued to the contrary, That it is not any discontinuance, nor the reversion displaced; first, Because it shall not be taken to be a tortious Lease and a discontinuance, when by any means it may be construed a good and rightfull Lease, and it may be here so construed, when Tenant in tail and he in reversion joyn; for it is an Estate derived out of both their Estates, viz. a Lease of the Tenant in tail as long as he lives, and afterward of him in reversion, as Cok. Lit. 42. and Cok. lib. 6. fol. 14. Treports Case is resolved. Secondly, It is no discontinuance, because they joyn in the Lease; for he in reversion joyns in the Act of making of this Lease, and so it is not the intention of any of the parties to disinherit him in reversion, and to take away or displace the reversion; wherefore the Law shall not make any such construction, especially here, when Tenant in tail is dead without issue, there is not any issue against whom there should be a discontinuance; and it is not a discontinuance unto the reversion, because he joyn'd. To prove this was bouched 27 H. 8. 13. Co. lib. 1. fol. 76. Bredons Case: And an Act may be a discontinuance now, and not a discontinuance by matter ex post: As if Tenant in tail infeoffe him in reversion, and a Stranger, and he in reversion survive, it is no discontinuance: So if Baron and Feme make a Lease for life, by Deed of Lands of the Feme, if the Feme, after the death of the husband, agrees, it is no discontinuance, but if she disagrees, it is a discontinuance. So here, if Tenant in tail had died having issue, it might have been a discontinuance against the issue. But otherwise it is against the intent of the parties, to construe it to be a discontinuance, when Tenant in tail hath no issue. But all the other Justices held it to be a tortious Act in it self, And that although he hath not afterward any issue, it is not material; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Mayo versus Coghill.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Ejectione firmæ against Baron and Feme. The Defendants pleaded Not guilty, and the Feme was found guilty, and the Baron found not guilty, and Judgement against the Baron and Feme quod Capiamur, and for this cause the Error was assigned, because the Judgement ought to have been against the Feme quod capiatur, and not against the Baron, where he is acquitted; For he ought not to be imprisoned for his wifes offence



fence : But Rolls for the Defendant in the writ of Error moved,  
That it is not any Error, and that the Judgement in this case  
ought to be against them both quod capiantur : For it is only for the  
fine to the King, and the imprisonment is no longer, but until the  
fine be paid; and the *Baron* ought to pay it, for the *Feme* cannot.  
And to prove this, he cited a president in this Court, Trin. 4 Jac.  
rot. 376. betwixt Lewes and White, where, in a writ of Error up-  
on a Judgement in the Common Bench in Trespas against *Baron*  
and *Feme*, they pleaded Not guilty, and the *Baron* was acquitted,  
and the *Feme* only found guilty; and the Judgement was against  
them both, quod capiantur. And it was assigned for Error for this  
cause, and the Judgement affirmed. And Broom the *Secondary*  
said, That so are all the presidents of this Court, wherefore the  
Court here awarded accordingly, That notwithstanding this Er-  
ror, the Judgement should be affirmed. But then another Error  
was assigned, That in the Declaration there was not *vi & armis* :  
And upon view of the Record it appeared, That it was in the writ  
*vi & armis in se vi*, &c. But in the Count it was omitted; where-  
fore for this cause the Judgement was reversed.

**Termino**



Termino Trinitatis, anno undecimo *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Bushell, Hurstwayt, and Brand *versus* Yaller.

Trin. 10 Car. rot. 456.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench by Bushell the Defendant; and Hurstwayt and Brand the Bayl, in the Common-Bench, against Yaller. It was assigned for Error by Grimston, That no Capias was awarded against the Principall; and yet a Scire facias issued against the Bayl, and Judgement against them. And now it was moved, That this writ of Error brought by the Bayl and the Principall, was not good; for they ought not joyn in a writ of Error; for the Bayl may not avoid the Judgement against the Principall by any Error which is in the proceeding; and the Principall hath nothing to doe with the Judgement against the Bayl. And of that opinion were all the Justices, besides Berkeley, who doubted thereof; because by the Judgement against the Principall, the Bayle is dammified; wherefore he conceived, They should joyn in the Error to avoid the principall Judgement. But he agreed, That the Principall ought not to joyn in a writ of Error, to reverse the Judgement against the Bayle: And afterward he consented with the other Justices, That a writ of Error lies not in this manner; wherefore it was abated.

Townsend *versus* Hunt. Hil. 11 Car. rot. 774.

**A**Sumpsit. The Plaintiff declares, whereas Francis Townsend made his will, and thereby devised to the Plaintiff three score pounds, to be paid at his age of one and twenty years; and made Anne his wife his Executrix, and left *Assets* to pay his Debts and Legacies: And that the said Anne took the Defendant to Husband, and afterwards the Plaintiff came to full age; and the Defendant and his wife paid to the Plaintiff, in part of the payment of the said Legacie, upon the 23. of Aprill, three and fifty pounds, who gave to the Defendant and his wife a generall release. The Defendant, 28. Septemb. 5 Car. in consideration that the Plaintiff, at the Defendants request, had made a generall release to the Defendant & his wife, assumed to the Plaintiff, That if his wife did not pay the seven pounds residue of the said Legacie in her life time, that he would pay it after his (the said Defendants) wifes death: And alledges in fact, That the Defendants wife did not pay the said seven pounds in her life; and that he had required it of the Defendant,



Defendant, and he had not paid it, per quod Actio accrevit. And upon this Declaration the Defendant demurred. And it was argued at the Barre by Farrer for the Plaintiff, and by Calthorp for the Defendant. And he shewed for cause of his demurrer, That this promise being for a consideration past, is a void promise, and here is not a continuing consideration, but nudum pactum, unde non oritur Actio. And compared it to the Case in 10 Eliz. Dyer 272. where one promised to one who was Bayle for his servant, to save him harmless. It was adjudged a void promise, and for this reason Berkeley Justice was of that opinion. But if it had been a consideration continuing, As in consideration of marrying his Daughter or Cousin, which is a gift in Frank marriage, it had been good. But not here, no more than if in consideration you gave him an horse a year since in promise to pay you ten pounds, which is void, because past. But Justice Jones and my self upon the first motion conceived it good: For if this promise had been made at the time of the release made, it had been clearly a good promise and a good consideration, Then being made after the release, for as much as the release is made at the Defendants request, and the Defendant hath the continuance of the benefit thereof, The promise upon this consideration is good enough: For so the Case imports in decimo Elizabethæ Dyer 272. if the Bayl had been entered into at the Masters request, and afterwards he had made the promise, it had been well enough. And for this purpose they bouched a Case, which was Pasch. vicesimo quarto Elizabethæ, between Marsh and Raynsford, And another case between Kigger and Bullingham, where, in consideration that the Plaintiff, at the Defendants request had granted the next a boy dance of such a Church, the Defendant, at a day after, promised to pay to the Plaintiff one hundred pounds. After Verdict, upon non Assumpsit, it was moved in arrest of Judgement, first, Because there was no title of place mentioned, when that Grant was made. Sed non allocatur; Because it was but an inducement to the Action. A second exception, Because it was a consideration past; and it might be twenty years before. Sed non allocatur; Because it was made at the Defendants request. And afterwards, in Mich. 11 Car. the principall Case being moved again, all the Justices, seriatim, delivered their opinions, That it was good; and it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

The King *versus* Sir Basil Brook.

**S** Circ. facias. Quare non satisfacit a fine assessed upon him at the Justice seat in the Forest of Deane. The Plea was, That the Justice seat was at Gloucester, which is out of the forest: And thereupon it was demurred, because the beginning of the Justice seat was at such a place within the Forest, and adjourned to Gloucester. All the Court held it good

enough, Although the Justice Seat were begun in a place out of the Forest, &c. wherefore it was adjudged for the King.

*The King versus Mynn.*

**S** Circ facias. where such Judgement was given against him, he being found a Trespasser, for cutting Trees within the Forest without licence: And the proceeding against him being removed by Cerciorari out of the Chancery; and by Mittimus sent in Banc. Regis: He pleading such Plea, and demurrer thereupon, it was adjudged for the King.

*Smith versus Smith.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in Dower. The Record certified the Defendant in misericordia, and the Error intended to be assigned, was, Because the Defendant being an Infant, and appearing by Guardian, ought not to be amerced. The Defendant moved in the Common Bench to have it amended; And it was amended & made Nihil in misericordia quia Infans: And upon a writ of Cerciorari this amendment was so certified. And it was moved by Grimston, That it should be amended in this Court, and the Judgement should be affirmed. And I doubted if such amendment may be upon diminution alledged in the Record against the Record certified in point of the Judgement. But because it being now certified, That the Record at the first was miscertified, the Court here would not intend, that it was amended after the Judgement entered, but that the Record in the Court there (in the Judgement) was well entered at the first, and not miscertified. And that being in case of Dower, and after Verdict, which were to be laboured, the Court agreed, That such Cerciorari to albe the Judgement was well awarded. And the Record was amended accordingly, and the Judgement affirmed.

*William Reve versus Malher and Barrow. Hil. 9 Car. rot.*

**T**RESPASSE, for entering into certain Lands called Hoo-green. Upon Not guilty, and speciall Verdict, whereby it appeared, That George Reve, Coppyholder in Fee of the Land in question, being parcell of the Manor of Hoo, (where the Custome is, That the Land is of the nature of Burrough English, Descendable to the youngest sonne) had three sonnes, William the Plaintiff, George and Charles, and surrendered that Coppyhold to the use of himself and Anne his wife, and his heirs; and they were admitted accordingly. And afterward George the father died seized of this Reversion, which descended, secundo Jacobi, to the said Charles his youngest



youngest sonne. Anne enters and enjoys it. And after, in 12 Jac. Charles dyed without Issue. Afterward Anne, in 6 Car. died : William Reve, the eldest sonne, was admitted and entred, George Reve, the second sonne, enters and claims that land, and surrenders to the use of the Defendant Maister, who was admitted, upon whom William the Plaintiff entred : And he, and the other Defendant as his servant, reentred ; whereupon this Action was brought. Et si super totam, &c. And this matter was argued at the Barre, and after at the Bench. And it was argued at the Bench by Jones Justice, and by my self for the Plaintiff ; and Justice Berkeley, and Brampton chief Justice, for the Defendant. The sole question was, Whether William Reve sonne and heir of George Reve, who created this Reversion, and brother and heir of Charles (who had this Reversion as youngest son and heir in Borough English) Or George the middle sonne shall have this Reversion. First, It was agreed by them all, That George cannot have it, as brother and heir of Charles, by the custome ; because the custome is only to extend to the youngest sonne, and not amongst brothers. Where no such custome is found : And without a speciall Custome found, That it shall descend to the youngest brother, the Law will not admit it ; because Customes ought alwaies to be taken strictly : And so it was resolved in Ballards Case, for a Copphold in Totenham. Secondly, It was agreed by them all, That although Charles never was admitted, but died before admittance, it is not materiall ; for it is all one as if he had been admitted ; for he was a Coppholder, and might have surrendred, or charged, or let, &c. Thirdly, They all agreed, That betwixt a Copphold in Borough English and a freehold in Borough English, there is not any difference. And that if Anne the mother had died in the life of Charles, and Charles, surviving, had entred and died without issue, then William should have had the Land, as heir of Charles. But the sole doubt is, This being a Reversion expectant upon an Estate for life, and Charles never being seized of the Lands in possession, but dying in the life of the Tenant for life, without Issue, Whether George, as youngest sonne, may claim it, Or that William, as heir at the Common Law, shall have it ? And Brampton chief Justice, and Berkeley argued strongly, That George, the middle brother, should have it, and by consequence the Defendant who claimed under him, as if Charles had never been born or in esse : for there being a Reversion expectant upon an Estate for life, and the Tenant having the possession, the said George shall make his title from his father, and never shall make a descent, but from him who had the last seisin of the freehold, and shall not make any mention of him who had but the Reversion expectant upon an Estate for life : And compared it to a Case at the Common Law, That the brother of the half blood, although the eldest sonne survive the father, may claim it by descent from his father, when the eldest had not possession and dyed without Issue, as 40 Ed. 3. 9. and 7 H. 5. 2. And if the father died in possession,

possession, and the eldest sonne, surviving, died before entry, The second sonne, although he were of the half blood, shall have it, he claiming by descent from his father; and never shall make mention of his brother, although in some respects he was a Tenant, to alien and change. But in all Actions and Writs where he conveys by descent, there shall not be any mention of any, but of those who took the Estate and had seisin, and not from others who never had seisin, the Law esteeming them as if there never had been any such persons: as in Fitzh. Recovery 212. & Co. lib. 8. fol. 88. Buckners Case: And by consequence he may claim here as youngest sonne by the custome, as held in Borough English, as if Charles never had been, Because he hath it by descent, and in course of a descent. But against that Jones and my self held, That William the eldest brother had the better title, and we agreed to all the cases put of Descents, or conveyed by descent at the Common Law. But in this case the youngest sonne hath it by custome; for he being youngest sonne at the time of the death of his father, That makes him here in Borough English by the Custome. And for this cause none can be said to be heir in Borough English to his father, so long as his father lives. See Coke lib. 6. fol. 22. Gorges Case. And when the youngest sonne is heir, in whom it vests by the Custome, It is an Inheritance fixed in him: And the custome hath his operation in him, and none may claim that after, but he who is heir unto him: And therefore we held, That the youngest sonne, who is in esse at the time of the death of his father, only shall have it by the custome. And if a man hath issue two sonnes, and being seized of Land in Borough English, dies seized of that Land, his wife *priviment enfeint* of a sonne, The sonne in esse shall have it by the custome, and the sonne born after shall not dispossess him, Because he was not youngest sonne at the time of the death of his father. But Brampton and Berkeley denied it, because he hath it by course of descent; and a sonne born after shall *oust* him, as in Shelleys Case: Vid. 5 Ed. 4. 6. 9 H. 7. 15. 30. Aff. 47. If Land vests in an heir by reason of a Statute, or of contingency; although another heir more near comes after in esse, it shall never be dispossessed; and he who will after claim, ought to claim from him in whom the Estate vested. So here, This Reversion vesting in the youngest sonne by the custome, is quasi by a contingency, and he is named heir per accidens, as in Ratcliffs Case, Coke lib. 3. fol. 38. and he is quasi a purchaser of that Reversion; wherefore when he dies without Issue, it shall descend to him who is his heir, which is the eldest sonne: And he is heir to his youngest brother, and also heir to his father, who was last seized of the Reversion; and there is no reason but he should have it as heir to his brother and to his father. And this Case is not like to the Cases put, where they claim mainly by the Common Law. And whereas it was held by Brampton and Berkeley, That George the youngest sonne should have it as heir in Borough English, because he is the youngest sonne when the Father died, and the Reversion fell in possession,



session, That was utterly Denyed by Jones and my self: For he was not youngest sonne when his father died; And none may have it by that Custome, but he who is youngest sonne at the time of the death of the father: For as it is said, That such an one est primogenitus ejus filius, and heir at the Common Law; So in Borough English, That such a one est minimus natus at the time of the death of his father, and heir unto him according to that Custome: And he who is the middle sonne at the time of the death of his father, can never be said to be the youngest sonne at one and the same time; and therefore he cannot be said to be within the Custome: Wherefore, &c.

Anonymus.

**E**rror of a Judgement in Coventry: The Error assigned and insisted upon by Maynard, was, That the Verdict found 4 li for damages, and 26 s 8 d. for costs: And the Court awarded, That he should recover the damages and costs, assen by the Jury; and further, That he should recover 53 s. 4 d. de incrementis ad requisitionem le Plaintiff, and he doth not say, pro missis suis, according to the usuall course of the presidents, and it might be the incrementum was pro damnis. And all the Court (besides Berkeley) held, That it was well enough; For it shall be intended pro missis, which was the last antecedent, and that which might lawfully be increased, and not pro damnis, which cannot be increased; Wherefore the Judgement was affirmed:

Fff 3

Termino

**A**nd the Court awarded, That he should recover the damages and costs, assen by the Jury; and further, That he should recover 53 s. 4 d. de incrementis ad requisitionem le Plaintiff, and he doth not say, pro missis suis, according to the usuall course of the presidents, and it might be the incrementum was pro damnis. And all the Court (besides Berkeley) held, That it was well enough; For it shall be intended pro missis, which was the last antecedent, and that which might lawfully be increased, and not pro damnis, which cannot be increased; Wherefore the Judgement was affirmed:



Termino Michaelis, anno undecimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

King *versus* Fitch. Trin. 9 Car. rot. 213.

**E**Rror of a Judgment in Waste in the Common Bench: where Judgment was, upon default of the Defendant, That a writ of Inquiry of Waste should be awarded. The first Error assigned by Maynard was, Because the waste being assigned in three Houses, two Gardens, &c. upon the writ of Inquiry, waste was found in the Houses and Gardens, and intire damage found. And it was alledged, That severall Damages ought to be found for every of them, so that it might appear to the Court, what damages were in every of them; For if it were small in any of them, viz. under 12 d. it is so little that the Court will not adjudge it waste; and being assigned in severall Houses, it ought to appear to the Court how much is the waste of every of them, by it self particularly. Vid. 2 H. 6. 67. Sed non allocatur; For when the Sheriffe and Jury have had the view, and found damages for the waste, it shall not be intended petit damages in any: And the usuall course is in all presidents to finde intire damages. The second Error, Because upon the writ of Inquiry of Waste, thirteen Jurozs were returned to be sworn, where there ought to be but twelve; For it is not like to other writs of Inquiry of damages, where it is usuall to have more than twelve, or a lesser number, at the Sheriffs pleasure, for that is but a meer Inquest of Office: But here it is a Verdict, and in nature of a Verdict, whereof an Attaint lies. Vide 3 H. 6. 29. And so the Court conceived here; whereupon a rule was given. That if other matter were not shewn, the Judgment should be reversed. But afterwards it was held, That for this point, it was good enough.

Acton *versus* Symon. Mich. 10 Car. rot. 83.

**A**Sumpsit. That the Defendant, the twenty fifth of April anno 3 Car. in consideration the Plaintiff would demise unto the Defendant, the moiety of an House and certain Lands, there mentioned, for three years, for the rent of 25 l. per annum, payable at Mich. and the Annuntiation, assumed to pay the said rent at the said feasts. And alledges in fact, That postea the same day, he demised the said Lands to the Defendant in forma prædicta, and that he enjoyed the Land accordingly, during the three years, and had not paid



paid his rent. The Defendant pleads a Surrender of the said Lands, before any of the Feasts, for which the breach was assigned, and acceptance thereof: And hereupon, they were at issue and found for the Plaintiff. And it was now moved by Grimston, in arrest of Judgement, That the Action lies not; because it is grounded upon a personall promise in a real Contract, which real Contract being executed, the Assumpsit, which is marly personall, is determined, and the rent being real, he cannot bring this Action for the non-payment thereof. But Jones, Berkeley, and Brampton chief Justice conceived it lies; For it is a collateral and absolute promise: But if it had been in an implied promise (as upon a sale of goods, &c.) This Action lies not. But there being an expresse and direct promise alledged, which is in a manner confessed by the Defendant, by his plea in Barre; The Action lies, as if he had covenanted by Deed, or were obliged by an obligation to pay the rent, and so this promise is good. But I doubted thereof, Because it is a personall Contract. And by the Lease made, the personall Contract is determined; For it is in vain to have an Assumpsit, where he may have Debt upon the Lease, and thereby recover the debt and damages for the forbearance: And in this Action no *gager d'ley* lies, and then there is no cause to have this Action: And Getmyh urged, That if this Action were maintainable, then the Defendant could not plead eviction or suspension of the rent, by entry in part of the Land: But all the Court denyed it; For notwithstanding this promise, it is a rent as before. And if it be determined as a rent, the promise for the rent is also discharged, whereupon by the said Chief Justices, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. But we all agreed, That there ought to be an expresse promise proven, if he had pleaded Non Assumpsit, and that an implied promise would not have served. And Berkeley held, That if he recovered damages to the value of the rent arrear, it may be pleaded in Barre to an Action of Debt for the rent. But Brampton and I denyed it. And Berkeley said, If one borrow money, and promise to enter into bond to pay it at a day to come, and promise that he will keep his day of payment, and afterwards he makes an obligation for the payment of this money at the day, if he fails of the payment, Debt may be brought against him, upon the obligation, and he may also maintain an Action of the Case upon the promise: But I denyed it; Because the obligation determines the Contract.

Done *versus* Smethier and Leigh. Trin. 8. Car. rot. 1310.

**E**rror, to reverse a Fine in Chancery: Car. betwixt Smethier and Leigh Demandants, & Sir Rich. Done, and Sir John Done and Margaret his wife, and John Done their Son and Heir apparent, Defendants, &c. The Error assigned was, Because the writ of Covenant was directed to the Defendants, with a clause in the end of the writ, Quia premissa Joh. Done, et filii sui, et videlicet Co-

miratus

mitatus *Cestria*, fiat executio Brevis prædict. per Coronatur, ita quod Vicecomes non se intromitat, where the writ ought to have been directed to the Sheriff, &c. And this was divers times argued at the Barre, and much insisted upon by Calthorp, Maynard, and others, who argued at the Barre for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error. And first they said, That if the Sheriff had been the sole party to the fine, yet the writ ought to have been directed unto him, because it is but a summons, and the Sheriff may summon himself. Also it is not returned, That he is Sheriff and cannot summon himself; and the course of Law is, that the writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and not unto any other, when it may be done without prejudice. And that the writ is abateable where it is directed to the Coroners, &c. Vide 18 H. 8. 3. 9 H. 6. 12. The second reason, Because that the Sheriff is not the sole party, but others are joyned with him, &c. But all the Court resolved, That it was not Error; for if the writ be directed to the Sheriff, and he is party, it is doubted in the Books, if the Sheriff, as Plaintiff, may execute a writ for himself; and, as Defendant, may execute a writ upon himself. And therefore it were good, to avoid that doubt, to take a writ directed to the Coroners, as well where the Sheriff is Plaintiff, as Defendant, upon surmise thereof in Chancery, at the time of suing the writ. And it is the generall course to award the writ to the Coroners, to avoid the doubt of delay; for if he be Plaintiff and makes not such surmise, the Defendant peradventure will take exceptions in abatement of the writ; And so if he be Defendant he may peradventure plead in abatement of the writ, and cause him to have a new writ. But when it is awarded to the Coroners, if the Defendant would have excepted against it (as peradventure he might in some cases) yet when he appears and accepts thereof, and comes and levies a fine thereupon, he never afterwards shall assigne for Error. That the writ ought not to have been directed to the Coroners, especially upon this amicable writ to make assurance, &c. wherefore all the Court agreed, That he never should assigne it for Error, &c. and the fine was affirmed. Vid. 34 H. 6. 29. 12 H. 4. 24. 8 H. 6. 28. 2 H. 6. 12 Fitzh. N. Br. 98. 18 Ed. 4. 7. 3 H. 6. 2. Another Error was assigned, That the writ of Covenant in the Register is, si fecerit eos lecur, &c. where it ought to be vos, and so was the Record entered. But upon view of the return of that writ certified from Chester, it was vos; whereupon it was awarded, That the Roll should be amended, and the fine was affirmed.

Down versus Harthwayr.

**D**ebt, upon a Bond de quinquaginta duabus libris. The Defendant pleads non est factum. The Jury finde the Bond to be quinquaginta duabus libris, with a condition to pay 26 l. & that the Defendant delibered that as his Debt to the Plaintiff: and if that be the



the Dæd of the Defendant, as is mentioned in the Declaration, they pray the discretion, &c. And upon motion the Court held it to be found for the Plaintiff; for quinginta is all one with quinquaginta, as viginti pro viginti; whereupon rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unlesse, &c. And afterward being moved again, and another exception taken, That the Bond and the Declaration were John Hathwait, and the Roll is Joacs. Sed non allocatur; but adjudged for the Plaintiff. Quod vide postea pag. 418.

Needler *versus* Symnell and his Wife. Trin. 11 Car. 101.

**A**ction upon the Case of words. Whereas the Plaintiff was of good name and fame, and a Citizen and Freeman of London, and for twenty years had used, and yet useth the Trade of selling of ..... without any Deceit, That the Defendants wife said these words, Thou art a Cheater, and hast cheated my Husband of 500 li. The Defendants pleaded, Quod ipsi non sunt inde culpabiles, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages forty pounds. And it was now moved in arrest of Judgement, first, That the issue was not well joyned; for being for words of the wife, the Issue ought to have been Ipsa non est inde culpabilis. Sed non allocatur: for the Baron and Feme are charged as for the wrong of the Feme: So the issue, Quod ipsi non sunt inde culpabiles is well enough. Secondly, It was moved, That for these words an Action lies not; for the words doe not touch him in his Profession, as a Tradesman, nor are applyed unto him for cheating him in his Trade; but it may be that he cozened or cheated him at Dice, or by sale of Land: And to say, That one cozened or cheated him, an Action lies not, no more for a Tradesman than for any other person: And it hath been so resolved and adjudged in Sir William Brunkers Case, and Gorges. And of that opinion was all the Court, they delibering their opinions *seriatim*; wherefore Rule was given to enter Judgement for the Defendant, unlesse, &c.

Doctor Sybthorps Case.

**A**ction for words. For that the Defendant, at Burton-Lazers Church, spake these words, See, Doctor Sybthorp is robbing the Church: And afterwards, at another Day, spake of the Plaintiff, Doctor Sybthorp hath robbed the Church (innuendo the Church of Burton-Lazers.) After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Bagshaw moved in arrest of Judgement, That for the first words an Action lies not; Because he doth not charge him with an Act done, but in attempting to doe an Act. And for the last words, That it lies not, Because it doth not mention what Church, nor of what thing; and it may be in taking away the Leads, or such things, which be not felony; or, as the common speech is,

for not paying his Tythes. Sed non allocatur : for all the Court held, That for both speeches an Action lies ; for it is to be intended in the worse part, being spoken maliciously to slander him ; and that it was for the taking of such things as is a felonious Act. And although it was objected, That robbing the Church is an intention to doe an Act ; and is not felony. And to say, That he attempting to doe an act cannot be felony, and therefore no cause of Action, Berkeley said, That for saying such a person is robbing such a man, or ravishing such a woman, an Action lies. So here : wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. Pasch. 5 Jac. betwixt Benson and Morley adjudged, that for these words, Thou hast robbed the Church, innuendo the Church of Alphege, an Action lies.

The Case of Downs and Hathwait, Ante pag. 416.

**W**As moved again. Rolls for the Defendant, first, That there is a variance betwixt the Obligation and the Declaration ; for the Declaration is, That Johannes Hathwayt *fuit oblige* ; and the Obligation is Joacns without any dash or prick over it ; So it cannot be the same Obligation whereof he declares, and the Bond is void for the insensibility ; for Joacns is not any name. Sed non allocatur ; for it is the same word, and shall be intended Johannem abbreviated. And an Obligation shall not be avoided by vitious writing or incongruity. Secondly. He moved That quinginta is not a word of any certainty, and especially it cannot be taken for quinquaginta, for it wants the syllable (qua) and if it hath any sense, it is rather to be taken for fife hundred than for fifty. Sed non allocatur ; for it cannot be taken for fife hundred because it is not genta, which is taken for a hundred ; and it hath sufficient intendment to be fifty, by the condition to pay six and twenty pounds. And a Case was remembred, That an Obligation of septingint was taken for septuagint, and not seven hundred, nor void. So here : wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Baker and Unica his Wife *versus* Brereman. Pasch. 11 Car. rot. 152.

**A**ction upon the Case. whereas the wife, before marriage, was possessor of a Lease for years, of a Closse in St. Martins, in which Closse a Stable was formerly erected, and now an house there builded ; and that the Defendant was occupier of another Closse called the Yard, in the said Parish of St. Martyns, near adjoining to the Plaintiffs Closse : And that within the said Parish there is, and time whereof, &c. was a custome, Quod omnes occupatores of such a Closse of the Plaintiffs à tempore cujus contra, &c. habuerunt & habere consueverunt, for them and their servants, quandam viam tam pedestre quam equestrem at all times of the year, for all Carts and Carriages from the said Closse of the Plaintiffs in vel ultra the Closse called the Yard, ad vel in a place usually called



led the Leytall in St. Martins aforesaid, & sic retrorsum from the said place called the Leytall in & ultra the said Closse called the Yard, usque ad the Closse of the Plaintiff. And the said Unica his wife so being possessor, and having the occupation of the said Closse, That the Defendant, to hinder her of her way, and totally to exclude her, such a day and year, erected a building upon the Closse called the Yard ex traniv: rto viae praedictae, that she might not have nor use the said way: And that afterward she married the Plaintiff Baker; and that they, after the marriage, could not use the said way, to their damage of forty pounds. The Defendant pleads Not guilty, and found against him. And now it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Hurchings, first, That such a custome within a Parish alledged for an occupier of such a Closse, to have a way, &c. is not good; but he ought to prescribe in him who hath the Inheritance: And that a custome in a Parish cannot be well applyed to a Closse in the Parish, 21 Elz. Dy. 363. Cok. lib. 6. fol. 59. And of that opinion was all the Court. And although Rolls alledged, That he cannot otherwise prescribe, because one man was once owner of the Inheritance of both Closses; and unity may not destroy the way; but that it is revived by the disseverance, as vicesimo primo Edwardi terti fol. secundo. It was answered thereto, That it ought to have been so specially shewn, which doth not appear here; and peradventure it will not serve in case of a way, but in case of necessity as a water-course betwixt two houses, or peradventure Inclosure or such things which are of necessity, there he may so prescribe; and the party ought to except them in his conveyance, Vide undecimo Henrici septimi, fol. vicesimo quinto. And all the Justices held, That Inhabitants may alledge prescription for a way to a Church or Market, which are of necessity and in matter of discharge, as in modo decimandi, or to be quit of Toll; but not in matter of profit or charge in anothers soyl, as Coke lib. 6. fol. 59. in Gateways Case, 8 Ed. 4. 5. for fisher-men to dry their Nets, for the publique benefit or for easement, as 15 Ed. 4. 29. & 18 Ed. 4. 3. The second exception, Because the *Feme* joyned with the *Baron* in the Action for the stopping during the coverture, which ought not to be. Sed non allocatur; Because the wrong was done to the *Feme*, and the *Baron* had it in right of his *Feme*. But for the first exception it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Hitchman *versus* Porter. Ante pag. 419.

**W**As now moved again: And the Court agreed, That the Judgement was good; for it cannot be intended, that he was acquitted of any other matter; therefore he was acquitted inde and it is certain enough; and the writ in Fitzh. N. B. 114. Of conspiracy, is acquieratus, and he doth not say inde;

and the presidents are both wayes; for the two presidents in the old book of Entries, fol. 123. is acquietatus, omitting inde: And although the other presidents which are acquietatus inde, are the surest way, that doth not prove but where inde is omitted, it is good enough: whereupon all the four Justices resolved, That the Judgement was good, and affirmed it accordingly.

*Spencer versus Medburne and his Wife.*

**A**ction for words. Whereas the Defendants wife, having communication with J. S. of the Plaintiffs acquaintance, and intending to deprive him of his good name and fame, and draw him into perill of his life, such a day and year spake of the Plaintiff hæc Anglicana verba, Goe tell my Landlord (innuendo the Plaintiff) he is a Thief, And I will cause him (innuendo the Plaintiff) to be hanged. The Defendants pleaded Not guilty, and it was found against them. And now Farrer for the Defendants moved in arrest of Judgement, Because it is not alledged nor averred, That the Plaintiff was her Landlord; and that the innuendo will not help it. But Taylor for the Plaintiff argued, for as much as it is layed, that communication was by the Defendants wife of the Plaintiff, and upon that communication it is alledged, That the wife said, de eodem querente, the said words, Goe tell my Landlord (innuendo the Plaintiff) it is a certain description, that they were spoken of the Plaintiff: And when the Jury hath found them guilty, it proves that the words were spoken of the Plaintiff, who was her Landlord; otherwise it could not be found to be spoken of him. And of this opinion was Justice Jones and my self. But Berkeley and Brampton chief Justice doubted thereof: For if the Declaration in it self is not certain by an innuendo to be spoken of the Plaintiff, the Verdict can never ayd it. And it is not here shewn, that the Plaintiff was her Landlord; and she might have more Landlords; and non constat of whom she spake: wherefore Curia advisare volt. And after it was advised, to avoid further question, That the Plaintiff should relinquish this Action, and amend this fault in the second. And it was so ordered by consent.

*Price versus Parkhurst and others.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench. Whereas an Action of Debt was brought by six Executors named in the writ; and after three of them being summoned and sebered, The three others bring Debt upon an Obligation made to the Deceased. The Defendant pleaded Non est factum, and found against him, and Judgement for the Plaintiff. And now assigned for Error by Germain, Because there is not any mention therein of those which sebered, for they being always Executors, ought to be named in the Judgement.



ment. And it was commanded, that they should search the preſidents in the Common-Bench, what the courſe was there, whether upon ſummons and ſeuerance; Judgement only ſhall be for thoſe which proſecuted? And it was certified by the three Prothonotaries, That the courſe was ſo. And the Court (abſente Brampton) were of opinion, That it is a good courſe, and no cauſe of Error; for the Executors which are ſeuered, peradventure never proved the Teſtament, and it may be never will prove it or Adminiſter: Therefore when they are named in the writ, and will not join, it is reaſon Judgement ſhall be only for thoſe which proſecuted, without naming thoſe which are ſeuered: Whereupon rule was given, That Judgement ſhould be affirmed, unleſſe, &c.

Smith *verſus* Smith.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench. The Error assigned, Becauſe the Venire facias was returned by Sir Richard Salington, Sheriff of Eſſex, in craſtino Martini, nono Caroli; and that then in craſtino Martini, nono Caroli, the ſaid Sir Richard Salington was not Sheriff, but one Henry Smith. The Defendant in the writ of Error ſaith, That Sir Richard Salington was made Sheriff of Eſſex before the return of the ſaid writ, viz. decimo Novembris, nono Caroli; by the Kings Patent, dated decimo Novembris, prout patet de recordo. Upon *Nul tiel Record* pleaded at the day, he produced in Court the Letters Patents, whereby he was made Sheriff. And it was moved by Maynard, That this ought to have been tried *per pais*, whether he were Sheriff at ſuch a day, and not by the record of the Patent: For he might be diſcharged before the day. Sed non allocatur; For it ſhall not be intended, unleſſe it were by pleading ſhewn unto the Court: Wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Horn *verſus* Barbar.

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation. The Defendant demands *Oyer* of the condition, which was, That if he payed the rent, reſerved upon a Leaſe of a Mill and certain Lands, during the term of thirteen years, at the Feaſts mentioned within the Leaſe, or within ten dayes, or within ſix moneths, (according to the latter agreement betwixt them) then the Obligation ſhould be void. The Defendant pleaded the Indenture verbatim, which was of the Leaſe of a Mill and certain Lands mentioned therein, reſerving the rent of 40 L. per annum, at the four uſual Feaſts. But there is no day after the ſaid Feaſt limited in the ſaid Indenture: And there were others other covenants therein, all in the affirmative: And he pleaded, That he hath performed all the covenants, payments, and agreements contained in the Indenture, *ſecundum formam & effectum Indenture, &c.* conditionis prædictæ. And upon this plea the Plaintiff demurred.

Keeling for the Plaintiff shewed for cause; for that the covenant is in the disjunctive, viz. at the four Feasts, or within ten dayes after every Feast, or within six moneths (according to the agreement) and therefore he cannot plead payment generally, for he hath election to pay it, at which of those dayes he will. But Rolls for the Defendant said, when he pleads performance of the payment according to the Indenture and Condition, it must be at the Feasts, which are mentioned in the Indenture and Condition, & they only are mentioned in the said Indenture. And the pleading being in the affirmative, is a good plea, and shall be intended that it was paid at the said Feasts: And to that opinion I inclined. But Jones and Berkeley against it, Because the said Obligation refers to one of the three times, viz. the four Feasts, or within ten dayes after every of them, or within six moneths, where he hath election upon which of those dayes he will pay: And he pleading, That he hath performed the covenants, payments, and agreements, it is no Plea to this condition; wherefore they gave rule (absente Brampton) That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff, unlesse, &c. Vid. 21 Ed. 4. 12. & 44. Keyleway 95. 38 H. 6. 26. C. k. 1 b. 8 33. Cok. Lit. 303. 5 H. 7. 9. 22 Ed. 4 44. And afterwards Judgement was entered accordingly.

*Sydow v. Holme.*

**P**rohibition. Surmising, That the Prior of Bristol was seized in fee of such Land parcell of his Priory, and that he and all his predecessors, time whereof, &c. untill the dissolution, held the said Lands, being parcell of the demesnes of the said Priory, discharged and acquitted from the payment of Tythes, for his Fermors and Tenants for life or years of the said Lands, &c. And that the said Priory was dissolved by the Statute of 27 H. 8. and that the said King was seized in fee of the said Lands, and shews the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. (that none shall be sued for Tythes, who were discharged by the Lawes and Statutes of the Realm) and the Statute of 2 Ed. 6. And that King Hen. the eighth died seized of the said Lands, and so conveyed it by mean conveyance to Edward Bartell, and to the Plaintiff, as his Tenant for years: And that the Parson of Bristol sued him for Tythes; and upon that Prohibition the Defendant demurred in Law. And after arguments at the Barre, it was argued at the Bench. The first question was upon this discharge, being shewn to be, time whereof, &c. in a spirituall person, viz. the Prior, whether this priviledge thereof be determined by the dissolution of the Priory, or still remains, and may be in the King and his Patentee, without the ayde of the Statute of 27 & 31 H. 8. And I argued, That in regard it was discharged, time whereof, &c. in a spirituall person (viz. the Prior and Convent) who were capable to have or to be discharged of Tythes, it being a priviledge bestowed in them, before the Councell of Lareiane, (which was



was before any parochiall right) it may by intendment be by composition reall, then it shall goe with the Land, as 8 Ed. 4. 11 & N. B. 41. That any Lay person may have composition, and thereupon may have a Prohibition, much more a spirituall person may have it by this means, &c. and it shall goe with the Land, Vid. 7. Ed. 3. 3. 10 H. 7. 18. That a spirituall person may make such a prescription; and then being a prescription, fixed in a spirituall person, by the dissolution, it comes to the King being persona mixta, and from him to his Patentee, as Cok. lib. 2. fol. 44. the Bishop of Winchester's Case, and Cok. 11. fol. 12. Priddle and Nappers Case. But Brampston, Jones, and Berkeley argued to the contrary, but they agreed, That it shall be intended, that such discharge was by composition reall, and shall goe with the Land, as the case put of a common person, which is, That a lay person shall have advantage of a reall composition, if he can shew it. But because a spirituall person may have divers causes of privileges, by grant, as well as by composition, & that in divers manners, It shall be intended the most generall course, which is a personall discharge, which determines with their corporation, as in 3 Ed. 3. 11. And in favour of the Church, it shall be intended, that it was rather by grant of privilege, than by any reall composition; and that the Tythes are due to the Parson, and shall not be taken from him, unlesse that the discharge continue, which is not here shewn. The second main question was, Admitting that this discharge is by privilege granted to the Priory, which being one of the inferior Abbeyes, came to the King by the Statute of 27 H. 8. being out of the value of 200 l. per annum, whether this privilege be not merely determined, or whether it is not revived by the Statute of 27 H. 8. & 31 H. 8. And in this point I argued, That it is aided by the Statute of 27 H. 8. because that gives the possession of the Abbeyes to the King, in as ample and large manner as the Abbot had them, at the time of the dissolution, and it was discharged at the time of the dissolution. And if it be not ayded by the Statute of 27 H. 8. yet it is to be ayded by the Statute of 31 H. 8. by the generall clause, which is, That the King and his Patentees of any Monasteries, &c. shall have and enjoy the same, discharged of the payment of Tythes, &c. as the late Abbot, &c. had, held, and enjoyed, &c. And whereas it hath been objected, That this Statute extends only to Abbeyes, which came to the King after the fourth of February 27 H. 8. But this Abbey came to the King the fourth of February 27 H. 8. and so excluded out of this Statute. I answered thereto, That this Statute extends to Abbeyes surrendered, relinquished, rendered, or given up to the King after the fourth of February 27 H. 8. And that is intended to extend to all Abbeyes, which are given by the Statute 27 H. 8. for although it hath not relation to the fourth of February 27 H. 8. yet that is but a foraine circumstance, by such relations to preiudice the King, as it is Cok. lib. 3. fol. 11. Relations are but fictions, which shall not preiudice the King by such constructions: and in reversione

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all the said Abbeyes were surrendred, or relinquished after the fourth of February 27 H. 8. or during that Parliament: And the exposition hath alwayes been, That this clause extends as well to Abbeyes, which came after the Statute of 27 H. 8. as to the superiour Abbeyes, and never any question made in these times, or in sixty years after the making of the said Statute. And therefore the Cases in 7 Eliz. rot. 254. betwixt and Hayant in this Court, and Pasch. 27 Eliz. rot. 328. betwixt Cogall and Fairfax in this Court, and Pasch. 37 Eliz. betwixt Smith and Patenson were cited, where Prohibitions were granted upon surmise, that the Lands came to the King by the Statute of 27 H. 8. and that in 40 Eliz. rot. 679. betwixt Berley and Walter a Prohibition upon this surmise, for this Land was granted; where it being in question, whether where continuall usage had been, that as well for inferiour Abbeyes given to the King, by the Statute of 27 H. 8. as to Abbeyes which came after, and held their Lands discharged, such Prohibitions should be granted? It was held to be an equall mischief, as well for the one, as for the other, and that the Statute extends equall remedy. And so the exposition hath been alwayes taken by the practise. But Brampton chief Justice, Jones, and Berkeley argued to the contrary, That the Statute of 27 H. 8. doth not preserve or revive this privilege, because there be not any words, that it shall be discharged as the Abbot held it, but that the King shall have it, in as ample manner and form as the Abbots held it. And generall words will never preserve the privilege, and immunities which were determined, unless by speciall Statute they be revived: And the Statute of 31 H. 8. doth not extend unto them; for all the scope of the said Statute, is only to extend to Abbeyes which came to the King after the fourth of February 27 H. 8. and all Abbeyes which came to the King by the Statute of 27 H. 8. came unto him after the fourth of February 27 H. 8. And to those the Statute of 31 H. 8. doth not intend to extend; for in every Branch are mentioned only the Abbeyes, &c. which came to the King after 27 H. 8. And although this clause to be discharged of Tythes, in the body of the said clause, is any Monasteries, &c. yet it is after the said late Abbots, &c. and Abbots be not mentioned before in that clause, and therefore it ought to be expounded and coupled with the clauses before, which mentions and intends only what came to the King after the fourth of February 27 Hen. 8. and doth not extend to Abbeyes, which came to the King the fourth of February 27 H. 8. And Jones said, Although it is no Statute untill the end of the Sessions when the King assents, yet when there hath been a Session, it shall have such relation to the first day of the Sessions, that they vest actually in the King the said fourth day of February 27 H. 8. That the King shall have the rents incurred after the first day, and before the last day: And if they be paid in the interim to the Abbot, they shall be paid again to the King. And Jones and Brampton relied upon a Judgement 18. Jac. in the Common-Bench, betwixt Gerard and Wright,



Wright, where it was held upon solemn argument, by Hubbert, Winch and Hutton Justices, That the Statute of 31 H. 8. doth not extend to Abbeyes which came to the King, by the Statute of 27 H. 8. And that in this Court in the case of Whiston and Weston, for the possessions of the Abbey of Saint Johns of Jerusalem, 4 Caroli, where the question being, whether the said Abbey came to the King by the speciall Act of 32 H. 8. All the four Justices agreed, That the case of Gerrard and Wagh was good Law, That the Abbeyes which came to the King, by the 27 H. 8. were not within the priviledge of 31 H. 8. nor to have the benefit of the Statute of 31 H. 8. And Berkeley Justice insisted much, That this priviledge to be discharged of Tythes, being a mere personall priviledge, was determined by the dissolution of the Abbeyes, and tyed only to their bodies and persons, nor can be revived without especiall words, which are not in the Statutes of 27 Hen. 8. or 31 Hen. 8. And that although the Statute of 31 H. 8. extend to the said Abbeyes suppressed by the Statute of 27 H. 8. yet there is a saving in the said Statute of 31 H. 8. of all rights and interests besides, to the Monks, Abbots, &c. So that the persons which have right to Tythes, are preserved by this saving. But this point all the Justices in their arguments denyed, and held, That the saving any right, &c. doth not extend to persons, to save their right against such priviledges, being against the words and intent of the Act; wherefore for the reasons before, but principally for that the Abbey dissolved appeared to be suppressed by the Statute of 27 H. 8. By the opinion of the said three Justices, It was adjudged for the Defendant; And that consultation should be awarded.

*Smith versus Smith. Mich. 10 Car. 101. 12.*

Error, of a Judgement in Formdon in Remander in the Common Bench, where the Judgement being for the defendant, and the Judgement in this Court affirmed, Whoseid Defendant moved to have costs assessed to the Defendant in the Court of Error, because that this writ was brought before execution, and by the execution delayed according to the Statute of 31 H. 8. But it was resolved, That for as much as there were no costs nor damages recovered nor allowed in the first Action; so that no execution is delayed, but only for the Land, that in this case no costs are allowable by that Statute; whereupon it was ruled accordingly.

*William Byrte versus Manning.*

Deb, upon an Obligation, conditioned for performance of Covenants. The Defendant demurs on the Condition, and pleads performance. The Court was, That Thomas Byrte, Sonne of Will. Byrte, should paye Anne daughter of the said

Byrte

Manning:

Manning : And in consideration of this marriage, Manning covenanted to pay 200 l. And William Byrre covenanted to assure such Lands to the said Thomas and Anne, for her Joynture. And there were other Covenants for the value thereof and quiet enjoyment. And amongst others, Manning covenanted, That he would procure the said Thomas Byrre to be presented, admitted, instituted, and inducted into such a Benefice upon the next Abeyance of the said Church. And the breach assigned was, for not performance of the said Covenant of procuring him to be admitted, instituted, &c. And upon this breach assigned, the Defendant demurred, Because this Covenant is against Law, being a Symoniacall agreement; And a Bond for performance thereof is not good. But all the Court held, That if it had appeared to have been, that in consideration of the marriage of his sonne, &c. he would procure him to be presented, admitted, instituted and inducted into such a Church, That had been a Symoniacall Contract, and had aboyded the Obligation; But here this Covenant is not in consideration of the said former Covenants, nor depending upon them. But it is a meer distinct Covenant by it self, and independent upon the former : And without special averment or shewing, That it was a Symoniacall Contract, it shall not be so intended. But it may be a Covenant upon good consideration; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Tyffyns versus . . . . .*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench. The Error assigned was, Because the Action was brought against two, and issue joyned by two Defendants; And after Issue joyned, one of the Defendants (viz. J. S.) died, notwithstanding there was a Venire Facias awarded to try the issue betwixt the Plaintiff and the said two Defendants : And the Venire facias and Habeas Corpora, and the Issue found, mentions, That it was betwixt the Plaintiff and two Defendants. And although it be surmised, that he died before Judgement, so no Judgement is to be given against him, yet he ought to have surmised it before the Issue tried; and therefore Henderson Serjeant, very much urged it to be an Error. But it was resolved by all the Court, That such surmise needs not to be in iudicio, all proceffes to alter it : And therefore although a Venire facias issued against a dead person, yet one of the Defendants being alive, is sufficient and no cause of Error, Vid. 3 H. 7. and 4 H. 7. 7. for this point : whereupon the Judgement was affirmed.

*Digbie versus White.*

**D**ist. upon an Obligation of 20 l. dated 24 Jan. 9 Carol. The Defendant pleaded, That the Plaintiff 28 February, decimo Carol. released him in all Actions and Demands which he had, &c. The Plaintiff demands 500 l. of the release, which was  
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a Release of all Actions unto the 14. of January, before the date of the Release. So it is not a Release of all Actions, untill the day of the Release. And for this misposition, the Plea was adjudged ill, and the Plaintiff had Judgement.

Stone *versus* Newman in the Excheq. Chamb. Pasc. 7 Car. rot. 115.

**R**eplevin *sur* Demurrer in Banco Regis. The Case was such; Sir Thomas Wyat was Tenant in taylor to him and his heirs males of his body, of the gift of King Henry the eight, Reversion to the King in fee; And he being so seized, infeoffed thereof George Moulton and his heirs, tricesimo quinto Henrici octavi, to the use of him and his heirs: He had issue George Wyat, who had issue Sir Francis Wyat, in whose right the Defendant distrained for damage feasant, and made consilance. The Plaintiff shews, That the said Sir Thomas Wyat, who made this feoffment in primo Mariae, was attainted of treason and executed: And this attainder was the same year confirmed by speciall Act of Parliament: And by speciall words, That he should lose and forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, Jura conditiones & hereditamenta sua; And that they should be vested in the Queen and her Successors without Office. Upon all this matter disclosed in pleading, the question was, whether after this feoffment, Sir Thomas Wyat had any estate or right remaining in him, which is not forfeited and given to the Queen by this attainder and Act of Parliament? For if it be forfeited, the Plaintiff who claims under the Queens Patent, is in, and hath good title, and Judgement ought to be given for him: But otherwise, Judgement ought to be given for the Defendant, who claims under Sir Francis Wyat, the Issue in taylor. And after divers arguments in the Kings Bench at the Barre, although there was not any variety of opinions of the Justices of the Kings Bench discovered, yet because it was a Case so long controverted, and the same Case in substance which was reported by Mr. Plowden in Wallinghams Case adjudged in the Exchequer; and afterward in the Common Bench to the contrary in Austins Case, The Court adjourned it into the Exchequer Chamber to be argued before the Justices and Barons of the Exchequer. And after divers arguments at the Barre, it was argued solemnly in the Exchequer Chamber by all the Justices and Barons of the Exchequer, besides Richardson chief Justice, who dyed whilst the argument was depending, and Brampton made chief Justice, And it was argued by Ric. Weston puisny Baron of the Exchequer, and by Sir Francis Crawley puisny Justice of the Common Bench the first day, for the Plaintiff, And upon the second day by Sir Robt. Berkeley puisny Justice of the Kings Bench, and Sir George Vernon Justice of the Common Bench, for the Plaintiff, and afterwards upon a third day by Sir Tho. Trevor Baron of the Exchequer, for the Plaintiff, and by my self for the Defendant. And after, upon a fourth day, by Jones & Whitton Justices, for the Defendant.

And after upon another day, by Baron Denham for the Plaintiff, and at another day, by Sir Humphry Davenport for the Plaintiff, and after upon another day in this Term, by Sir John Fynch chief Justice of the Common Bench for the Defendant (but I being sick at the time of his argument, did not hear it :) And Brampton chief Justice did not argue, because he was made chief Justice after the Argument begun; And the chief Baron and other the Justices and Barons, which argued on the Plaintiffs part, much insisted upon the Argument and reasons given by Saunders in Walsinghams Case, Plowd. Commentarie. first, Because it being a feoffment by Tenant in tail of the gift of the King (the Reversion remaining in the King at the time of the feoffment) there is no discontinuance of the Estate tail; for it cannot discontinue the Reversion in the King: and therefore the Estate tail remained in him at the time of the attainder; and the forfeiture thereof vested in the King by the Statute of 26 H. 8. Note, They all agreed, That if Tenant in tail of a common person makes a feoffment, where no Reversion is to the King, it is a discontinuance; and if he be attainted of Treason, there is no forfeiture to the King, as Co. lib. 3. Marquesse of Winchesters Case is. Secondly, That if the Estate tail be not in him to be forfeited, yet the right of the intail remains, which is forfeited and given to the King by the Statute of 33 H. 8. or by the private Act made in primo Maria, which gives all Estates and Rights, &c. And although that a feoffment gives all Estates, Interests, and Rights, in case where Tenant in fee makes a feoffment, yet it is not so, in case of a feoffment made by Tenant in tail, because the Estate tail is an Incident inseparable to his person and blood, and cannot be transferr'd to any other: which is the reason, That one cannot plead a Que Estate of a Tenant in tail. The third reason, Because the privacy of Estate remains betwixt the Donor and him, and cannot be transferr'd over; and much more stronger, where the Reversion is to the King, the privacy remains in him, for the benefit of the King: which is the reason, That the Donor may abate upon him for his rent, & shall not be compell'd to alter his Abbotry, as 48 Ed. 3. 8. 5 Ed. 4. 34 4 Hen. 4. 32. And that if his heir within age recovers in a Formdon, he shall be in ward: And in Case of the King, where Tenant in tail, remainder in the King, makes a feoffment, yet his heir within age shall be in ward to the King before entry or recovery, as Fitzh. Nat. Brev. by reason of the privacy betwixt the King and his Tenant in tail, which cannot be altered. The fourth reason, which they much insisted upon, was, That the right always remained in him, and is forfeitable by the Statutes of 33 H. 8. and primo Maria: for the writ of Formdon in the descender supposeth quod descendit jus; and the Declaration mentions as much, which alwayes ought to comprehend truth; which proves, That the Law accounts the right to be in him, and from the father descended to his sonne; and then, being in him, it is forfeitable by his attainder of Treason. The fifth



fifth reason. That it is for the greater benefit of the Crown, to expound it most strongly against Traytors and their Issues, for the Kings profit, and discouragement of Traytors, that they should not hope their Issue should inherit: And they much relied upon the Judgement in print in Plowd. Comm. in Walsinghams Case. And they said, Although it were questioned by a writ of Error, yet it was affirmed, and the Land enjoyed alwayes after the Judgement. And upon the Case of the Lord Sheffield, 21 Jacobi, which was adjudged upon a writ of Error, brought in the Exchequer Chamber, where the Judgement was, That the Land of Tenant in taylor, after a feoffment was forfeited to the King. But against that it was argued, by Justice Hutton, Justice Jones, and my Self, and by the Lord Finch (as I heard concurring with our reasons) That the Judgement ought to be given for the Defendant. First, That although the reversion is in the King, and there is no discontinuance, yet all is divested out of the feoffor, as strongly as if there had been a discontinuance: And if it had been a feoffment by Tenant in taylor, the reversion to a common person, after such feoffment and discontinuance, nothing remained, and nothing can be forfeited, as it is agreed, in Lok. lib. 3. fol. 2. the Marquesse of Winchesters Case, & there fol. 10. Doubtyes Case, That right of entry is only forfeited, and not right of Action: And although it hath been much insisted on by the other side, That when there is no discontinuance, no Estate passeth, but for the life of Tenant in taylor; so that the reversion of the Estate and the right remain in him, and urged it out of the words of Litcherou, That no estate passeth but for the life of Tenant in taylor. Yet it was thereto answered, That clearly an Estate in fee passeth to the feoffee, descendable from him to his issue, and to hers of the wife of the feoffor shall have Dower, & the feoffor shall have after a recovery, by default, writ of Right, and a Quod ei de forceat. And the intent of Litcherou is, That the feoffee or Grantee of the reversion hath no more right to the Estate than for the life of Tenant in taylor. But the fee in the interim passeth to the feoffee, as in case of exchange, 9 Ed. 4. 22. 8 H. 6. 6. 33. and in the case of the grant of a reversion, 24 Ed. 3. 28. 13 H. 7. 19. 21 H. 7. 41. and Lok. lib. 10. fol. 96. Seymours Case, and Lok. lib. 3. fol. 84. in the Case of Fines, and 22 Ric. 2. discontinuance 50. and Plow. 557. And if Tenant for life reversion to the King, makes a feoffment, it cannot touch the reversion in the King, nor fee descendable passeth. But where Tenant in taylor, reversion to the King, makes a feoffment, there a base fee shall passe, determinable by the entry of the issue in taylor. But out of an Estate for life, where the reversion is not touched, no fee shall passe, but only an Estate which passeth a life and a discontinuance, as the difference is, Lok. lib. 3. fol. 39. Tenant in taylor, reversion to the King is disseized, and a disseizor's estate: It is good, and shall binde the Issue. But Tenant for life, the reversion to the King, as disseized, no disseizor can be called, because a fee cannot be extracted out of an Estate for life, And 18 Ed. 3. 139. where Tenant in taylor, reversion to the

King, makes a Lease for life, he gains a new reversion, and it shall descend to his Issue. And Jones cited a Case Palch. 39 Eliz. betwixt Stratford and Dove, That a descent upon Tenant in taylor, reversion to the Queen, shall barre the entry of the Tenant in taylor, and his Issue. Secondly, Although it was said, That the priority of Estate cannot be drawn out of him; They answered, True it is, none can be Tenant in taylor, but the Donor and his Issue, and that Abowry shall be made upon him, and his Heir shall be in ward. So where Tenant in Dower, or by the Courtesie, alien their estates, no estate remains in them, yet for the priority which was once in them, an Action of Waste lies against them, as Fitzh. N. B. 55. is. And quoad the Abowry, that may be; for otherwise the Donor should confesse his reversion to be out of him, and thereby should destroy his Abowry, as Co. Lit. 269. is. And for the wardship, though the priority be betwixt the King and the Tenant in taylor is destroyed, the Issue in taylor cannot contradict it. And to the objection, That the reversion being in the King, is not touched, and of necessity the particular Estate must remain, for the upholding of the reversion; and that there cannot be a reversion, but in regard of a particular Estate remaining. It was thereto answered, That a common recovery, before the Statute of 34 H. 8. had barred an Estate taylor, where the reversion in the King was not touched: And the Recoveror should have a fee, during the time that the Tenant in taylor had Issue, as 28 H. 8. Dy. 31. & 15 Ed. 4. 9. Lord of a Villaine Tenant in taylor enters, That shall not touch the reversion; and Cok. lib. 2. fol. 15. in Wisemans Case, where Tenant in tail of the gift of a common person, remainder to the King at this day, suffers a common recovery, It shall barre the Estate taylor, but not the Remainder; and Plowd. Comm. fol. 337. Tenant in taylor of a common person is attainted of treason, the King shall have a fee, yet the fee of the Donor is not touched. Thirdly, they all argued, That against his Feoffment no right remained in him, nec jus in re, nec jus ad rem; for the Feoffment gave away all his right, interest, and possibilities, as 9 H. 7. 1. 39 H. 6. 43. 12 Ed. 4. 32. 12 Ed. 4. 81. 19 H. 7. & Plowd. 374. Tenant in tail makes a Feoffment, there remains no right in him; And if afterward a fine be levied by the Conusor, the Issue in taylor is the first who hath right to impeach it. To the fourth, That the writ and Declaration in a Formedon, doe suppose quod jus descendit, It was answered, That it was but form and not in rei veritate; and he doth not say simpliciter descendit jus, but descendit per formam Doni; and it is not properly said, descendit jus, but devotit jus, as Plowd. 374. by Scurthcore, Weston, and Dyer. And it is but form, as in waste, supposing that he held ad terminum hominum, where he held but for half a year. And 40 Ed. 3. 5. & 38 H. 6. 13. in consimili casu, supposing that he aliened in fee; it is good, though he aliened but for life. So in the Case of Holland and Dee, where a fine was levied, and by it the Estate taylor barred; in Error to reverse this, it is supposed quod remansit jus or quod



quod descendit ius, as the Case requires. To the fifth, That it is for the greater benefit to the Crown, and the greater discountenancement of Traytors, &c. It was answered, That the right was to be respected; and it is not to be presumed, that they would commit treason, or had an intent thereto; for such foraine intendments, are not to be presumed, as 30 H. 6. Grant 41. Grant of Land after it shall escheat, is void, because it is not intendable. And as to the Cases pretended to be adjudged, It was answered, That Walsingham's Case was impeached by a writ of Error, and was affirmed for default in the pleading; and being demanded, if it were a matter of Law? it was not answered: And if it has been for the matter in Law, they would have been ready for the Queens advantage to have it so published. Also within two years after (viz. in 18 Eliz. in the Common-Bench in Moultons Case) it was argued openly by all the four Iustices, who by intendment had notice of the former Judgement; and they all argued, That the Estate said was not forfeited, by reason of this Feoffment which saved it, and this Judgement was never impeached by a writ of Error, yet it is very likely, if the Iustices of the Kings Bench had concurred with the Barons, for the matter in Law, the said last Judgement would have been impeached by a writ of Error. And as to the Judgement in Sheffields Case, It was alledged to be very well known that some of the Judges, who died before their opinions delibered, were against the said Judgement, as appeared by their arguments, and that the Judgement in that Case, was obtained by the plurality of one voice only; And although that Judgement should be also good to be good, yet it much differs from this Case: for here the Tenant in tail hath neither Feoffment, Possession, nor Right: But after this Term, because the greater opinion was for the Plaintiff, it was prayed in the Kings Bench, to have Judgement for the Plaintiff: But there it was moved in stay of Judgement, That the bar to the Abowry was not good; First, Because it doth not shew, That after the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, there was any seisin for the Queen: And Sir Francis Wyatt had good title until seisin. Secondly, Because it is pleaded, that the Enrolment and Proceedings were before the Commissioners, sub magno Sigillo. And for these causes the Court would advise. Residuum postea pag. 466.

**Termino**

**Termis Hilarii, anno undecimo Caroli Regis,**  
**in Banco Regis.**

**M** *Emerandum*, That in this Vacation, after Mich. Term, Sir Francis Ashley (the Kings Serjeant) who died the day before the end of the Term, in Serjeants-Inn; Robert Masen of Lincolns-Inn Esquire (Recorder of London) who died in Lincolns-Inn 21 Decemb. And Sir Walter Pie of the Middle-Temple Knight (Attorney of the Court of Wards) who died 25 of December, were carried down and buried in their severall Countries, accompanied with two Heraulds in their Coats of Arms, with divers Coaches of Nobles and others, who accompanied their bodies, untill beyond Charing-Crosse. And Henry Calthorp of the Middle-Temple London, was made Recorder of London, and so continued three weeks, and afterwards he was Knighted and removed, and made Attorney of the Court of Wards, the first day of this Term; And Thomas Gardener of the Inner-Temple Esquire, was elected Recorder of London.

*Spooner versus Day and Malon. Mich. 6 Car. rot. 183.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Action upon the Case. Whereas Robert Futter was seized in fee of the Manor of Thompson, and he and his Ancestors, &c. time whereof, &c. had a fold-course for his and their sheep, not exceeding 300. in 70 acres of Land in Thompson, every year from 14. days after the Corn was carried away, to continue untill our Lady, within the lands not sown again: And shews that he let by Deed to the Plaintiff 75 acres, parcell of the Manor, with the fold-course, for 50 years, and that the Defendants inclosed, and thereby had disturbed him of his fold-course. One of the Defendants pleaded Not guilty, The other pleaded in Barre, That there is a custome within the said Will, that any one may inclose any part of his lands lying in the common fields, and therefore he inclosed this land, lying in the common field, And it was hereupon demurred: And without any difficulty, adjudged that the barre was not good, Because he doth not traverse the Prescription in the Declaration: And he cannot plead a Prescription against a Prescription. But he ought to answer the Prescription alledged in the Count: And in the Common-Bench an exception was taken to the Declaration, that it was not good, Because a fold-course being appurtenant to a Manor, cannot be divided and annexed to parcell thereof: And therefore that the Plaintiff had not any title; but that the exception was there observed and adjudged for the Plaintiff. And this point was now assigned



assigned here for Error; and after divers arguments, the Court this Term adjudged it to be good enough: For being but in nature of a Common certain, it may be well divided or annex to parcell of the Manor; and there cannot be any prejudice to the Tenants; for they shall not be charged with more than they were before; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed. Vide 5 H. 7. 7. 1 H. 7. 24. 1 Ed. 3. 1. 27 H. 8. 10. 11 H. 6. 22.

Richard Hayes *versus* Robert Hayes. Hil. 10 Car. rot. 1045.

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of 1000 l. conditioned for the performance of the Arbitrament of Henry Clerk and Robert Sharp, of the Middle Temple, Esquires, of all controversies and demands, betwixt the said Richard and Robert. The Defendant pleaded, Quod nullum fecerunt arbitrium: The Plaintiff shews, That Robert Hayes, father to the Plaintiff and Defendant, was seized in fee of divers Lands in Kent, and had Issue the Plaintiff and Defendant, and William, and devised divers Lands to the said Robert and William; and that there were controversies betwixt the Plaintiff and the said Robert and William concerning the said Land, for which the Plaintiff entered into bond unto the said Robert and William, to perform the award of the said Arbitrators; And that Robert entered the said Bond, and William entered at the same time into another Bond, to perform the said Award; And shews their Arbitrament, That Richard should release to the said Robert and William, &c. and that Robert and William should pay to the said Richard 300 l. at such a time and place; And for non-payment of the said 300 l. the breach was assigned: whereupon the Defendant demurred. And Farrer argued for the Defendant, That this Arbitrament is void; for the Defendants Bond is for a reference of all Controversies betwixt Richard and Robert, and William is not mentioned in the Bond: And the Award is betwixt Richard, Robert, and William; and that William and Robert should pay such a sum, and the breach is alledged therein; And for any thing that appears in the Bond and Condition, William is a Stranger to the submission, unless by this collaterall surmise, which surmise is not allowable: Also this surmise is quasi a departure from the Declaration: But after divers arguments at the Barre, the Court resolved, for as much as this is not a bare surmise, but grounded upon a Deed, which is as high as the other, and made at the said time; so it is quasi but one submission by severall Bonds, the surmise is allowable, and stands well with the Bond in question. And although the two Brothers would not joyn in one Bond of submission, because they would not be bound one for the other; Yet when at the same time they enter into severall Bonds to perform the Award, it is but one submission, and is not any departure from the Declaration; for it is not fitting that the Declaration (which is but for the debt upon the bond of Rob.) should mention any such submission; but

it sufficeth to shew it by the replication, to maintain this Arbitrament; and therefore all the Court resolved, That the replication was good enough, to maintain the Arbitrament, notwithstanding this objection. The second objection was, That this Arbitrament was not good, because the submission was only for Land, whereof the Father was seized at the day of his death, and devised, or mentioned to be devised to the said William and Robert, or to the use of them: And the Arbitrament is, That he shall make a release of his right in the Lands conveyed or devised, and there is no authority to meddle with the Land conveyed. Sed non allocatur: For it shall not be intended that there were any Lands conveyed, to make the Arbitrament void, unlesse it had been shewn: And the breach is assigned for the non-payment of the 300 l. awarded; wherefore rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

Bradstock *versus* Henry Scovell and others.

Trin. 11 Car. rot. 1097.

**E**RROR, of a Judgement in the Com. Bench in an Ejectione firmæ, of a Messuage and Land in Wickhampton, of a Lease by Tho. Baston to the said Henry Scovell; where, upon Not guilty pleaded, and a speciall Verdict found, the Case was, Thomas Baston seized in fee of those Tenements, conveys them to the use of Thomas Baston his sonne, and Edith his wife, and the Heirs of their bodies, for a Joynture for his wife: Tho. the Father dies, Tho. the Son and Edith enters; and, being seized in tail, have Issue Philip their eldest Son, and Thomas the Lessee, their second Son: Thomas the Father dies, Edith takes to her second Husband Thomas Fulford; They by Indenture for 6 l. alien, bargain, sell, and grant to the said Philip and his Heirs, all their Right, Title, and Interest, which they have in the said Tenement, no Livery nor Inrollment being found. Then the said Philip Baston, by Indenture for 80 l. bargained, sold, and confirmed those Tenements to one Henry Bradstock, and levies a fine with Proclamation to the said Henry Bradstock, to the use of him and his Heirs: And afterward Philip dies without Issue, then Edith dies; After the said Thomas Baston the second Son enters and makes this Lease, and the Defendants ousts him; Et si super, &c. The sole question was, whether this fine by Philip the eldest Sonne, in the life of his Mother, Tenant in tail, and he dying without Issue in the life of his Mother, shall barre Thomas the second Sonne, or not? And after argument at the Barre and Bench in the Court of Common Pleas by the opinion of Heath chief Justice, Hutton, and Vernon, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, That this fine should not be a Barre to Thomas; (but Crawley to the contrary.) And now Error being brought, was assigned in point in Law: And after severall Arguments at the Barre, all the four Justices agreed, That the Judgement should be affirmed: For this fine levied by the eldest Sonne,



Son, who was never seized by force of the Intayl, and dying without Issue, before the Intayle descended upon him, Is not a fine within the Statutes of 32 H. 8. nor of 4 H. 7. to barre the Intayl; For although he be inheritable to the Tayle; and if he had survived, his fine had been a barre to his brother, yet for as much, as he died in the life of his ancestor, and never had the Estate Tayle, The younger brother shall never mention him in a Formdoin in the descent, he never being ancestor in Tayle to his younger brother, nor any such Ancestor, to whom the land was intayled; and therefore it is not like unto Archers case, Co. 1. fol. 65. where the father disseises the grand-father, or is infeoffed by the grand-father, and levies a fine with Proclamations, and dies in the life of the grand-father, and afterwards the grand-father dies; his sonne shall be barred: For he ought to claim by him, and he is one to whose Ancestors the land was intayled. And it was compared by Berkeley to the case where the father is attainted of felony in the life of the grand-father and hath issue a sonne, and dies; afterwards the grand-father dies, The land shall Escheate: For the sonne ought to make his descent by him, which cannot be. But if the eldest sonne had been attainted in the life of the father, and had died without issue in the life of his father, his second brother should not have been barred: But if the eldest son had survived the father, and died after without issue, his younger brother should never have inherited. And for this point Jones said, That when he was a Judge in the Common Bench, It was so adjudged in the case of Mackwilliams, and so also in this Court, in the case betwixt Croker and Kelsey, and afterwards affirmed in a Writ of Error. And although Littleton saith, That if the middle brother makes a warranty and dies without issue, his warranty is lineall to his younger brother; for that by possibility the younger brother might have inherited, so as he is quodammodo said to be his Ancestor, yet that is only but a possibility, and by reason of the Statute, but it is not to be construed so here in the Case of a Fine: For it ought to be leyped by him who had the Estate taylor once, or to whose Ancestor the Land was intayled, and by whom the conveyance by descent ought to be made. But where he needs not to be mentioned in the conveyance by descent, there his Fine shall never barre. And Grants Case was cited, where Lands were devised to one, when he came to the age of twenty five years, in taylor, and he, before the age of twenty five years, levies a fine with Proclamation, and after attained the said age, and had Issue and died, this Fine shall barre the Issue. For although he was not Tenant in taylor at the time of the fine leyped, yet having attained the age of twenty five years, he was the person to whom the Land was intayled, so he is within the words and intent of the Statute, That this Fine shall barre his Issue which claim under that intayl, wherefore here in the principall case, all the Justices agreed, That the Judgement was well given; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

*Salter versus Browne. Hil. 10 Car. rot. 207.*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action for words. Whereas one Jane Jennings was with childe and delivered of a Bastard childe, That the Defendant, having communication with one J. S. of the Plaintiff, and of the said bastard child, said of the Plaintiff these words, He (innuendo the Plaintiff) is the reputed father of that bastard childe, (innuendo the said bastard childe.) Judgement after Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, and Error thereof brought and assigned, That these words be not actionable: And of that opinion was all the Court (absente Brampton) unless he had alledged some temporall losse (viz.) that he lost thereby his marriage, or the like; Or that it was such a persons bastard as was not able to keep it, whereby it would be chargeable to the Parish to keep; Or that he, by this means, should be chargeable for the maintenance of such bastard child, and to have further punishment: For it was said that it hath been resolved, That a bastard child of persons able to keep it, and not like to be chargeable to the Parish, is not within the Statute of 18 Eliz. And a reputed father is to be adjudged by the two next Justices of the Peace, or the Sessions: Wherefore, for this cause, the Judgement was reversed. Hil. 10 Car. rot. 732. such a Case and such Judgement.

*Clothworthy versus Clothworthy.*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in a writ of Annuity, where the Plaintiff declares against the Defendant, as Heir to his Ancestor, who granted an Annuity unto him of 20 l. per annum, payable at four feasts, viz. at Christmas, the Annuntiation, the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, and Saint Michael, and for 30 l. arrears at Mich. 3 Car. before the writ brought, which was the sixteenth of April 4 Car. &c. The Defendant pleads, Non est factum Patri sui, and found against him, and Judgement given, that he should recover the annuity and arrearages before the writ, and what incurred pendente brevi, which amounted to seventy pounds and the damages and costs. Et quod habeat executionem of all the Tenements descended unto him, from the Grantor of the Annuity: And error being brought, it was assigned by Maynard, because the Plaintiff demands this Annuity and the arrearages thereof unto Mich. 3 Car. And his writ is brought 16. Apr. 4 Caroli; so as there be two quarters of that annuity not demanded, which by interdictment are paid: And if they be not paid, he ought to have demanded them. For these things Debt for part of a debt, due upon a contract or upon an Obligation, and both not acknowledge satisfaction of the residue, the Action is not well commenced: Also, whether it be or not, the Judgement is erroneous: For the Judgement is, That he shall recover the arrearages due before the writ (which



(which includes these two Quarters rents which are not demanded) and the arrearages accrued pendent Brevi, amounting in toto to 70 l. so as it includes the arrearages before, and hanging the writ. But Rolls answered thereto, That this peradventure was but the mispission of the Clerk, in casting up the summe; and then it is no error, but amendable. But the Court answered, and so resolved, That it was no mispission in the casting up, but a mispission in the Judgement: wherefore they all held, That it was erroneous. The second error, Because the Heir pleading a false plea, which is found against him, the Execution ought to be awarded of his proper Lands, and of his Lands descended. But the Court held, That the denying the Dæd to be his fathers, was not a false plea in his cognisance. And although it should be false, yet being charged in respect of his Ancestors Dæd, the Land of his Ancestors shall only be taken in execution; for that is the cause of his charge: And if the Land of the Heir, which is his own proper Land, should be liable as well as the Land of his Ancestor; yet it is not assignable for error, because it is in ease and advantage of the Heir. But for the first cause rule was given, That the Judgement should be reversed, unlesse, &c.

Tregmiell and his Wife *vs* Reeve.

**A**ction upon the Case, and declares, That Sir John Reeve was seized in fee of a fee, and of an hundred acres of Land thereto appertaining; And, by Indenture, covenanted to stand seized to the use of himself and wife for their lives, for a Joynture for his said wife; and after to his son and heir, excepting the timber trees, saving that his said wife shall have and take the thowds and loppings of them: And that the said Sir John Reeve died, and she survived, and took to husband the Plaintiff: And that the Defendant, as heir to Sir John Reeve, cut down the Oaks growing upon the said hundred acres, whereby the Plaintiff lost all the benefit which he might have had of the thowds and loppings of the said trees. The Defendant pleads Not guilty, and words being given against him, Hide took divers exceptions in arrest of Judgement, First, That the excepting the trees after the limitation of the use is void; and then, the remaining parcell of the freehold, he might have had Trespass; but he could not have this action upon the Case: For as an exception after the Estate limited is void; so after an use settled, an exception cannot be of the trees. Sed non allocatur: For an exception may well be to show his intent, That they should not be annexed to the Estate for life. Secondly, That the Declaration is not good, Because he does not show, That he had not left sufficient trees to have the loppings, as in the Case of Chobers. The owner of the wood may cut down the wood, leaving sufficient for Chobers. Sed non allocatur: For here all the loppings of all the trees are reserved to the wife, all which he may cut down and

sell at her pleasure; So it is a wrong unto her to cut down any. Thirdly, Because it is supposed, that the Defendant cut down five Oaks growing upon an 100. acres of land, which is not possible that five Oaks should grow upon an 100. acres. Sed non allocatur: For it is to be intended, that they grew upon some part of the ferm. Fourthly, Because the Action is brought by the Baron and Feme, where the Baron alone should have brought the Action; for he only might have released the damages; and the wrong is to his possession. Sed non allocatur: For the Baron, having the land in right of his wife, he may well joyn her with him in suing for the damages; and she shall have the damages, and the action also, if she survive her husband; wherefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

*Tollon versus Clerk. Trin. 11. Car. rot. 687.*

**E**rror of a Judgment in the Common Bench, in Assumpsit. The Plaintiff declares, whereas the Defendant was indebted unto him in such a summe, That in consideration the Plaintiff would aliquo tempore forbear him, he promised to pay, &c. and alledges, That he forbore for a year and more; And that the Defendant hath not yet paid, &c. After Verdict, upon Non Assumpsit, and Judgement for the Plaintiff, it was assigned for Error by Grimston (and so held to be Error) That aliquo tempore is so short a time, that it is no consideration, no more than per paululum tempus: wherefore for this cause the Judgement was reversed.

#### Bumpsted's Case.

**B**umpsted was indicted for Extortion by two severall Endicements. In the one, That he, as Bayliff of the Sheriff of Wiltshire, had received twenty shillings from one extorsive, colore officii sui: And in the other, That he extorsive, took six shillings eight pence. These being preferred against him, before the Justices of the Peace at Michaelmas Sessions last, in the County of Wils, and he thereupon committed to Prison, was enforced (as he pretended) to plead presently to those Endicements. And the same day they were tried, and he convicted, and Judgement against him at one and the same Sessions, That he should be imprisoned and fined forty pounds for the one offence, and for the other twenty pounds, and upon every of them treble damages given, viz. for the one three pound, and for the other twenty six shillings eight pence (which was more by six shillings eight pence than he had received) and to be committed to Prison untill he had paid those fines and damages. And now upon these Judgements he brought severall writs of Error, and by Grimston it was assigned for Error; First, Because the Endicement and the Tryall were at one and the same Sessions, whereas they ought not to be tried and traversed the same Sessions. Secondly, Because they gave damages to the party,



party, where they ought not to have given any damages. Vid. 4 H. 5. Enquest 55. & 22 Ed. 4. Coron. 44. That Justices of Gaole-delivery may take Enquest the same day; But not so of Justices of Peace. Stanford 155. Postea pag. 448.

The King against the Inhabitants of Epworth, and fifteen other Villis.  
Mich. 11 Car. rot. 146.

**T**he King by a writ out of the Chancery, dated 16. Junii, 11 Caroli, commanded the Sheriffe of Lincoln, That he per Sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum Comitatus prædicti diligenter inquirat, qui Malefactores, & pacis Regis perturbatores, apud Epworth, Belton, & Hacksey, infra Manerium Regis de Epworth, Sepes, Fossata, & Fensuras ibidem nuper levata noctanter prostravissent; Et ponet per vadios & solvos plegios, quos culpabiles invenerit, ad respondendum in Banco Regis de & super præmissis in Octabis Michaelis ensuant; Et quod haberet ibi nomina eorum, per quorum Sacramentum, Inquisitionem illam fecerit, & Breve illud. And hereupon the Sheriff returned an Enquisition, taken 3. Octob. 11 Car. apud Lincoln; whereby it is found, Quod quidam Malefactores, & Pacis Regis perturbatores, primo Maii, 10 Car. & diversis diebus & vicibus, inter the said first day of May, 10 Car. & primo Junii, 11 Car. apud Epworth, Belton & Hacksey prædicta, infra Manerium Regis de Epworth prædict. vi & armis, & cum multitudine gentium ignotorum, 700. perticatas fossatorum, fensurarum Regis apud Epworth, Belton & Hacksey prædicta, nuper levat. in noctibus dictorum dierum prostraverunt, ad grave damnum dicti Domini Regis. Sed qui illa fossata & fensuras, vel aliquam partem eorundem sic prostraverunt, Juratores prædicti pœnitus ignorant. Et similiter dicunt, Quod Malefactores prædicti, qui malefacta prædicta taliter, ut supradictum est, fecerunt, cum tali vi, & multitudine gentium, & in nocturnis temporibus prædictis commisserunt & perpetraverunt, ita quod nullus ad eos appropinquare, ad ipsos cognoscendos, ausus fuit. And upon this returned a writ of Distringas issued out of the Kings Bench, Testi 9. Octob. 11 Car. reciting the said writ, Return, and Enquisition, commanding the Sheriff to distrain propinquas villatas, fossata, & fensuras prædicta circumadjacentes fossata & fensuras prædicta prostrat. levare ad cultus suos proprios; and commanding him to inquire per Sacramentum proborum, &c. quod damnum Rex sustinuit occasione prostrationis prædictarum 700. perticarum fossatorum & fensurarum, & damna illa nobis restituas. And this was returnable crastino Martini following: And hereupon the Sheriff returned, Quod Villata de Epworth, and fifteen other Villages there named, are the nearest Villages circumadjacent to the foresaid ditches and fences; Et quod Rex sustinuit damna occasione in Brevi prædicto specificata 2500 li. Et quod propter brevitatem temporis, non potuit levare damna prædicta de terris & tenementis illis, ita quod dicto Domino Regi restituerat; And returned Issues upon the Inhabitants of every Village, ad

ad levationem fossatorum & fenlurarum prædict. ad 20 l. And afterward another writ of Distringas, 28. Nov. 11 Car. issued, reciting the first writ, and the return thereupon, and the writ of Distringas, and the return thereupon; And that the King is informed, that the said fossata & fenluræ nondum levata existunt, and theretoze commanded the said Sheriff to distrain the said Villages of Epworth, &c. per omnia terras & catalla sua, &c. ita quod ipsi ad cultus suos proprios fossata & fenluras prædicta prostrata levant. ac notis prædict. 2500 li. pro damnis prædictis, quæ nos sustinimus occasione prostrationis prædict. 700. perticarum, fossatorum, & fenlurarum, restituant. And upon this, Rolls moved, That the first writ was not well granted; For it appears by the writ and Enquisition, That the prostration began the first day of May 10 Car. and continued till the first of June 11 Car. so as it was a short time, (viz. but fife dayes) before the writ brought, which ought not to be; but there ought to be so long distance as the Country may have a convenient time to enquire, which ought to be a year; and so it was held in 12 Jac. Secondly, It doth not appear that this prostration was of any senses, &c. of the Common, which was improbed; For the Statute doth not extend to all Inclosures, but to the throwing down of fences upon improvements of Commons. Thirdly, That the writ doth not make any mention, That the Malefactors were not indicted. But Sir John Banks the Kings Atturney answered to the first, That he had seen the Resolution in 12 Jac. and it was not, That there should be a year to endict the offenders, but there ought to be a convenient time, and that the Court shall adjudge whether the time were convenient. To the second, That the Statute doth not only extend to the prostration of Inclosures, to be improbed out of the Common, but to all Inclosures; and it is for the benefit and Peace of the Commonwealth, and shall be expounded most favourably for the King and benefit of the Commonwealth: And if it extends only to improvement of Commons, it ought to have been pleaded, That this Inclosure was not any parcell of the Common approbated. To the third, That the Defendants should have pleaded, if any of the offenders had been indicted. Et adjournatur. Vide the Statute of West. 2. cap. 46. upon which this writ is grounded.

Hilton *versus* Bembridge. Trin. 11 Car. rot.

**T** Respasse, Quare Clausum fregit. Upon Not guilty a special Verdict found, the Case was, That George Bembridge was Tenant for life, Remainder to Anthony Bembridge in taile; Anthony, by his Deed, granted the Remainder to the Plaintiff in fee: The said George Bembridge being Tenant for life, having notice of this Grant, said unto T. H. and J. S. two Strangers, That he was well pleased, and content that the said Grant was made to the Plaintiff, for he was his Cousin; And that the said George Bembridge was dead, and Anthony Bembridge is yet alive: And if this were a good At-  
tachment



tozment, they finde for the Plaintiff; if not, for the Defendant. After argument at the Barre by Widderington of the Plaintiff and Bullstrode for the Defendant, upon the first argument, all the Court agreed, That it was an Attornment, although the words were spoken to those who were more strangers, and who peradventure had not any notice of the Grant, nor were sent or required by the Grantor to take Attornment, nor required the Tenant to assent, but was a voluntary speech only; for it sufficeth, that the Tenant hath notice of the Grant, and assents thereto. See Blackton fol. 81. And so is for the benefit of the Grantor, who making the Grant, and accepting of that assent, shall be intended to agree thereto, in the life of the Tenant for life; because, being a lawful Act, the Law accounteth that he agreed to that Attornment: And it is not necessary to resort to the Grantor himself; for all the pleading is, *ad quel grantum soy attornera*, without mentioning the Attornment to be to the Grantor or any other. And if the Tenant indosse his hand as a witness to the Deed of grant of the Reversion, it is a good Attornment, unless he doth not know what was in the Deed; for he ought to have perfect cognisance of the Grant; otherwise it is not a good Attornment. Whereupon, without any further argument, the Attornment was held to be good, and adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Cok. Litt. 310. & Cok. lib. 2. fol. 69. That assent to a Stranger sufficeth. And the Case of 28 H. 5. Attornment 40. That Attornment to a servant was not good, was denyed here to be Law.

Stockman *versus* Hampton. Trin. 11 Car. rot. 725.

**T** Respasse; Quare clausum fregit, and chased his Cattell. The Defendant justifies, for that Sir Bartholmew Michaell was seized in fee; and died seized, which descended to his two daughters and heirs, And he by their command, &c. The Plaintiff replies, That true it is; Sir Bartholmew Michaell was seized in fee: But he saith, That being so seized, he, in consideration of the love and affection to Richard Michaell his Nephew, and others of his blood, by Indenture 25. Martii, 15. Jac. covenanted with Edward Rogers and others, to stand seized of those Lands, to the use of himself and the heirs males of his body; and for default of such Issue, To the use of the said Richard Michaell for life, Remainder to his first sonne in tayle, with Divers Remainders over in tayle, Remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Bartholmew Michaell, whereby, and by virtue of the Statute of Uses, the said Sir Bartholmew Michaell was seized in tayle, with the Remainders over, and dyed seized of such an Estate, without Issue Male; whereupon the said Richard entered, and the Plaintiff by his licence put in his Cattell, &c. and travaileth, That the said Sir Barth. Michaell dyed seized in fee: Upon this the Defendant demurs; and the principall cause was,

h k h

Because

Because the Plaintiff claiming by this Deed of uses, which cannot commence without Deed, doth not shew the same. And this being argued divers times at the Barre, all the Court held, That the Plea was good without shewing the Deed, first, Because the Deed doth not belong unto him, although he claims thereby, but to the Co-venturers; and he hath not any means to obtain the Deed; and it should be mischievous to those who claim under such a Deed, if they should lose their Estates unless they might produce it. Secondly, Because it is an Estate executed by the Statute of Uses: so the party is in, by the Law, as Tenant in Dower, and Tenant by Statute Staple, or Merchant, which have a rent charge extended by them, as 31 E. 3. *Monstrance de fays*, 38 & 39 H. 6. *ibid.* 118. Thirdly, and principally in this Case, Because it is but an inducement to the Gravers: And is not answerable by the Defendant; but he ought to maintain his barre, That he dyed seized in fee, Vide 27 H. 3. 2. 31 Ed. 4. 8. Plow. Comment. 64. Whereupon all the Court agreed, That the Replication was good, without shewing the Deed: wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. 14 H. 8. 9. per Pollard; 20 H. 7. 8. per Fineux, Cok. lib. 10. fol. 92. Doct. Leifelds Case, Coke Lit. 226. 28 H. 8. fol. 29.

*Slocombs Case.*

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in Bathe, in an Action for words. Where the Judgement, after the Verdict for the Plaintiff, was given for the Defendant, intending that the Action did not lye for the words. And the entry is, Ideo concessum est, Quod Querens nihil capiat per Billam, which was held a manifest error; for it should have been Ideo consideratum est. Then Germyn for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error moved, That Judgement should be given for him upon the Verdict; And that the Declaration is good. And it was agreed by all the Court, If the Declaration and Verdict be good, then Judgement ought to be given for the Plaintiff: whereof Jones doubted at the first, but at last agreed thereto; for we are to give such Judgement as they ought to have given there; so as the Plaintiff shall recover, if the Declaration be good. And Hide now moved, That the Judgement in the inferiour Court was good for the matter, and that the Declaration was ill: for he there declared: Whereas such a suit was depending in the Court of the Guild-hall in Excester, shewing what, Et quod superinde exitus per pariam fuit iudicatus; and at the tryall the Plaintiff was produced as a witness there, to prove the Issue, and was sworn and gave his evidence upon his Oath, That the Defendant having communication with one Margery Slocomb, of this Tryall and Oath by the Plaintiff, spake these false and scandalous words of the Plaintiff, to the said Margery, Thy Brother (intuendo the Plaintiff, brother of the said Margery) hath taken a false Oath in such a cause (intuendo the said Cause.) The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff,



Plaintif, and Damages and costs Affessed. The Court upon the matter adjudged, That the Declaration was not good. The assigned cause was, Because he both not shew how issue was joyned; For he saith *Ad exitum per patriam*: And though by implication it is to be intended, that issue was well joyned, yet it is not so alledged: and then no lawfull tryall, whereto he might be produced as a witness. Sed non allocatur: For when it is shewn That at the Tryall he was sworn, it implies all necessary circumstances, That the issue was joyned and the Jury sworn, and that to the said Jury, upon this issue, he gave his evidence. The second exception to the Declaration, Because in the communication alledged with Margery Slocomb, of this Oath at the Tryall, he saith, Thy Brother (innuendo the Plaintiff, brother to the said Margery) hath made a false Oath, &c. And in all the Declaration it is not averred expressly, that he was his sister, nor that he was her brother, but after the innuendo; nor is it averred, that he was the sole brother of the said Margery. And that which comes under or after the innuendo, is not an expresse averment, nor issuable: wherefore the Declaration is not good. And of this opinion was all the Court (absente Brampton a.) wherefore it was ordered, that a speciall entry should be made, That the first Judgement should be reversed for the manner of the entry *Ideo concessum*. But because it appeared to the Court, that the Declaration was insufficient, it was adjudged here *Quod Querens nil capiat per Billam*.

*Corbett versus Barnes.*

**A**n *Udita Querela* by three, to avoid a Judgement in this Court against the said three in Trespasse. Where one of them was only taken in Execution upon this Judgement, the others not being touched. And therefore Maynard took exception to the Writ and Declaration, Because, he who was in Execution ought only to have had the *Audita Querela*; and the others who never yet were grieved, ought not to joyn with him: And to prove this, he relied upon 35 H. 6. 1. Fitz. N. B. 104. 17 Ed. 3. 27. Sed non allocatur: For they being parties to the Judgement, and liable to the Execution, although it was never had against them, yet for their indemnity may well have an *Audita Querela*, and joyn with him who is in Execution. Secondly, He excepted against the Summe in the *Audita Querela*, That it was not good; which was, Whereas one J. S. was sued in the Common Bench for a Battery, supposed to be done in London, and by Verdict the Plaintiff had Judgement for 30 li. Damages and costs; and the said J. S. was taken in execution for these Damages and costs: And afterwards he and the two other Defendants were sued in this Court for this Battery, supposed to be done in the County of Hereford, and they three were by Verdict and Judgement condemned in this Court; and it appeared that this Action and the Action in the Common Bench were for one and the

same Battery, and not divers; And that the then Plaintiff had acknowledged satisfaction of the said Judgement to J. S. in the Common Bench, and yet notwithstanding against Law, had sued to have execution of the said Judgement, where he was satisfied for the same Trespass; And hereupon the Defendant demurred; and now Maynard, for the Defendant in the Audier querels, moved, That this cannot be surmised, because the one Rectory being in London, and the other in the County of Hereford, it cannot be intended to be one and the same Battery. Sed non allocatur: for the Action being transitory, may be layed in what County the Plaintiff will: And it being averred by the Record, to be one and the same Trespass, and not divers, &c. and this being confessed by the Demurrer, the Plaintiffs are not such Strangers to the Record; but that they may have benefit of the satisfaction by the said Record; and because they are all parties to the Ad. the Law gives liberty unto every one of them, to take advantage of any one of their Ads for the others discharge; As if a release were to one of the Trespassters, and the other had it to plead, they should take advantage thereof, to discharge themselves accordingly; Wherefore it was held, That the surmise was good, and adjudged for the Plaintiffs, unless, &c.

Gryffyth and his Wife *versus* Lewis and his Wife.

Mich. 10 Car. 101. 397.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the grand Session in the County of Pembroke, where the Plaintiffs had brought a Quod eis deforceant, and made their protestations prosequi Breve illud in forma & natura Brevis de Quod eis deforceant ad communem legem, secundum formam Statuti de *Rustland*, & petunt Messuagium & Terras in A. quae clamant tenere sibi & heredibus de corpore ipsius *Mariae*, ut in jure ipsius, & unde dicunt quod quidam *Thom. Bennet* tunc seignior in feodo, and gave those Tenements after the Statute of 27 Hen 8. of Uses, viz. 42 Eliz. to feoffees, to the use of the said Mary and the heirs of her body, by vertue whereof they entred, and took the Esplees within twenty years last past. Upon this writ and Count, the Tenants demanded Judgement of the writ, because they say the said writ is a writ formed by the Statute of Westm. 2. Edw. 1. 3 Ed. 1. by which Statute it is provided, Quod quicunque tale Breve intulerit, debet in Brevi suo mentionem facere de Statuto, quem clamat habere in Tenementis petitis, &c. And in this writ there is not any such mention, Et hoc, &c. whereupon they demand Judgement of the writ, &c. and the Demandants thereupon demurred; and it was adjudged there, That the writ should abate. And now this matter was assigned for Error, and was divers times argued at the Barre, and this Term by Gynn for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, and Beare for the Defendant; And all the Justices, seriatim, delibered their opinions for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, That this



this writ was good; For it is given by the Statute of 12 Ed. 1. of Ruland, called Statutum Wallie, where this writ, as here, verbatim, is set down, and there saith, That commune Breve quod in aliquo casu tangit jus, & in aliquo casu tangit possessionem: And in the end of the said writ it is, Et similiter conceditur istud Breve coram Justiciariis de Banco, si petens voluerit: And although the Statute of Westm. 2. cap. 4. gives an especial writ of Quod ei deforceat in speciall cases, where the Tenant for life, Tenant in dower, or Tenant in tail, and so by equity where Tenant by the Courtesie lose their Lands by recovery by default, And in such case the writs make mention of their Estates: Yet this being made anno 12 Ed. 1. doth not take away the Statute of Wales, made 12 Ed. 1. which gives the Quod ei deforceat; And this hath been the common practise ever since in Wales, as in 2 Ed. 4. 12. by Needham, who was Justice of Chester, appears: And although in 2 Ed. 4. 11. it is held, That a Quod ei deforceat was not at the Common Law, but was given by the Statute Westm. 2. Berkeley and my self denied it; for there was a writ of Quod ei deforceat at the Common Law, as appears by 33 Hen. 6. 46. and 10 Hen. 7. 2. by Frowick, and by Bracton, That this writ was given, where one is deforced of Land; And the Book of 2 Ed. 4. is to be intended, That it was not a Quod ei deforceat at the Common Law, where a Recovery was by default against a particular Tenant; For he had not any remedy until the Statute of Westm. 2. and it is only given by the Statute; but in other cases upon a disseisin or matter of fact, a Quod ei deforceat lies; and the Statute of Ruland proves, That a Quod ei deforceat was at the Common Law; and although this Statute of 13 Ed. 1. comes after the Statute of 12 Ed. 1. which gives the Quod ei deforceat, That doth not take away the Statute of duod cimo Edvardi primi, but that he may have a Quod ei deforceat, and makes his protestation Prosequi in natura of what writ he will; As the Statute of decimo tertio Edvardi primi, which gives the *Formdon in descender*, doth not take away the Custome of London, That they shall have a writ patent, and shall make their protestation prosequi in natura Brevis, de *Formdon in descender*, & droit Close in auncient demeasn, or make their protestation, prosequi, in nature of any other writ that they will. As Fitzh. N. B. and old Book of Entries fol. 233. & 234. appears. But Jones doubted thereof, whether this writ lies at the Common Law. And although Beare objected, That if this writ be warranted by the Custome of Wales, it ought to be shewn in pleading, especially to reverse a Judgement, Pet non allocatur: For the Court here shall take notice of their Customes and Proceedings, especially being warranted by the Statute of Ruland; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, That the Judgement should be reversed, And that the writ should stand, And that the Tenants shall plead thereto the next Term. So note, That for Lands in Wales there may be pleading here.

*Moyser versus Gray, Major of Beverly. Mich. 11 Car. rot. 500.*

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff distrained for 7 l. 10 s. rent, reserved upon a Lease made to J. S. And thereupon the said John at Scile brought a Replevin, directed to the said Major, commanding him to accept Pledges of J. h. at Scile the Plaintiff in the Replevin, and to deliver the Cattell according to the Statute of Westm. 2. That the Defendant delivered the Cattell without finding Pledges. To this the Defendant pleaded, That John at Scile the Plaintiff in the Replevin, delivered unto him 3 l. 10 s. for Pledges, which he accepted; And upon this being demurred, Rolls now for the Plaintiff moved, That it was an ill Plea; For when he is commanded, That if the Plaintiff finde Pledges, then he shall deliver, he ought not to accept money in lieu of the Pledges; For the Pledges are found to answer the party, if he hath good cause of Wrong, and to be answerable for the amercement to the King, if he be non-suited, or if he be found against him: And although he might take money for Pledges, yet he ought not to accept of less than the Plaintiff demands. And all the Court held the Plea to be vitious for both causes: For although (as Berkeley said) a Justice of Peace may take money to lie in deposito, for the security of the Peace; and the money shall be forfeited to the King, if he doth not keep the Peace. Yet here it must not be so, Because the party is interested to have the benefit of the Pledges by a Scire facias, if he recover; but he hath no remedy to have the money from the Major, being in his Purse, if he should have Judgment to recover. Secondly, The Plea is ill, Because it is a lesser sum than what was demanded. But if the Major had taken but one Pledge (if it had been sufficient) it had been well enough; but it is at his perill, if the Pledge be not sufficient, as it is in Cok. lib. 10. f. 502. Denbawds Case. The Sheriff may take one Surety for apparance to an Arrest, notwithstanding the Statute 23 Hen. 6. wherefore, without further argument, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

#### Girlings Case.

**F**alse Imprisonment, for Assault, Battery, and Imprisonment for six dayes. The Defendant pleads to all, but to the Assault, Battery, and Imprisonment for six hours, Not guilty; And for the Battery and Imprisonment for six hours, he justifies by virtue of a warrant from the Sheriff of Suff. to arrest him upon a Latitat, who directed his Warrant to the Bayliff of ..... to execute it, who arrested the Plaintiff, and required the Defendant to be ayding to him, and to keep him; and therefore he detained him for six houres, untill the Sheriff discharged him, which is the same Battery and Imprisonment, &c. Upon this Plea the Plaintiff demurres,



demurres, and by Keble thetore, That the Plea is ill, Because it is not pleaded, That the writ being returned, was returned; for the writ is conditionally, *Id quod Habeas Corpus in Court, taliter, &c.* And therefore if the Sheriff himself would suffice, as here, &c. it is no Plea, without the wing the return of the writ, and the Sheriff's Servant shall not be in a better condition than his Master should be. Sed non allocatur. For the Sheriff ought to return his writ, otherwise his writ is not good, for it is not so with his Servant, for he hath no power to enforce the Sheriff to make return thereof: And that which he did was legally done; and it shall not be made illegal by the Sheriff's act in not returning the writ. Secondly, It was objected, That this discharge by Paroll was not good. Sed non allocatur. For the Sheriff may well discharge his Servant by Paroll, That he shall not keep his Prisoner any longer; for as he may deliver the Prisoner to the Sheriff without more circumstances, so he may be discharged by his Paroll, from keeping him any longer: wherefore it was so judged for the Defendant.

*Wilkinson versus Merrylands Trin. 10 Car. 1. 1648. q. 11. 10*

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, One died seized of diverse lands in A. B. and C. the Lands in C. being in him by way of Mortgage and forfeiture: He devised the Lands in A. and B. to severall persons and their Heirs, and devised to severall persons severall Legacies, and then adds this Clause, All the rest of his Goods, Chattells, Leases, Estates, Mortgages, Debts, ready Money, Plate, and other Goods whereof he was possessor, he devised unto his Wife, after his Debts and Legacies paid; and made his wife Executrix and died. The wife entered into the Land mortgaged, and devised it to the Defendant and his heirs, who dies: And the Lessor of the Plaintiff, as Heir of the Devisor, enters, and makes the Lease to the Plaintiff, and the Defendant is ousted him. The sole Question was, whether the fee passed to the wife by this devise, by the name of All his Estate, Mortgages, &c. And all the Court held, That an Estate for life only passed into her: wherefore rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff, &c.

*Blague versus Gold. Trin. 10 Car. 1. 1648. q. 11. 10*

**T**respasse. Upon a speciall Verdict it was found, That Peter Blague was seized in fee of two Houses in Andover, the one called The corner house, in the tenure of one Binkon, and of one Nort, and of another house thereto next adjoining, in the tenure of Hichcock, (which is the house in question) He devised his house called The corner house in Andover, in the tenure of Binkon and Hichcock, to J. S. in fee: whether the House in the tenure of Hichcock, and adjoining

joining to the corner House, shall pass or no, was the Question? And resolved, That it shall not; but only the corner house in the occupation of Binson and Nott (if they occupy jointly) shall pass; but if they occupy severally, viz. one part in the tenure of Binson, and the other part in the tenure of Nott, severally, then only that in the tenure of Binson shall pass, and not the residue in the tenure of Nott: wherefore Rule was given, unless other cause were shewn to the contrary, That Judgement should be for the Plaintiff. Vide residuum postea pag. 473.

Bumpsted's Case: Quod vide ante, pag. 438.

**W**AS now moved again by Keeling Junior; And he insisted upon for Error, That neither Justices of Peace, nor Justices of Oyer and Terminer, might inquire and take Oathes, and determine Endicements the same day; but Justices in Eyre, and Gaol-delivery might; Because there is warning given long before, of their coming; and the Offenders may know what matters are determinable there: and there is a Precept for Errors to come out of all parts of the County, to try and determine offences before committed, whereof the Prisoners may take Cognisance; And it is for the speedy delivery of the Prisoners. And for this reason, compared to the proceedings in this Court, which is as the generall Eyre, as 27. Assis. 1. where the proceedings be for offences committed in the County of Middlesex, this Court is as Eyre, to proceed *ex die in diem*, and to award Venire facias returnable the next day, or at another day after, according to their appointment, without regard of fifteen daies betwixt the Telle and Return: But if any Endicements be removed out of London, or out of the Sessions of the Peace in Middlesex, by Certiorari, or out of any other County, where the Defendant is to plead here to the Issue, the usuall course is to award a Venire facias, and to have fifteen daies betwixt the Telle and Return; a multo fortiori in the Sessions of the Peace, or before Justices of Oyer and Terminer. And for this point, vid. 4 Hen. 5. Enquest 5. by Hankford, 22 Ed. 4. Coron. 44. 2 Hen. 8. 159. in Kelloway, Stantord 156. And of this opinion was all the Court, That Justices of Peace may not inquire, trie, and determine civil offences in one and the same day; for the Party ought to have a convenient time to provide for the Trial. The second Error assigned was, That they awarded to the one treble damages, viz. where he took 20 shillings extorsive, they awarded to the party 3 li. and 40 li. Fine to the King; And upon the other Endicement, where it was found, That he took six shillings eight pence extorsive, they awarded, That he should pay to the party for damages 26 s. 8 d. (so a quadruple value) and 20 li. Fine to the King which all the Court clearly held to be erroneous: For although, by colour of the Statute of 23 Hen. 6. cap. 10. where treble damages are given to the party, they might assess them; yet it is here undue and erroneous;



nious: for they ought first to have enquired of the Damages, for per-  
adventure it may be more or lesse, according to the circumstances:  
But they may not assess them themselves, without inquiry by the  
Jury, for the Jury ought to have found the Damages, and then  
they might treble them. And for the other quadruple Damages, it is  
without colour and out of the Statute: And the Endowment is not  
contra formam Statuti, as it ought to have been, if they would pro-  
ceed upon the Statute. Also it is doubtfull, whether this Sta-  
tute extends unto extortions, unless taken upon Arrests: for the  
Statute doth not speake, but of Arrests, and extortions taken upon  
them. But the Court resolved not this point: But for the said  
two former errors, the Judgement was reversed.

## Bells Case.

**B**ELL was indicted, That he feloniously, octavo Jacobi, stole a  
silver Ladle of Plate from King James, whereas in truth it  
was the Plate of Queen Anne, and stole from her; for which he  
obtained his Pardon, by this Queens means: And now he was  
indicted again, for stealing the same Plate. And whether he should  
have the benefit of the generall Pardon of vicesimo primo Jacobi,  
without pleading it and praying a discharge, because there is a  
speciall exception in the Pardon of Goods taken away, purloined, or  
stolen from the King, was the question? Henden moved, That this  
exception is to the taking away of Goods, &c. as Trespassors,  
whereby the property of the Goods is saved to the King, and doth  
not except the felony: But the Court doubted hereof; whereupon  
they advised him to plead, 26 H. 8. 7. 4 H. 7. 8.

Wilkinson *versus* Merryland, Ante pag. 447.

**T**HE Case was now moved again by Denn, an Apprentice of  
the Law; and he urged strongly That an Estate in fee  
passed: for in as much as he had disposed divers of his Lands to  
his brothers and their heirs, and divers personall Legacies to them  
and to others, but of those Lands in question (being mortgaged  
to him and his heirs, and forfeited) he had not made any  
disposing; he devising the residue of all his Goods, Leases, Es-  
tates, Mortgages, &c. to his wife, All the Estate which he had  
in the Mortgage (which is a fee simple) passed thereby; for it  
being in a will, shall passe according to his intent. As Devise of  
Land in perpetuum shall passe the fee: And the Case 19 Eliz. Dy.  
357. Devise of the fee simple of his house in Soper-lane to his  
wife, a fee passed, without the word Heirs, and other Ca-  
ses to that purpose, To shew that a fee passed by the in-  
tent of the Devisor, without the word Heirs. But Jones  
and my self continued our former opinion, That no

for passed. But the greater question would have been, whether an Estate for life had passed to the wife, if she had been alive, Because it is coupled only with personall things, as Goods, Leases, Estates, Mortgages, Debts, &c. which may be intended; that he meant only but Estate for years, or Mortgages for years; and so much the rather by reason of the words, whereof I am possessed: And Berkeley (who was absent the day before) concurred in opinion; for the heirs shall not be disinherited, nor the fee passed away without an apparent intent out of the words of the will. And in this case it doth not appear, That he intended to pass, but such things whereof he was possessed, which extend only to things personall, or Leases, whereof he is possessed, and not to freehold, whereof he is said, in Law, to be seized. And peradventure he was not possessed of this Land; for it is not found, That the Mortgagee entered and was in possession: And commonly in Mortgages, the Mortgagee retains the possession untill the Mortgagee enters for a forfeiture; wherefore it was appointed, That Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff. But they agreed, If he had devised all his Estate in such Land; or had mentioned, That he had such Land Mortgaged in fee, and devised his Mortgage, the fee had passed.

*Cleve versu Veer. Trin. 11 Car. rot.*

**E**jectione firmæ of a Lease by Edward Dobbs, of Lands in Dufsborn-Abbots, in the County of Gloucester. Upon Norgulley pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That the said Edward Dobbs was seized in fee-tail of that Land; and so seized, was bound in a Recognisance, in nature of a Statute Staple, according to the Statute of 23 Hen. 8. acknowledged before Sir Henry Hobert, chief Justice of the Common Bench in 800 li. to William Blythe, That he, the said William Blythe, 21 Jac. made Elizabeth Throgmorton his Executrix, and dyed primo Julii, primo Caroli; That the said Executrix probed the will; and for the said 800 l. nono Julii, primo Caroli, sued out of the Chancery an Extendi facias returnable in Chancery Octabis Michaelis: That afterwards, and before the return of the writ, viz. 17. August. primo Caroli, the said Elizabeth the Executrix died: And that 22. Septemb. primo Caroli, the Sheriff, virtute Brevis prædicti cepit inquisitionem, whereby was found, That the said Edward Dobbs was seized in fee-tail to him and the heirs males of his body, of the said Tenements in question, at the time of the Recognisance, of the annuall value of fourteen pounds, four shillings, ten pence, and at the day returned this inquisition into Chancery. They finde, That 19. Aug. 1625. which was in primo Caroli, Administration of the Goods of William Blythe, not administred by Elizabeth Throgmorton, who dyed intestate, were committed to Robert Throgmorton, who vicesimo secundo Maii, secundo Caroli, obtained a Liberate out of the Chancery to have the said Goods delivered unto him the said Robert



bert Throgmorton Administrator, which was returned, That, secundo Junii, secundo Caroli, the Sheriff delivered the said Lands to the said Administrator, Tenendum, according to the said Extent; whereby he entred and was seized, prout Lex, &c. And that the said Edward Dobbs entred and let to the Plaintiff, prout in the Declaration, whereby he entred and was possessed, untill the Defendant, as Servant to the said Robert Throgmorton, the Administrator, ousted him; And it, &c. And upon this speciall Verdict, it was argued at the Barre by Bullstrode and Rolls, That this Extent and Liberate were void; For the Extent being sued by the Executrix, upon the Statute made to her Testator, and she dying before the Enquisition taken, The Enquisition taken after the death of her who sued it, was void: For the writ is to apprise and seize into the hands of the King, ut ea liberari faciamus to the said Executrix; and she being dead before the said Enquisition was taken (so as it cannot be delivered unto her) the Enquisition taken after, and returned, is void. And for this they relyed upon 36 Hen. 8. Bro. tit. Statute Merchant 43. Secondly, it was objected, Admitting this Extent be not void for that cause: yet the Liberate is not well executed, to deliver it to the Administrator; For the Executrix suing it as Executrix to William Blythe the Testator, and she dying intestate, this writ is sued by the Administrator, who comes *paramount* her, and claiming immediately from the first Intestate, cannot upon this Extent, sued by the Executrix, have the Liberate; but he ought to commence de novo, and procure a new Certificate, and a new Extent and Liberate: And compared it to 26 Hen. 8. 7. and the Case 23 Hen. 8. cited Co. lib. 1. fol. 96. in Shelley's Case. That if an Executor sues a Debtor upon an Obligation made to his Testator, and recovers, and dies intestate, the Administrator of the first man cannot have a Scire facias upon this Judgement, because he comes in *paramount* the Executor who recovered, but he ought to begin de novo. And also compared it to the Cases of a Statute Merchant; where the Testator upon a Statute Merchant, procures it to be certified into the Chancery, and a Capias thereupon returnable into the Common Bench (as is usuall) or into the Kings Bench; and the Conusor is returned Non est inventus, and after the Conusor makes his Executor, and dies before the Execution made by Extendi facias, his Executor may not have an Extendi facias, but ought to have a new Certificate out of the Chancery, and a new Capias; as it is Fitzh. N. B. 131. & 2 Eliz. Dyer 180. 17 Ed. 3. 31. 25 Ed. 3. 2. Jones and Berkeley held, That for both causes the Liberate was not well executed, but void. But I held the contrary: Yet, to the first, I agreed, That if an Extent be taken in the name of one who is dead, before the Teste of the writ, it is void, according to the said Book of 36 H. 8. But where an Extent is well sued, and the party who sues it, dies before the Enquisition taken; for that the writ is well sued out; and is to enquire what Lands the Conusor had at the time of the Recognizance acknowledged,

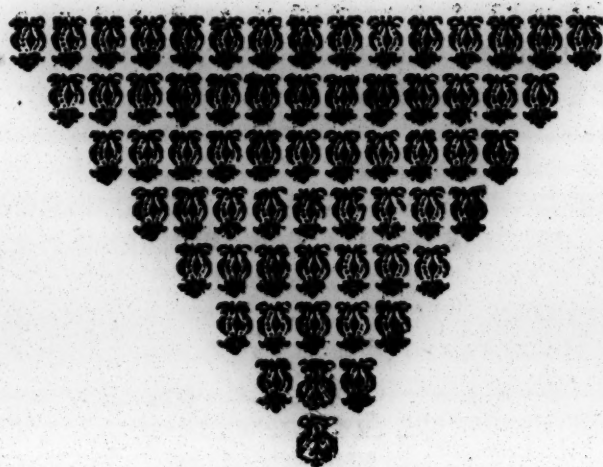
knownedged, and to seize them into the Kings hands, ut deliberari faciat to the Executoz; although he be dead after the Teste of the writ, the Enquisition is well taken, to seize into the Kings hands, and to make enquiry of the value of them, and return them into Chancery: And the Sheriff is not bound to take notice of the parties death, who sued it; for he is only to execute and return his writs. But if Execution be sued in the name of one who is dead, before the Teste, it is merely false and void: And upon this, if the party be taken, he shall have remedy by Audita Querela, or otherwise, as the case requires. Secondly, I held, That the Liberate was well executed at the Suit of the Administrator; For I agree well to the cases, That an Administrator shall not have a Scire facias upon a Judgement obtained by an Executoz, because he comes *paramount* that Judgement, and is not priby thereto. And I agreed to the Cases, That if a Testatoz procures a Certificate upon a Statute Merchant, and that a Capias is returned into the Common Bench, and the Testatoz dies after the return, and before the Extendi facias awarded, the Executoz shall have a new Certificate and a new Capias, and shall not have an Extendi facias upon the Capias returned, because he is another person and in another Court. But upon a Statute Staple, or a Statute upon 23 Hen. 8. in nature of a Statute Staple, a Certificate being made, and delivered into the hands of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, then by a Warrant from the Lord Keeper, he shall have an Extendi facias thereupon: And this being executed and returned, is delivered into the Petty-bagge; And although he who procured it be dead, yet being all in one Court, which appearing on Record, it is not the course to have a new Certificate and Extent; but the Executoz or Administrator, upon his Oath in Chancery, and shewing of the Testament or Letters of Administration, shall have a Liberate, without being put to a new Certificate and new Extent, Because it is all in one and the same Court. And the Clerk of the Petty-bagge said, It is the usuall course in Chancery, when there is an Extendi facias at the Suit of one who dies, That the Executoz or Administrator, upon his Oath, That he who sued it is dead, is to have a Liberate, reciting the former Extent. Et quia informamur & perfectam habemus notitiam that he is dead who sued the Extendi facias, and that such a one is his Executoz or Administrator, &c. A command to make a Liberate unto him. And of this Brampton Doubted: Et adjournatur. Vide residuum postea, pag. 457.

King and his Wife *versus* Fitch. Ante pag. 414.

**E**RROR, of a Judgement in Waste. Babington assigned for Error (which was not any of the Errors assigned in the Record) That where this Judgement was given by default in a writ of waste, made in Domibus, & Gardinis, & Pomariis, and assigns the waste in the Declaration, in the Houses in divers places, and in the Orchard



Oxhyard, in cutting down of twenty Apple-trees ; And upon the writ of Enquiry of Waste, the Waste is found in cutting down of two Apple-trees, &c. Et quod nullum aliud fecerunt Vastum ; This finding is imperfect. Secondly, Because Waste is found in cutting down two Apple-trees, and that the Plaintiff ought to be in Misericordia for the residue, which is not so entred ; and therefore Error : Because the Presidents are, That where Waste is found in part, they usually finde, Quod nullum aliud fecerunt Vastum ; As also where Waste is assigned in cutting down twenty trees, and the Jury finds, That he cut down but two trees, or lesse than the Plaintiff assigned, the Plaintiff shall be in Misericordia. Berkeley held, That it is here good enough ; For true it is, There is a diversity where the writ of Waste and the Count is in Domibus, Boscis, & Gardinis : And upon the writ of enquiry of Waste, the Waste is found in Domibus & Gardinis, and nothing in Boscis ; There the Plaintiff shall be amerced, Because he counts for Waste in places where no Waste was committed in the one of them : But where Waste is assigned in cutting down twenty trees, and the Waste is found in cutting down two trees, and so varies only in quantity, it is otherwise. But Jones and my self doubted thereof. Vid. 14 Ed. 3. Waste 27. 22 Ed. 3. 1. Book Entries 620. Coke 8. fol. 61.

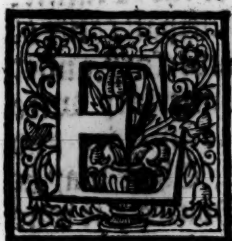






Termino Paschæ, anno duodecimo *Caroli Regis*,  
in Banco Regis.

Humphrys *versus* Knight. Trin. 7 Car. rot. 779.



*P*etitione firmæ. Upon an especiall Verdict, and Not guilty pleaded the Case appeared to be such. Robert Coldham, Citizen and free-man of London, being formerly seized in fee of six Messuages, in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalens, devised those Tenements by his will in writing, anno sexto Henrici septimi, to the Parson and

Church-wardens of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and their Successors, to the intents and purposes following, viz. That the Church-wardens of the said Parish should receive the profits of the said Tenements; And that ten Marks yearly of the profits should finde a Chaplain for ever, to sing every day at the Altar of the said Church, and to pray for the souls of him and his Ancestors; and to finde an Annibersary there, and to expend thereupon sixteen shillings four pence yearly; and the residue of the profits thereof, to be imployed about the reparations and Church. And they found the Customes of London, That the Parson and Church-wardens are a Corporation, to purchase to the use of their Church, and that a free-man and Citizen of London may devise Lands in Mortmain: And they further finde, That ever since the said will, the said ten Marks per annum were imployed accordingly, for the finding of a Chaplain, and the 13 s. 4 d. per annum for the maintenance of an Annibersary, untill the making of the Statute of 1 Ed. 6. And that a quit-rent of 42 s. per annum, was issuing out of the said Tenements at the time of the will and Statute, and paid to the King: And that the Tenements devised at the time of the will, and untill the said Statute, were of the annuall value of 9 li. 4 s. and no more, yearly; That the Lands were seized into the hands of King Edward the sixth, and by him granted away to J. S. under whom the Defendant claims: And under the Parson and Church-wardens the Plaintiff claims, as Lessee. And whether these Tenements were given by the said Statute to the King, was the sole Question: And after Arguments at the Bar, it was resolved, That these Lands were given unto the King, for  
although

although it was objected by Grimston, That the Land was not given for the maintenance of a Priest, but only a certain summe of 6 li. 13 s. 4 d. yearly; For the Land being appointed for the reparation of the Church, with the residue of the profits thereof, it being a good use, shall save the Land; Yet the Court held, That for as much as it was but the residue, si quid fuerit; which is uncertain, if any shall be or no. And it appears by the Verdict, That the Land was charged with a quit-rent of 42 s. yearly, and the superstitious uses amounted to 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. And that at the time of the Will, and untill the Statute the Land was valued but at 9 l. 4 s. yearly, and no more; and, That the profits imployed with the quit-rent, appeared to amount to 9 li. 8 s. 8 d. so as there was 4 s. 8 d. more than the Land yearly yielded, and so no residue; And then it is within the Statute, within the words and intent of the Statute, within the first and third branch; and, That the principall cause of this gift, is the maintaining of a Priest and an Anniversary, and it is wherewith and whereby a Priest and an Anniversary were maintained. See for this Cok. lib. 4 fol. 110. & 112. in Adam and Lamberts Case. And although it hath been objected, There may be improvement expected of the Houses, there being six Houses; it was thereto answered, That is not to be intended; For the value is to be regarded as it was at the time of the Will making, at least, as it was at the time of the making of the Statute of 1 Ed. 6. and a greater value shall not be expected; and if it were of a greater value after, it is not considerable; for it is to be respected as it was at the time of the Statute made, as 8 Ed. 2. Voucher 258. 19 H. 6: 46. Voucher shall not render in value more than it was at the time of the Warranty; and the value of the Land is to be respected as it is ultra Reprisas. And a Case betwixt Drake and Hill, adjudged 8 Car. in the Common Bench, was cited, That the 8 l. value of a Church shall be according as it is valued in the valuation of the Benefices, and not according to the true value; as it is upon improvement, although diversity of opinions have been therein before; For the Statute intends, as it was valued in the ancient Book of First-fruits and Tenths, which was taxed 29 Ed. 1. And after, when another valuation was made 26 H. 8. then according to that valuation. Wherefore this Land being charged with a quit-rent of 42 s. the residue not amounting to the value appointed for the superstitious uses, It was adjudged for the Defendant. Vid 43 Ed. 3: 8. 27 Ed. 3. 1. 7 H. 3. Dower 192.

Pew and his Wife *versus* Jeffries.

**S**uit being in the Spirituall Court, for calling the wife Welsh Jade, and Welsh Rogue, Sentence being there in the Arches, The Defendant appealed to the Court of Audience; and in the Appeal mentioned the former words, and in the Libell was interlined, And a Welsh Thief. And hereupon a Prohibition was prayed and granted



granted, unlesse cause were shewen by such a day to the contrary : For it was held clearly, That for the word Welsh Thief Action lies at the Common Law, and they ought not to sue in the spirituall Court : And for the other words, It was conceived upon the first motion, They ought not to sue in the spirituall Court ; for they be words only of heat, and no slander. But it was afterward moved and shewen, That the said words, A Welsh Thief were not in the first Libell, nor in the Appeal at the time of the Appeal, but were interlined by a false hand, without the privity of the Plaintiff, in the spirituall Court; and that upon examination in the spirituall Court, It was found to be falsly inserted and ordered to be expunged. And that the words Welsh Jade, were shewen in the Libell to be expounded, and so known to be a Welsh Whore; which being a spirituall cause and examinable there, it was therefore prayed, That no Prohibition should be granted : And if it were granted, That a Consultation should be awarded. And of this opinion was all the Court, That the words, And a Welsh Thief, being unduely interlined, and by authority of the spirituall Court expunged, and in the spirituall Court Jade is known, and so expounded for an Whore; Our Law giveth credence to them herein; and especially, being after two Sentences in the spirituall Court, This Court will not meddle therewith : Wherefore consultation was granted, if any Prohibition was issued forth Quia improvide; And Rule given, That if a Prohibition was not passed, That none should be granted.

*C Eve versus Veer, Cujus principium pag. 450.*

**W**AS now moved again, absente Brampton. And Jones and Berkeley argued, That this extent made after the death of the Conussee was merely void : For by the Conussee's death (as Berkeley said) the writ of extent is abated in facto, And that the Sheriff hath not any authority to extend the Lands : For the writ is, That he shall extend and seize into the Kings hands ut ei liberemus ; And when he is dead, there is not any warrant to deliver it to his Executor or Administrator ; for it is particular ut ei liberemus, and he is not to deliver it to any other, And compared to the Cases 25 Ed. 3. 2. 18 Ed. 3. 10. & 26 El. 2. Dy. 180. That if a Conussee of a Statute Merchant procures a Certificate upon the Statute, and thereupon a Capias, returnable in the Common Bench or Kings Bench, as it may be, And the Capias being returned Non est inventus, and the Conussee dies before another Execution is awarded, The Executors might not have execution, but were directed to bring a new Certificate and a new Capias out of the Chancery. Secondly, Berkeley held, That if the extent had been well returned, yet the Administrator continuing *pari tempore* the Executor, cannot have the benefit thereof, as 29 Hen. 6. 7. And Jones was

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of

of the same opinion, and cited the Case betwixt Beaumont and Long in this Court; Quod vid. ante pag. 208. & 227. Also Berkeley said, That as the Verdict is found, the Plaintiff ought not to have Judgement; For it is an Ejectione firmæ of the capitall Messuage, Sive scilicet Manerii de B. and one hundred and twenty acres of Land, one hundred of Pasture, &c. in B. which Declaration is not good for the Messuage, because it is in the disjunctive, but it is good for the Land, and there is no title found for the Defendant for the Land; For the Verdict findes, That the said Edward Dobbs, the Lessee and the Conusor, was seized in tail of the Manor of B. at the time of the Recognisance; And that this Manor was delivered in extent; but he doth not say, That the Land in the Declaration was parcel of the said Manor; And so it is not found, That this Land was delivered in Extent, and then the Defendant hath no title. But Jones agreed with me, That this is not materiall; For being in an especiall Verdict, it is intended, otherwise there would be no cause of a speciall Verdict. See for this point Coke 5. fol. 95. Goodales Case. So for the matter Jones and Berkeley agreed, That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff: But I argued to the contrary, because this Extent upon the Statute is in nature of a Statute Staple, where all the proceedings are in Chancery, and not like to Executions upon Statutes Marchants, where the beginning is upon a Certificate made in the Chancery, and a Capias is awarded returnable in the Common Bench, or Kings Bench; For there peradventure, as the Case is 18 Ed. 3. 10 & Dyer 180. where the Conusor dies before Execution, the Executor shall not proceed in the Execution, upon Non est inventus returned, without a new writ out of the Chancery, because it is their warrant to proceed in the Common Bench; but an Extent upon a Statute Staple, and the proceedings thereupon, are all in the Chancery; And then, although the Conusor dies betwixt the writ of Extent, and the return thereof; yet being but a preparation unto the Execution upon his Cognisance, what Lands are extendable and the value of them, and to seize them into the Kings hands, ut ei liberemus, none hath answered to it; And it being returned there, it is in vain to have a new Enquisition, it being all of Record in the same Court. Secondly, Although the Conusor dies before the return of the writ, there being a good Enquisition, it is well enough; And although it be an Enquisition after the death of the Conusor, yet it is good enough; For the Sheriff did that which the writ enjoined him, viz. to enquire what Lands the Recognisor had at the time of the Recognisance acknowledged, or after, of what annuall value, and to seize them into the Kings hands, ut ei liberemus, That is only to shew the Kings intent; and the seizure into the Kings hands, makes not any Title to the King, nor puts the possession in him, but is only matter of form; As it is in 3 Ed. 6. fol. 67. Although an Enquisition be after the death of the Conusor, yet it is as good as if it had been in his life; for the Sheriff may not take notice of



of the death of the Comisee, but he ought to return how he served the  
writ; And if he return that the Comisee is dead, he shall be amend-  
ed, as 10. Hen. 4. 50 & 71. & 32. H. 6. 18. and 13. And there is a differ-  
ence betwixt a Judiciall writ, after Judgement to the execution,  
and a writ Originall; For the writ Judiciall, to make execution,  
shall not abate, nor is abateable by the death of him who sues it;  
as it is the common course, if a Capias ad satisfaciendum, or a  
Fieri facias upon Judgement issued, the Sheriff shall execute it, al-  
though the party who sued it died before the return of the writ, and  
although the death be before or after the Execution, it is to the same  
Tests of the writ, it is well enough. As where a Capias ad  
satisfaciendum is sued, and the party taken before or after the death of  
him who sued it, and before the day of the return; or if a Fieri facias  
be awarded, and the money levyed by the Sheriff, and the Plain-  
tiff dies before the day of the return of the writ, yet the Executor or  
his Administrator shall have the benefit, and is to have the money.  
And it is no return for the Sheriff to say that the Plaintiff is dead;  
and therefore he did not execute it. And for the second point I ar-  
gued, because it is not a Suit by way of Action, as a Scire facias or  
Debt, which I agreed, The Administrator shall not have, upon a  
Judgement obtained by the Executor, because he comes *paravit*  
the Executor. Vid. Co. lib. 1. fol. 96. & lib. 5. fol. 14. *Bradshill's Case*.  
Yet this brings no Suit, but the praying of a Liberate upon the  
showing of the Letters of Administration, the Administrator  
may well have it; and he is the party who hath the promised de-  
mand it, for the benefit of the Testate; And if the Executor had  
had the extent, well executed, and the Liberate thereupon well deliv-  
ered, and were in possession thereof, and died intestate, The Admin-  
istrator of the first man, in whose right the Extent was sued,  
should have it, as Jones agreed afterwards in his Argument. So  
where it is only to demand delivery, he may do it well enough.  
But notwithstanding these reasons, Jones and Berkeley appointed  
(Brampton chief Justice being in the Court of Wards) that  
Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff: For Jones said  
that Brampton delivered unto him his opinion for the Plaintiff;  
because the Extent taken after the death of the Comisee, although  
it was returned in the Chancery, at the day of the return of the writ,  
was merely void, and so the Defendant had not any Title thereby;  
wherefore Judgement was entered accordingly for the Plain-  
tiff.

Webb versus Nicholls.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action upon the Case, for words. Where Nicholls declared that he was an Attorney in the Common Bench, and so had been for fifteen years; and where one Humphry Stile had retained him of his Authority, to prosecute a Suit against J. D. That Writs premittorum were

M m 2

ignatus,

ignarus, intending to scandalize him in his Profession, and to dissuade others from retaining him, having communication with the said Humphry Stile, falsely and maliciously said of him, the said Nicholls, these words, I marvel you will imploy such a Knave as Nicholls (innuendo the Plaintiff) You will have but disgrace and discredit by imploying him. He (innuendo the Plaintiff) is a proclaimed Knave in the Market. Quorum præmissorum prætextu, he was much prejudiced in his Profession, many of his Clients withdrawing from him, &c. The Defendant pleads Not guilty, and found against him, and damages assent to 200 l. and upon this Judgement Error brought and assigned, because the words were not actionable; For he doth not say, That the communication was with the said Humphry Stile of the said Suit, nor is it shewn, That the words were spoken of the imployment in his Profession; and therefore Heaich Serjeant moved, That an action lies not for these words; For to call an Attorney Knave, is but a word of heat, and a word for which no Action lies; and to say He is a proclaimed Knave in the Market, is but an aggravation of the word Knave. And this Case differs from Bychleys Case, Coke 4. fol. 16. For there he saith of him being an Attorney, You are known to be a corrupt man, and to deal corruptly; so as those words cannot have any other exposition then as touching his office of Attorney: But it is not so here, &c. But all the Court held, That the Action well lies; For it is not intenable, but that he spoke of him as an evil dealer in his Profession; for he speaking with him, who used the said Plaintiff in a Suit, and speaking to him the words, ut supra, they have relation to his Profession, and cannot have other intendment, especially the Plaintiff alledging, That he spoke them to scandalize him in his Profession; and the Defendant pleading Not guilty thereunto, and being found guilty, according as the Plaintiff hath counted; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

**M** *Emendandum.* That upon Saturday before the end of the Term, the King caused his Proclamation to be published the same day in Chancery, That in regard of the increasing of the Pestilence in London, and the places thereto adjoyning, and the danger it might disperse into the County; he resolved to adjourn the Term from *Octab. Trin.* untill *Tres Trin.* And that the said returns should be only for furtherance of the ordinary Proceedings; And that no Proceedings should be upon Demurres or speciall Verdicts, nor any Hearings in the Starre-chamber, or in any the Courts of Equity.

Stone *versus* Newman. Ante pag. 437.

**T**his Case was now moved again upon exceptions to the pleading; First, Because there is not any lesion pleaded in the Queen, And then Sir Francis Wyatts title is good, untill lesion; for



he had the first possession : Sed non allocatur ; For it appears, That after the Attainder, the Queen being intitled by the generall Act of Parliament, of 33 Hen. 8. and by the speciall Act of primo Mariae, of the Attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, it was in the Queen without office ; and that the Queen granted it by Patent unto him, under whom the Plaintiff claims, who entered, and was seised untill Sir Francis Wyatt entered and disseined for damage feasant ; so he had the priority of possession and right (as it was now held by the greater opinion,) wherefore this exception was disallowed. The second exception was, That the Endowment was by virtue of a Commission granted to divers persons ; And he doth not say, sub magno Sigillo Angliae, and that the Attainder was upon the Excess before the Commissioners, and he doth not say, sub magno Sigillo ; so as if it were not sub magno Sigillo, it is not good. And in proof thereof, the pleading in the Common-Bench in Moultons Case was remembred, That the Commission was sub magno Sigillo : And in Huntleys Case, in this Court, because the deprivation was found before the Commissioners Ecclesiasticall, virtute Commissionis to them directed ; and he doth not say sub magno Sigillo, it was held to be ill ; and Cok. lib. 5. fol. 51. Letters Patents were pleaded sub magno Sigillo. And although it be true, That in Plow. Comment. in Wallinghams Case, it is pleaded as here, and doth not say sub magno Sigillo, and yet Judgement given ; It was said, That was because no exception was taken thereto. And in Cok. lib. entr. fol. 174. The Commission is pleaded by Letters Patents sub magno Sigillo, and an Attainder by virtue thereof, & ibid. 104. in the Case of Sir Moyle Fynch, it was so likewise pleaded : So generally the pleading is sub magno Sigillo, otherwise it is ill, and as no Attainder pleaded. And of that opinion was Jones at the first ; but afterwards upon search of precedents, whereby it appeared, that sometimes sub magno Sigillo was omitted ; and when it is shewn, Quod per Literas Patentes Commissionis (omitting sub magno Sigillo) It is to be intended under the great Seal, and not otherwise. All the Court agreed, That although it were the better word to shew, that it was sub magno Sigillo, yet being omitted, it is well enough ; and good both wayes : And they agreed, That here, according to the greater opinion in the Exchequer Chamber, Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

#### Porters Case.

Upon the Statute of primo Jac. cap. 11. Porter was indicted, for that he being lawfully married to a certain Porter, and be then living, and he well knowing thereof, felonically espoused one Rooks, contra formam Statuti. Upon Plea guilty pleaded a speciall Verdict was found, That he was lawfully espoused to the said Porter ; And that before Sir John Lamb, Judge of the Court of Audience, he had such a divorce from the said Porter

propter sevitiam : Where, upon prosecution, it was decreed, Quod propter sevitiam of her said husband towards her, she should be separated a Mensa & Thoro from her said husband ; but no word of divorciamus was therein : And it was expressly intimated in the Sentence, That she should not marry to any other during the life of the said Porter. And this Sentence was found in hæc verba. And that afterwards, within six moneths, the said Porter living and she knowing thereof espoused the said Rooks. And if she be guilty of the felonious marrying of a second husband, against the form of the Statute, they prayed the discretion of the Court : And it was argued at the Barre by Germain, for the King, That it is felony within the Statute, for she is directly within the words of the body of the Act, She being married to one man and he being alive, and (she knowing thereof) marrying to another. And the Proviso shall not aid her : For that doth not extend but only to persons which are divorced by Sentence in the Spirituall Court ; but here is not any Sentence of divorce, but only a separation from her husband a Mensa & Thoro, which is only a liberty to live from him, and a provision only for her safety, That she shall not live with him, to avoid his misusing of her by his cruelty : And there is not one word of divorciamus in the sentence, as there is in every case of Divorce, therefore she is out of the Proviso. And this is none of the Divorces mentioned 47 Ed. 3. folio ultimo ; where it is found, that there be but five Divorces, viz causa Professionis, causa Peccati, causa Contractus, causa Consanguinitatis, causa Affinitatis, & causa Fignitatis : And this Divorce is none of them ; and the Proviso doth not intend, but when there is sentence of an absolute Divorce. But Holbourn and Gurnston, for the Defendant, argued strongly to the contrary ; For it is a penall Law concerning life, and therefore ought to be favourably expounded in favorem viæ, and that the Proviso extends to this kinde of Divorce ; for there be Divorces ex causa precedentis : As in the Cases of Divorces cited, which be not properly Divorces, but rather Sentences of nullifying the Marriage, which is not intended in the Proviso, for such a Marriage was void of it self : And by the Sentence declaration is made, That it was void ab initio : And so it is where Marriage is in fraudibus ; such Divorces are declared Nulla by such Divorce, the parties are freed a vinculo Matrimonio. But there be Divorces ex causa subsequente, as causa Adulterii, which, in the intention of some, is an absolute Divorce, and that the party innocent might marry again : But others conceive, That it is no absolute Divorce, but only a separation a Mensa & Thoro, and frees the parties from the performance of conjugall duties only, the one, with the other. For although in former times, it was questioned, whether such parties divorced might marry again, yet now it is made clear by the Canons, That they may not. And to avoid this question principally, this Proviso was added in the Statute, That where sentence of Divorce is given, such persons marrying shall not be in dan-



ger to be felons by this Statute. By the same reason in this Case there being a Sentence of Divorce, although it doth not dissolve parties à vinculo Matrimonii; yet an ignorant woman cannot know that distinction; But they conceive when there is a Sentence of Divorce, That they are out of the Statute. And although there be no such word as divorciamus in the Sentence, yet there is separamus; And the word divorciamus is not usuall, but separamus. And Cok. Lit. 325. shews what Divorces be à vinculo Matrimonii, which are the Divorces before cited in 47 Ed. 3. 27. which are causes precedent the Marriage; And by such Divorces the Issue is made a Bastard, and thereby declared, That they were not Justæ Nuptiæ. But divorce causa Adulterii, is no dissolution à vinculo; but only à Mensâ & Thoro; and therefore the Coverture continues betwixt them. And to that purpose a Case was cited Pasch. 40 Eliz. 101. 292. betwixt Stevens and                      where the Husband, after such Divorce causa Adulterii, released an Obligation made to his wife before the Coverture, And it was adjudged a good release; which proves, That the Marriage continues. And another Case Trin. 2 Jac. 101. 815. one Stowells Case, That the wife, after such Divorce, should have Dower of her Husbonds Land; which proves, That the Espousalls continue betwixt them. But a Divorce causa fornicie, is grounded ex jure Naturæ, and is in the same manner and nature as a Divorce causa Adulterii: And the Probiso in the Statute is, That the parties divorced by Sentence, if he takes another wife, or the wife takes another Husband, shall not be within the Danger of the Statute. And this extends to every manner of Sentence of divorce, and not to any particular cause of Divorce; And so concluded; That she is within the Probiso of the said Statute, and so Not guilty of the felony. But the Court much doubted whether she were within that Probiso: And if this should be inserted, many would be divorced upon such pretence, and instantly marry again, whereby many inconveniences would ensue. Whereupon she was advised not to insist upon the Law, but to procure a Pardon to avoid the Danger: For it was clearly agreed by all the Councillors and others, That this second Marriage was unlawfull, and that she might be in danger to be adjudged a felon by this Statute.

Termino



Termino Trinitatis, anno duodecimo Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Anonymus.

**S**cire facias. Upon a Judgement given in Debt, by *Baron* and *Feme*, as Administratrix to her first Husband, the *Feme* being dead after Judgement before Execution, the *Baron* brings a Scire facias, and upon the Scire feci returned, obtained a Judgement upon a Nihil dicit: And this being the last Term, Rolls now moved to stay this Execution; For the Debt being due to the *Feme* as Administratrix, although the Recovery be by the *Baron* and *Feme*, she being dead, the *Baron* may not have Execution upon this Judgement: For the Debt was due to the *Feme* in *Antor Droit*: And of this opinion was all the Court, That the Scire facias ought not to be brought by the *Baron*, but being sued, and Judgement obtained thereupon the last Term, although the Judgement be erroneous, yet it ought to stand untill it be reversed by Error. But if he may have a writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber, tam in redditione Judicii, quam in redditione Executionis, Jones and Berkeley doubted; For upon a Judgement in a Scire facias in this Court, there lies not a writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber. But I held, For as much as this Scire facias is but to have Execution grounded upon a former Judgement, That it is within the Statute of 37 Eliz. and that a writ of Error lies in the Exchequer Chamber to reverse the Judgement and the Execution: And although there be no Error upon the Judgement, but that it be affirmed, yet the Execution may be reversed. But Brampton chief Justice doubted thereof; Idem Curia advisare vult.

Cholmleys Case.

**E**ndictment, against Jasper Cholmley, and John Cholmley of H. xton, in the County of Middlesex, Gent. For that they Intulturn fecerunt upon John Higham Doctor of Physick, in Ecclesia de *Shoreditch* prædicta; Et prædict. *Job. Higham*, adture & ibidem, in Ecclesia de *Shoreditch* prædict. verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, & male tractaverunt, contra formam Statuti, &c. Upon this the grand Jury finde Billa vera quoad Jasper Cholmley, and Ignoramus for John Cholmley; And hereupon he appeared, and pleaded Not guilty, and found against him. Rolls now moved in Arrest of Judgement, That the Endictment was not good, being Fecerunt, whereas



whereas it is found only *Billa vera* against one. *Sed non allocatur*.  
 Because it was exhibited against two, and it is but false *Larcin*.  
 Secondly, Because the *Endiement* is *contra formam Statuti*, and  
 this offence is not punishable by the Statute, unless that he smote  
 with a weapon, or drew a weapon in the Church, or Church yard;  
 or drew a weapon to that intent, which is not mentioned in the  
*Endiement*: And by the second Clause in the Statute, for striking  
 or laying violent hands, it is *excommunication ipso facto*; and it is  
 not mentioned here how he stroke, and therefore the Justices doubted.  
 But Jones said, That the *Endiement* is good for Battery at the  
 Common Law. But all the other Justices were against him  
 therein; for the *Endiement* concluding *contra formam Statuti*, it  
 cannot be good, as for an offence at the Common Law. But after-  
 wards another exception was taken by Grimston, Because the of-  
 fence was alledged to be done in the Church of Shoreditch afore-  
 said, and Shoreditch was not named before. And upon view of  
 the *Endiement*, it appearing to be so, all the Court held, That the  
*Endiement* was void. And for this cause the Defendant was dis-  
 charged.

*Mary Smiths Case.*

**M**ARY SMITH and others were *Endienced* upon the Statute of  
 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar. cap. 8. in the County of Midd. before the  
 Justices of the Kings Bench, Because they took and conveyed a-  
 way Frances the Daughter of Scipio Squire, being under the age of  
 sixteen years unmarried, and in the custody, and under the govern-  
 ment of her said father, without his consent & *contra formam dicti*  
*Statuti*. And upon this, Mary Smith pleaded Not guilty, and was  
 found guilty. And it was moved in arrest of Judgement, That the  
*Endiement* in this Court was not good. But *Coram non Judice*.  
 Because the Statute appoints, That for this offence the party of-  
 fending shall be punished by two years imprisonment, or shall pay  
 such a fine as the Starchamber shall appoint. And the words in the  
 Statute are, That the Comcell in the Starchamber, and the Ju-  
 stices of Assise by Inquisition or *Endiement*, shall have power to  
 hear and determine, &c. And whether this may extend to Justices of  
 the Kings Bench, to give them authority to enquire, was the que-  
 stion, Or only to Justices of Assise? And whether Justices of the  
 Kings Bench be not Justices of Assise? But of this the Court  
 doubted, Because there be no Justices of Assise for the County of  
 Midd. unless the Justices of the Kings Bench. The second que-  
 stion was, Admitting they may hear and determine, whether they  
 may impose any fine, or only give Judgement for the imprisonment,  
 Because the fine is appointed to be assessed in the Starchamber,  
 and in no other place? *Quare* &c.

*And in this case the Court was divided.*

**M**emorandum, That in regard of the increasing of the Pestilence in London, and the places adjoining, the King, according to his Proclamation formerly made, directed his Writs of adjournment to the Kings Bench, Common Bench, and the Exchequer, to adjourn the Term from *Octavi Trinitatis* unto *Tres Trinitatis*. And upon the same day of *Octavi* all the Courts sat untill eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, and heard motions concerning matters in arrest of Judgement, and pleadings, and Endicements, and Writs of Error: where it appeared, That the Writs of Error were brought for delayes of Execution, and no colour of Error: But no Judgements in any Demurrer, or matter in Law upon speciall Verdict, unlesse it were in Cases which were moved the last Term, and rule given, That if cause were not shewn the first and second day of this Term, Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff or Defendant, as the case required. There, upon motion, although it were upon Demurrer, or speciall Verdict, no cause being shewn to the contrary, the Court gave Judgement according to the former rule: And so Justice *Hutton* said they did in the Common Bench. And afterward upon the same day *Brampton* chief Justice published, That whereas the Prisoners of the Kings Bench and Fleet had severall times petitioned the King, for avoiding the danger of the infection of the Plague much increasing, That they who could give sufficient security to the Marshall or to the Warden of the Fleet, to be true Prisoners, and to return to Prison at the dayes to them prescribed, might goe at large by *Habeas Corpus* for that time (as they pretended was the ancient course in former times, upon the like cases.) And all the Justices and Barons of the Exchequer, besides the Lord *Finch* chief Justice of the Common Bench, and Baron *Denham* (who were not in Town) being assembled at the Lord Keepers house, to consult of this matter, and what course was to be taken for the safeguard of the Prisoners, upon conference with the Lord Keeper resolved, That an *Habeas Corpus* was an ancient and legall Writ: but under colour thereof, the Warden of the Fleet, and Marshall of the Kings Bench ought not to suffer Prisoners to goe at large, but that such permission is an abuse of the said Writ, and an escape in the Keeper of the Prison: But for the safeguard of the Prisoners (who might if they would provide for themselves by payment of their debts, and be discharged) the Warden of the Fleet, by rule or licence of the Courts to which they are subject, and the Marshall of the Kings Bench, by rule from the Kings Bench, may keep their Prisoners in any other place in the Country, to be assigned by the Courts unto them: But there they ought to be kept as prisoners, *sub salva & arcta custodia*, as they ought to be in their proper Prisons. And this resolution was delivered unto the King under all their Hands, And the King signified his pleasure, That he very well approved thereof, And commanded, That it should be observed. And it was remembered, That in *primo Caroli*, when the Term was at *Reading* such resolutions were by all the Justices. And afterward, about eleven of the Clock the same day, the Writ of Adjournment was opened, and openly

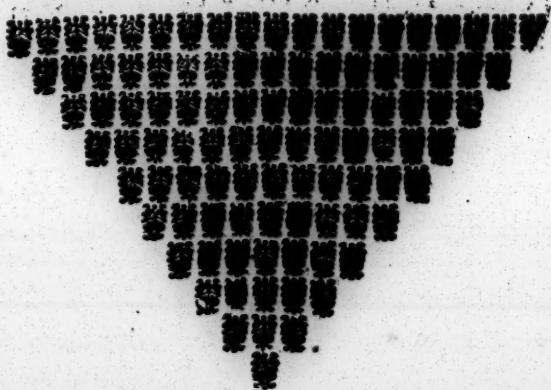


ly read; and the Term was adjourn'd untill *Tres Trinitatis*. Note, That neither Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, nor the Dutchy Court did sit all this Term.

Stone *versus* Lingar and others.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiffs were Inhabitants, and possessed of such Lands for years, in the Parish of St. Martins, and were there liable to the payment of all duties for the reparations of the Church of the said Parish, and to all taxes and charges within the same: That the Defendant being Constable of Roxborough, falsely presented, That they were Inhabitants in the Parish of Roxborough, and possessed of the said Lands in the Parish of Roxborough, and chargeable there to the payment of such Duties; by reason whereof, they were compelled to pay such Summes unduely; for which they brought this Action. Upon Not guilty pleaded, the Defendant was found not guilty. And Grimston moved for the Defendant to have double costs, because what he did, was by virtue of his Office; and by the Statute of 7 Jac. cap. 5. he ought to have double costs. But on the other side it was moved by Atkins, That this being a speciall Action upon the Case for false Presentment (and not an Action of Trespass or false Imprisonment) wherein liberty is given to plead Not guilty, and give the speciall matter in evidence, And the question being, In what Parish the said Lands were? That it was out of that Statute, but within the Statute of 23 Hen. 8. which gives the single costs for the Defendant: And of this opinion was all the Court, and gave rule accordingly.

Ann 2



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Termino Paschæ, anno decimo tertio *Caroli*  
Regis, in Banco Regis.

Humphrys *versus* Stanfeild.



**A**ction for Words. Whereas the Plaintiff being Sonne and Heir apparent to John his father, who was possessor of Goods to the value of 200 l. and seized of Lands to the value of 40 l. per annum; and whereas William Humphrys, his Uncle, was seized in fee of Lands of the value of 40 l. per annum, and he, the Plaintiff, was in

likelyhood to be his Heir, That the Defendant, to disgrace the Plaintiff, and to make others have an ill opinion of him, said maliciously and falsely of the Plaintiff, Thou art a Bastard. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages assent to 40 l. Maynard moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable, Because he doth not shew any particular damage. But all the Court held, That the Action lies; For by reason of these words, he may be in disgrace with his father and Uncle, and they conceiving a jealousy of him touching the same, 'tis possible they may disinherit him; and although they doe not, yet the Action lies for the damages which may ensue. And Jones cited, That in the Exchequer Vaughan brought an Action against Leigh, surmising, That Land was given to the Plaintiffs Grandfather, and to the Heirs Males of his body; And that he had Issue the Plaintiffs father, who had Issue the Plaintiff, and divers other Sons then living, who by possibility might be Heir to that Intail, That the Defendant said of him, Thou art a Bastard, whereupon he brought his Action, and it was adjudged maintainable, and this Judgement affirmed in a writ of Error. And another Case was cited to be so resolved in this Court, betwixt Banister and Banister. And of this opinion was all the Court; wherefore rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless, &c.

## • William Slaters Case:

**W**illiam Slater was, by Elizabeth Eaton, charged with the getting of a Bastard Child on her Body. The two next Justices did not make any Order in it, according to the Statute of 18 Eliz. but the Case came first to be originally heard at the general Sessions of the Peace at Spalding, in the County of Lincoln, 13. Jul. 8 Car. where the Justices ordered, That whereas it was proved by witnesses, That one Alexander Leigh had often used private company with the said Elizabeth Eaton, and had confessed, That he had done as much to her as a man could doe to a woman; And that she had said, That Leigh had the use of her Body, and that she feared she was with child by him. That thereupon Slater should be discharged of the child, and she be committed to the House of Correction during her life; And that Alexander Leigh, the reputed father, should pay from the birth of the Child, to the Church-wardens of Pinchback weekly 14 d. towards its maintenance, untill the age of fourteen years; And the Overseers then to take the Child. Afterwards, 1. August. 12 Caroli, at the Assises at Lincoln, upon complaint of the Inhabitants of Pinchback to the Judges, they ordered, That two of the next Justices, to the Parish where the Child was born, (naming them) should take consideration thereof, according to the Statute, and settle such course therein, as to Justice appertained; whereupon those two Justices primo Martii, 12 Caroli, declared the said William Slater to be the reputed father, and that he should pay (the Child being five years old, and all that time having been maintained at the Parish charge) at one payment 18 l. to the Overseers of the said Parish, and 14 d. weekly, till the Child came of fourteen years of age, and give his Bond of 50 li. for performance thereof: And the said Slater refusing to pay or give Bond, the said Justices of Peace thereupon committed him. And he upon a Cerciari to remove the proceedings into this Court, appeared upon an Habeas Corpus; And upon reading of the Return, and hearing Counsell on both sides, Grimston being of Counsell for the said Slater, these points were resolved by the whole Court. First, That before the Statute of 3 Caroli, cap. 4. the Justices at the Sessions had no authority to meddle in the case of bastardy, till the two next Justices according to the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 3. had made an Order therein: and that then, and not before (the party refusing to perform the Order, and upon giving reasonable security to appear at the next Sessions, and abide such order as the Justices there, or the more part of them should make, &c.) The Justices at the Sessions might make a new Order, &c. otherwise not. Secondly, That by the Statute of 3 Car. cap. 4. the Justices of the Sessions have power and authority originally, to make an Order in the case of bastardy; For the Words of the Statute are, viz. That all Justices of the Peace within their severall Limits and Precincts,



in their severall Sessions, may doe and execute all things concerning that part of the Statute touching Bastards, begotten out of lawfull Matrimony. That by Justices of the Peace in the severall Counties were by the said Statute limited to be done. And therefore the first Order made by the Sessions was in this case good and legall, and the second Order made by the two next Justices void, and could not alter or revoke the Order which was first made by good authority. And for proof thereof one *Priggeons Case*, quod vide ante, pag. 341 & 346. was cited. Thirdly, It was objected, That the commitment of Elizabeth Eaton for life, for her first offence, was more than the Justices had authority to doe; and therefore the Order void. But it was resolved, That an Error in part, and in that part of the Order which only concerned her, should not vitiate the whole Order.

*Goodie versus Platt.* Hil 11 Car. rot. 349.

**E**RRE of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Formdon. The Judgement was upon *Verdict*, Quod recuperat seisinam de uno M. suagio & duabus agris Terra & Pasture, not mentioning the quantity of the Land; nor the quantity of the Pasture, which being ill for the incertainty it was moved, That the Judgement ought to be affirmed for the Messuage, for the Judgement is good and certain as to that. But it was held, That though the Common Bench might have given Judgement for the Messuage only, yet when they have given an entire Judgement for the Messuage and Land, this being ill in part, ought to be reversed for the whole; And cannot be affirmed for part, and reversed for the residue.

*Turner versus Lee.*

**R**Epl. viii. The Defendant aboves as Executor, for a Rent-charge granted to the Testator for divers years, if he lived so long. The Plaintiff takes Issue, Quod non concessit, and found for the Abowant. And after Verdict it was moved in arrest of Judgement by Rolls, That this Abowant was not good, Because the Rent granted for years, being determined, the Executor cannot, by the Statute of 32 Hen. 8. distrain: For that Statute extends to those who have Rent for life or Inheritance. But Henden Serjeant said, That it is within the equity of the Statute, Because the Estate is determinable upon a life. And if it were not good, yet being admitted, and the Issue being upon the Grant, and found, It is good enough. But all the Court resolved, That it is not within the Statute; for that provides remedy where the Testator died seized of a Rent to him and his Heirs, or for life, and by his death there was not any remedy for the Executor, as it appears by the preamble of that Statute: But where he hath remedy by the Common Law, by Action of Debts, as in this Case the Executor of

of the Testator hath he cannot distrain; And although the Issue is upon a Non concessit, and it is found Quod concessit, yet it being an ill Word in substance, Judgement shall be given against him.

Anonymus.

**A**ction for Words. Whereas the Plaintiff was a Grocer, and libeled by his Trade of buying and selling, That the Defendant, to scandalize him, said of the Plaintiff, He is a Beggarly fellow, and not able to pay his Debrs. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Rolls moved, That these words were not Actionable. But all the Court against him, That the Action lies; for these words tant amount as if he had said, he had been a Bankrupt.

Snape versus Tuiton.

**U**pon a speciall Verdict it appeared, That Arthur Robsart, Esq. Eliz. made a conveyance to divers uses, (viz.) to the use of himself for life, with divers Remainders over, with a proviso, That if he made a conveyance of the premises in Fee, or Fee-tail, That it should be good, and a Revocation of the former uses. And it was found, That he made a Lease for years, and the next day granted the Reversion in Fee, to which the Lessee attorned. Whereupon it was resolved, That although there be not one intire Estate in Fee conveyed, yet both being found, and that it was with an intent to make a Fee to pass, That this was a Revocation within the proviso.

Tertio



Termine Trinitatis, anno decimo tertio Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Blague versus Gold.* Hil. 12 Car. rot. 753.

*Cujus principium pag. 447.*

**T**his Case was now argued again by Robert Hide for the Plaintiff, and by Charles Jones for the Defendant; and the Case was recited as before, but only this clause added, which was in the will, (viz.) Upon condition, That the same be new built, according to the Covenants betwixt me and Bernard Calvert. And it was found, That this house was the house in question, and was, at the time of the will making, in the tenure of Hitchcock, and that the corner house was in the tenure of Willson and Now; and that the Covenants with Bernard Calvert were for the reedifying of the said corner house: *Etiā super eorū, &c.* And this being now argued, Jones, Berkeley, and my self (absente Brampton) delibered our opinions seriatim, That the corner house only passed by the will, and not the house adjoining, in the tenure of Hitchcock: For although the corner house was not in the tenure of Hitchcock, but a mispillion, yet the Devise is good; for it is sufficiently ascertained before, viz. the corner house in Andover. And the addition in reuera Hitchcock, although it be not in his tenure, and is a mistake, yet is it but surplusage; and although false, shall not vitiate the Devise, because the Devise was of a thing certain at the first, and shall be expounded according as the intent of the parties is apparent; and it is the stronger here, by reason of the Covenant to reedifie the corner house, and not the other. Vide *Dyer* 376. *Cortons Case*, & *Dy.* 296. 2 Ed. 4. fol. ultima. *Coke* 2. *Doddingtons Case* fol. 32. *Plowd.* *Wrothleys* and *Adams Case.* wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Evans and Fynches Case.*

**E**vans and Finch were arraigned at the Gaol-delivery of Newgate: for that they, about twelve of the Clock in the forenoon, broke open Domum mansionalem Hugonis Audeley in the Inner-Temple, no person being in the said house, and stole from thence fourty pounds. And upon the evidence it appeared, That the said Evans, by a Ladder, climbed to the upper window of the said

Hugh Audley's Chamber, and took out thereof the said fourty pounds: and that the said Fynch stood upon the Ladder in the view of the said Evans, and said Evans in the Chamber and was assisting and helping to the committing of the said Robbery, and took part of the money. And all this matter being found, it was adjudged, Because the said Fynch did not enter into the Chamber, That he was not within the Statute of tricesimo nono Elizabethæ, which takes away Clergie where an house is broke open, and the Robbery is above the value of 5 s. no person being therein, and that he should have his Clergie, which was allowed him. And as for Evans the Speciall Verdict found, That it was in the Chamber of Hugh Audley in the Inner-Temple, And that the Robbery was committed betwixt twelve and one of the clock in the Day time, no person being within the Chamber at the time of the breaking thereof, but that divers persons were in the Inner-Temple Hall and in other places of the house: And whether this be a breaking open the house and taking of goods above the value of five shillings, nulla persona being within the house, and within the said Act of tricesimo nono Elizabethæ, They prayed the discretion of the Court? And first it was resolved, That a Chamber of an Inns of Court or Chancery broken open, may be said to be domus mansionalis of him who is owner of the said Chamber: whereof at first I doubted, untill I was informed that divers presidents were for Butlery in breaking open such Chambers. Secondly, it was resolved upon this speciall Verdict (being removed by Cerciaron into the Kings Bench, and the Prisoner removed by Habeas Corpus) That this breaking open the Chamber and taking fourty pounds out thereof, nulla persona being therein (although there were divers persons in other parts of the house) was within the Statute of tricesimo nono Elizabethæ, which takes away Clergie from such offenders: whereupon Clergie was denyed unto the said Evans, and Judgement given in the Kings Bench, That he should be hanged.

*Cecley versus Hopkins and his Wife.*

**A**ction for words. whereas the *Feme*, dum sola fuir, spake of the Plaintiff these words, He is a Witch and a strong Witch, and hath bewitched me and my Aunt *A. S.* (the Aunt of the said *Feme* innuendo) Therefore I will not marry him. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and it was found against her, and damages given to fourty pounds: And moved in arrest of Judgement by Germin Serjeant, That these words be not actionable; for to call one witch generally, is not actionable, as it was adjudged in this Court, nono Caroll, betwixt George and Harvey, and in another Case before betwixt Hawkes and Auge. And for the latter words, it is not said that he did them any bodily harm; And this bewitching, without doing some bodily harm to the person or Cattell, is not punishable by the Statute of primo Jacobi: So when she is not indangered



indangered by such words, there is no cause of action at the Common Law. And all the Court held, That for the first words, Thou art a Witch, and a strong Witch, no Action lies, for they be too general. But to say, You have bewitched me and my Aunt, Brampston, Jones, and Berkeley held, That the Action lies; for it shall be intended he bewitched them in their persons: And although it be not shewn, That any bodily wrong or harm was done to them by this Witchcraft, yet it is an offence punishable by the Statute, which doth not mention bodily harm to the person of any; but generally, if he bewitch any person, it shall be an offence punishable by the Statute. But I much doubted thereof; for words shall be alwayes taken in mitiori sensu, and not in an ill sense, if they may have any reasonable intendment: And here it may be that he bewitched them with fair words, as the common saying is. And the words subsequent maintain that intent; Therefore I will not marry him. But the other Justices said, That they would not so intend it. But he ought to have pleaded specially to have extenuated it, if he would have it to be so intended. But they would further advise. Et adjournatur.

*Dodson versus Lynne. Trin. 11 Car. rot. 446.*

**E**jectione firmæ of a Lease of an House and Lands in Moulsworth; for three years. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and special Verdict, the Case was. Edward Lynn the Defendant, being Parson of Moulsworth, the Land in the Declaration being found to be parcell of the Glebe of the Rectory, And that the said Rectory is a Benefice with Cure, over the value of 8 l. per annum; It was found also, That he was Chaplain to the Earl of Salisbury, and obtained licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury to accept of another Benefice Modo sit infra ten miles of the former, which was confirmed under the great Seal. Lynn accepts another Benefice with Cure, which was found to be distant seventeen miles from the first; and was instituted and inducted thereto, both being within the Diocels of Lincoln. And that the Arch-bishop made his visitation within the Diocels of Lincoln, and inhibited the Bishop of Lincoln to execute any Jurisdiction during his visitation; And that the Patron omitted to present to the first Benefice within the six moneths; and that the Bishop of Lincoln within the second six moneths collated the Lessor of the Plaintiff to the first Benefice, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted thereto, and made the Lease. And whether the Plaintiff hath good title against the Defendant was the question? The principall doubts herein were, whether si modo was a condition in this Licence, and made it void when he took the second Benefice? Secondly, whether the Bishop collating, during the time of the Arch-bishops visitation, and after his inhibition, were good? And because these questions concerned Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction, the Court required to hear Civilians in these points. And

**D**octor Duck and Doctor Eden argued on the part of the Defendant, and Doctor William Lewen for the Plaintiff. And it was moved on the Defendants part; and there were shewn Divers Texts in the Civill Law, That modo and dummodo are expresse provisos in such Licences, and doe not make a condition, unless there be added other words, That if he doe otherwise, that then it shall be void: But it is only as an admonition or caution, That he shall be punishable by Ecclesiasticall censures, if he doth otherwise: And this hath been alwayes the exposition upon granting such Licences. And after argument at the Barre all the Court resolved, That this being there the exposition alwayes, after the Statute, although it be generally a condition in the exposition of our Law, as Dummodo, Ita quod, and the like, yet it is now to be expounded as it hath been usually; otherwise great inconveniences would ensue, that multitude of Benefices would be void, and in lapse to the King, where they have been quietly enjoyed by the other constructions, after such avoidances pleaded. And therefore they all agreed, That it should not be here as a condition to make it void by the Statute of 21 H. 8. But should be left as it was at the Common Law before the Statute, That the taking of a second Benefice is void quoad the Patron, untill deprivation, as it is in Cok. lib. 4. fol. 75. in Hollands Case. And then it follows that the second question, Whether the Collation by the Bishop, in the time of the visitation and after inhibition, will not now be materiall: Wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Baker *versus* Willis and others. Pasch. 11 Car. rot. 46.

**E**jectione firmæ upon a Lease for seven years, of a Messuage and Lands in Muriallgrang in the Parish of Belton. Upon Not guilty pleaded and a speccall Verdict found, the Case was. John Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, Tenants in tail to them, and the Heirs of their bodies, of the gift of Sir Humphry Foster, remainder to the right Heirs of the said husband, the said John Beaumont having issue betwixt them Franc. Beaumont, in 6 Ed. 6. levies a fine *sur cognissance de droit come ceo*, to King Ed. 6. with proclamation. The King anno seprimo Regni sui grants those Lands to Francis Earl of Huntington and his Heirs: Afterwards in 2. Septemb. anno 5 & 6 Ph. & Mar. the said John Beaumont died, upon the tenth of September the same year Elizabeth enters, and Francis Huntington died seized of the Reversion, which descended to Henry Earl of Huntington, who by Indenture betwixt him and the said Eliz. (in 16 Reg. Eliz.) reciting that the said Eliz. held the Tenements in taile, of the gift of Sir Humphry Foster, remainder expectant to the right Heirs of the Earl of Huntington, ratifies, allowes, and confirms to the said Eliz. all her estate, title, and interest in the said Tenements, habendum & tenendum the said Tenements to the said Eliz. and the Heirs of the body of her, and the said



said John Beamond ingendzed, with warrant of the said Tene-  
ments to the said Eliz. and the Heirs of the body of her, and the said  
John Beamond ingendzed, against him and his Heirs. Elizabeth  
Dies anno 29 Eliz. Francis enters, and hath issue Sir Henry Bea-  
mond, Sir John Beamond, and Francis Beamond, and dies 41 Eliz.  
Sir Henry Beamond by Indenture covenants to stand seized, to  
the use of himself and the Heirs males of his body, Remainder to  
Sir John Beamond his brother, and the Heirs males of his body,  
and afterward dies without issue male, his wife *enseint* with a  
daughter (afterward called Barbara) the wife of the Lessor : After-  
ward Sir John Beamond died, and had issue Sir John  
who entred and let to the Defendant, and Woolstan Dixy entred in  
right of his wife, and let to the Plaintiff, prout in the Declaration,  
who entred; and the Defendant *ousted* him, And whether the Plain-  
tiff hath any Title was the question? And it was divers times ar-  
gued at the Barr, and now at the Bench by Berkeley, That Judge-  
ment ought to be given for the Defendant. First, Because the  
fine with Proclamations did barre the Estate Tayle, which John  
Beamond and the Heirs of the body of John Beamond and Elizabeth  
claimed; for he being barred as Heir of the body of his father, can  
never claim that Estate; for he is barred by the Acts of Parliament  
4 H. 7. & 32 H. 8. and he much insisted upon the validity of fines;  
that they be perpetuall barrs against the Heir in Tayle of him who  
levies the fine. Secondly, He argued that Eliz. by her entry im-  
mediately after the death of her husband, reduced the Estate Tayle  
back unto her, and it was lawfull and saved unto her by the Sta-  
tute of 4 H. 7. of Fines, and by the Statute of 32 H. 8. of Discon-  
rourance: And that she was Tenant in Tayle, and not Tenant in  
Tayle after possibility, as it hath been argued at the Barre, nor in  
nature of such a Tenancy in Tayle, but an absolute Tenant in  
Tayle to all purposes. Thirdly, That the Tayle is so barred by  
the fine, and the Acts of 4 H. 7. & 32 H. 8. that he cannot claim;  
for he is a person disabled to claim: As a person attainted, al-  
though he hath a pardon, cannot claim by descent: And as one pre-  
sented by Symony to a Benefice, being void, cannot be presented to it  
again; for he is a person disabled by the Act of Parliament, and  
by the confirmation to Eliz. nihil operatur unto her, nor to the Heirs  
of the body of her and John Beamond; Because he in Reversion had  
but a possibility to have it after the death of John Beamond without  
issue, and during the time he had issue, he might not claim: And  
a possibility cannot be transferd unto another: And John Beamond  
who entred shall have it as an occupant; for the Heir generall is  
barred by the fine, and he in Reversion cannot have it, as long as  
there is any Heir of the body of John Beamond and Eliz. in esse, and  
that any who enters shall have it as an Occupant, as in the Case  
29. Assise wherefore he concluded, That Judgement should be  
given for the Defendant; for he had the priority of possession.  
But I argued to the contrary, That Judgement ought to be given  
for

for the Plaintiff. First, I agreed, that the fine with Proclamacion was an absolute barre and discharge of the Estate Tayle, against John Beaumont and the Heirs of his body, by the expresse words of the Statute of 32 H. 8. And it is quasi extinct against him by the fine, Vid. Co. lib. 3. fol. 51. Sir George Browns Case, and 5 H. 7. 30. Secondly, I agreed, That when Eliz. entred within the five yeers after the death of John Beaumont, who levied the fine, she is absolute Tenant in Tayle; for the fine quoad the said Eliz. is absolutely avoided, and she is in as in her former Estate, which is an absolute Estate Tayle, and no Tayle after possibility of issue extinct; and if she be to sue any reall Action, she is to name her self Tenant in Tayle, Vid. Dy. 331. & 351. Thirdly, That notwithstanding the Estate Tayle is barred by the fine, yet by this confirmation, being by Indenture, it hath revived the Estate Tayle; for although he in Reversion, by reason of the fine, may enter, and have the Land, and the issue after the death of the wife is barred, to claim it; yet by this confirmation he in Reversion hath excluded himself against his confirmation, to claim it; for he may exclude himself of his Estate; and as he may avoid, so he may confirm, Vid. Coke lib. 1. Anne Mayos Case, 11 H. 7. 28. N. B. 98. where Tenant in ancient Demeasn levies a fine, &c. And although at the time of the confirmation, he had nothing to confirm, and his words of confirmation will not add to the Estate of the Wife, who had an Estate Tayle; yet by the words Habendum the Tenements, there is a new Estate Tayle extracted out of the Reversion, and settled in Eliz. so as that confirmation is quasi perficiens & crescens, and as the case in Litt. Feme, Tenant for life, takes an husband, confirmation to the husband and wife, Habendum the Land to them, increaseth the Estate to the husband, Coke lib. 9. 161. And whereas it was held, That she had as great an Estate before, as she had by the confirmation, and therefore the confirmation was void. I held, That although she had an Estate Tayle, yet she takes by the confirmation; for a deed shall never be void, when by any intendment it may be allowed to be good, and to have any operation: And she takes it for the benefit of the Heirs of her and her husbands body; and although the Heir be barred by the fine, yet he is restored to the Estate Tayle by the confirmation; for as the fine was an Estoppel to the Heir to claim against the fine; so the Indenture of confirmation is an Estoppel to him in Reversion, to say that he shall not hold it in Tayle, and there it is an Estoppel against an Estoppel which sets the matter at large, as it is Cok. Lit. 352. 12 H. 7. 4. And although it was said by my brother Berkeley, That the Earl of Huntington hath but a possibility to have it after the death of Eliz. and that he hath it but as an Occupant, to have and enjoy it during the time that John Beaumont had issue of the said Eliz. I utterly denied, That he hath but a possibility; for he hath it as in right of his Reversion, if his confirmation had not barred him, and that appears by Austins case in Plovdens Commentaries and in 38 & 39 Eliz.



Eliz. Hufseys Case, where an Estate is barred, or discharged, or ex-  
tinct, as Sir George Browns Case, Cok. lib. 3. fol. 30. terms it, where  
he in Reversion shall have it as in point of Reversion, and it be said  
but a possibility, yet that may be well transfers by confirmation or  
Release to him who hath the possession of the Land, as it is resolved,  
Cok. lib. 4. fol. 64. Fulwoods Case, and lib. 10. fol. 46. Lampers Case.  
And as it is holden, Cok. lib. 1. Corbet, Case, That there is no  
Condition, Probiso, or any other title, but may by apt words be de-  
termined the one way or the other; so here every party agreeing, the  
Estate tail shall be revived, or at least wise newly created, and the  
Law shall adjudge it according to their interest: And therefore I  
was of opinion, That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff.  
But Jones and Brampton chief Justice prorogued their day of argu-  
ments, hearing that the parties were about agreement: And after-  
ward by our means they compounded, and Sir John Beaumont a-  
greed to pay 5000 l. and the others agreed to assure the Estate by one  
or other wise, &c. Et sic materia predicta sopita fuit, and no Judge-  
ment given. But Jones told me, That he was clear of opinion, That  
the Plaintiff had good title, and that the confirmation was good, and  
created a good Estate in Eliz. descendable to her Heirs.

**Termino**



Termino Michaelis, anno decimo tertio Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Ceely versus Hopkins, Quod vide ante, pag. 474.*

**W**AS now moved again by Germin Serjeant, and pressed to have Judgement. And all the Court resolved; for as much as the words are, Bewitched me and my Aunt, and she is found guilty of malicious speaking of them, it shall be intended and conceived to be spoken according to the common sense of bewitching their persons, and not of bewitching with fair words: whereupon Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Anonymus. Hil. 12 Car. rot. 618.

**E**Rror, to reverse a Judgement in Replevin. The Error assigned by Grimston, was in the mis-triall of the Issue, Because the Issue being, whether Lands in Bromley were held of the Manor of Webbs by such services, The Venire facias was awarded de Vicineto de Bromley, where it ought to be de vicineto of the Manor, Or de Vicineto de Bromley and of the Manor? And all the Court (Brampston absent) held, That the triall by the Common Law ought to have been per Vicinetum of both: And that such a mis-triall had been cause of reversall, &c. But by the Statute of 21 J. 1. cap. 1. it is aided; which appoints, That if a Triall is to be of severall places, it shall be tried per Vicinetum of any of the places, and it is well enough.

*Seaman versus Bigg. Trin. 13 Car. rot. 1009.*

**A**ction for Words. whereas the Plaintiff was Serbant in Husbandry to J. S. and was his Bayliff, and in great trust with him, and thereby got his means and maintenance, That the Defendant to disgrace and discredit him with his Master and others, spake of him these words, Thou art a cozening Knave, and hast cozened thy Master (innuendo the said J. S.) of a Bushell of Barley: The Defendant makes justification, and found against him: And now Farrer moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words



words be not actionable; for no Action lies for calling one cozening knave or cheating knave. But all the Court (Brampton being absent) held, That true it is, generally an Action will not lye for calling one cozening knave; yet where they be spoken of one who is a servant and accomptant, and whose credit and maintenance depends upon his faithfull dealing, and he by such disgracefull words is deprived of his livelihood and means of maintenance, there is good reason it should bear an Action, that he might have recompence for losse of his credit and means, &c. wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Sou h and others, Bayl for Jefferson, at the Suit of Gryffith. Hil. 12. Car. 101. 1559.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, brought by the Bayle. And the writt suppoeth, That the Error was in the principall Judgement: And also in the Judgement upon the Scire facias against the Bayle: Et in redditione Executionis super iude. And the Error was assigned in the Execution against the Bayle, That no Capias was awarded against the principall. And Jones said, It was a question stirred in the Common Bench, whether an Execution may be in the Common Bench against the Bayle, although no Capias issued against the principall? And Herbert chief Justice there was of opinion, That it might, Because the Recognisance by the Bayl in the Common Bench differs from the course of the Bayl in the Kings Bench: for there the Recognisance is in a summe certain, That the principall shall render his body. But all the other Justices there held, That it is all one in the Common Bench and in the Kings Bench, That a Capias against the principall ought to be taken forth, and returned Non est inventus; Otherwise no Scire facias ought to be against the Bayl: for if the principall be taken by the Capias, or that he render himself to Prison upon the Judgement, Then no execution ought to be against the Bayl. And of this opinion was all the Court here. Then it was moved, That this writt of Error was ill, Because the writt of Error is brought by the Bayl for Error in the principall Judgement; which the Bayl cannot have. And there to the Court agreed, That the Bayl cannot assigne Error in the principall Judgement; nor can take advantage of any Error therein. And they further held, That if the writt of Error had been brought for Error only in the principall Judgement, it had been clearly ill: But because the writt of Error suppoeth Error in the principall Judgement, and also in the Scire facias of Execution thereupon, Jones held, That the writt of Error will lye for that part, & shall be hold for the residue. But Berkeley and my self (Brampton being absent) were of opinion, That the writt was ill, and should abate in all, Because it is grounded upon the first Judgement, & also upon the Judgement in the Scire facias;

and so coupling them together, all is void: But if it had recited the first Judgement (as of necessity he must make mention thereof) and the Judgement in the Scire facias, and alledged the Error in the second Judgement and in the execution thereof to his damage, &c. it had been well enough.

*Sacheverill versus Porter. Trin. 11 Car. 101. 324.*

**T** Respass, quare clausum fregit, & cum Averis depasc. &c. Upon a speciall Verdict, the Case was, That one Fulk of Peterborow, and others were seized in Fee of the place where, being a great waste called Atterhall-heath; and being so seized anno secundo Henrici quarti, granted it by Dced indented, to the Prior and Convent of Stone, (who were seized in Fee of three Messuages, one hundred acres of Land, thirty acres of Meadow, and fifty acres of Pasture in Stallington) common for him, & omnibus tenentibus suis in Stallington pro omnibus Averis suis communicabilibus omni tempore anni in prædicto vasto. Habendum the said Common of Pasture to the said Prior and Convent, & Successoribus & tenentibus suis in perpetuum. The Prior being dissolved, the King grants the said Tenements, with all Commons to them appertaining and therewith enjoyed, to Rowland Hill and his Heirs, who by Feoffment conveys three and thirty acres, parcell of those Tenements cum pertinentiis, to the Defendant; who therefore justifies the using of the said Common appurtenant. The first question was, Whether Common created secundo Henrici quarti, and so within time of memory, granted to the Prior and Convent, &c. may be said Common appurtenant to the said Tenements in Stallington? Resolved, That it may. For being granted to him and his Tenants of Stallington, it is common appurtenant, and may passe by Feoffment as common appurtenant together with the said Tenements. Secondly, Although but part of the Land is conveyed, and not the intire, yet it is common appurtenant, as common for the Beasts to lie and couchant upon the said tenements, and well shall passe with them by the words cum pertinentiis. And although it be Common created within time of memory, it is Common appurtenant, and may be well apporportioned. Vide Co. lib. 8. 78. Weilds Case. Thirdly, Although the pleading and Verdict is, That Feoffment was of part of the said Lands, and doth not say, that it was by Dced; yet it is good enough: wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant. Vid. 36. Ass. 301. 5. Ass. 11.

The Case of the Lady Fulwood, and others.

**T**he Lady Fulwood, Roger Fulwood, Richard Bowen, and others (not Prisoners, but at large) were indicted in the County of Surrey. That whereas Sarah Cock was a Maid, who had a portion of 1200*l*. The said Roger Fulwood, by the procure-

ment



ment and abetting of the said Lady Fulwood, at the Parish of St. Saviours, violently, and with force, and against the will of the said Sarah, took and carried the said Sarah to Saint Saviours, and there married her, by the aid and procurement of the said other persons, against the form of the Statute in that case provided. And upon this Endicment, they being arraigned, pleaded Not guilty, and put themselves upon the Country. And the said Roger Fulwood, Richard Bowen, and one John Hoxton a Coachman, were endicted in the County of Middlesex, de eo quod the said Sarah being a person having a portion of 1300 li. for lucre of the gain of the said portion, they took at Newington in the County of Middlesex against her will, and carried her to St. Saviours in the County of Surrey, and there the said Roger Fulwood, by the aide, abetment, and procurement of the said Bowen and others, married the said Sarah in the said Parish of St. Saviours in the County of Surrey, against the form of the Statute in that case provided. And upon this the said Fulwood, Bowen, and the Coachman were arraigned, And prayed counsell to be assigned them, to be advised what they should plead for matter in Law: For it was pretended, That this taking in one County and marrying in another County was not tryable in the County of Surrey: And thereupon Holbourn and Serjeant Henden were assigned of counsell with them. And they alledged, That in the Case of one Bruton, it was resolved upon a reference out of the Star-chamber by all the Justices, That the taking away of a woman, unlesse she be married or defiled, is not felony within the Statute: And hereupon the Counsell prayed, That they might have a copy of the Endicments: And it was allowed by the Court, That they should have a copy of the Endicment in Middlesex, but not of the Endicment in Surrey.

Sir John Fitzherbert *versus* Sir Edward Fitzherbert, and others.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon evidence to the Jury, it was resolved by all the Court, whereas Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and Sir John Fitzherbert his brother, being Tenants for life, the one in Remainder after the other, the Remainder in tail to Thomas Fitzherbert their Nephew, upon purpose to barre this Intayl, the 1. Octob. 25 Eliz. made a lease for years, with agreement, That the Lessee should make a feoffment of this Land, who accordingly the twelfth of October, made the feoffment; And afterward on the seventeenth of October, Sir Edward Fitzherbert released to the feoffee with warranty, and on the nineteenth of October John Fitzherbert released to the feoffee with warranty, and both these warranties descended upon Thomas Fitzherbert in Remainder; That these warranties were warranties commencing by disseisin, although they were created seven dayes after the feoffment: For the feoffment was made by Cobin, and with an intent and agreement precedent, That there should be such a feoffment and releases after,

and they be all but one Act, grounded upon this fraud and practise and shall not binde him in Remainder. Secondly, It was moved, If Thomas, after this disseisin, not knowing of the Disseisin, had leyed a fine to a Stranger, whether that should bar his right, and enure to the benefit of the Disseisor, according to Cok. lib. 2. fol. 55. Bucklers Case, which, if admitted, would be of a very mischievous consequence? But herein the Court delibered no opinion. But Brampton and my self conceived, That it should not enure to the benefit of the Disseisor, but to the use of the Conusor himself; for otherwise a disseisin being secret, may be the cause of disinherison of any one who intends to ley a fine for his own benefit, for assurance of his Lands upon his wife and childzen, or otherwise.

*Moulin versus Sir George Dallison.*

**T**he question being, whether the Manor of Sherfeild was by custome descendable to the eldest daughter? The Plaintiff for evidence, to prove this custome, shewed, That it was parcell of the Manor of Odiham, which is ancient Demeasne: In which Manor the custome is, That Lands are descendable to the eldest daughter. But on the other part was shewn, That it cannot be parcell of the Manor of Odiham, because it appears by divers Records, That this Manor of Sherfeild was held of the King by Grand Serjeantie: And although it was agreed on both parts, That there is such a custome within the Manor and Vill of Odiham; yet for as much as it holds by such service, and every tenure of that Manor is of it self, It cannot be parcell of the Manor of Odiham. But to that was answered, That this tenure in Grand Serjeantie was created by King Edward the second, and now was an ancient tenure; And if here were such an ancient custome, it cannot be destroyed nor altered by alteration of the Tenure, which was agreed by all the Justices. Whereupon, because divers presidents were shewn, That Lands of the freeholders used to descend there to the eldest daughter, And Lands in Sherfeild used to be recovered by a writ of Right close, in the Court there, it was left to the Jury to enquire, whether there were any such custome? And because the Jurors, lying all night, could not agree, a Juror, by consent was drawn: And afterward Mr. Attorney, for Sir George Dallison, prayed a new Trespall at the Barre, and a Decem dies by proviso, the Plaintiff having had all this Term to have prayed a Tales, and deferred it. But it was held by all the Court, That the Defendant could not pray a Tales this Term; but he might in another, &c.

The Case of Fulwood, Ante pag. 482.

**T**he Presidents of the Court were searched, and one president was shewn Pasc. 31 H. 8. fol. 14. inter placita Regis, where

Henry



Henry Sturges and Philip Sturges were endicted for the taking of one Agnes Hobson against her will, who was the Daughter and Heir of John Hobson, who was seized of Lands to the value of 20 l. per annum: And they pleaded to the Endicment, That they ought not to answer, pro eo quod non mentionatur in the said Endicment, Quod ceperunt ad intentionem maritandi predictam Agnerez, vel ad prostituendum, &c. and they were discharged. Another Record was shewn, Hil. 3 & 4 Ph. & Mar. rot. 10. Roger Thompson, and Peter Rewley were indicted, pro eo quod felonice ceperunt Margaretam Burton, & Margeriam Burton Daughters and coheirs of one Roger Burton deceased, and against their wills, &c. And they pleaded, They ought not answer to the said Endicment, pro eo quod non apparet in quo loco nec quomodo they took the said Daughters, & pro eo quod non mentionatur in dicto Endicmento, That the said Roger or Peter married or defiled the said Margaret or Margery, *ils alers sans jour*. Note, That in the Lord Hoberts Book he sets down; That Brutons case was referred unto him out of the Star Chamber, who exhibited his Bill there against Edm. Morrice, for stealing away his Daughter, he being seized of Lands, and having Goods to the value of 5000 l. and she was not his Heir, for he had a Sonne: And she was inticed away by friendship, and then by force carried into Suff. and there married. And whether this were within the Statute of 3 H. 7. cap. 2. was referred to the two chief Justices, and to have the opinion of the other Justices: And they all, upon perusal of the Statute, and view of presidents, resolved, That it was not within the Statute; for although they held, That the party being first taken away with her own consent, and after taken away by force (from which time the forcible taking began) was forcible taking away within the intent of this Act: And although the words in the purview seem to be generall, and to extend to all women unlawfully taken against their wills, yet considering, That the preamble of the Statute cannot be conceived to be idle, but must be intended to restrain the purview to the particular cases in the preamble mentioned, that is to say, That they shall be Maids, Widows or Wives, their Substances in Lands or Goods, or other wise Heirs apparent, that the motive be lucre, and the end to be married or defiled: And the purview, That what person or persons should steal away a woman so against her will unlawfully, &c. It was conceived, That this word so did imply and binde up the preamble to the purview, otherwise the word so were idle, and might be spared, if it did not declare the motive and the end of the Action, which in this case are lucre and luxurionnesse: And presidents were shewn, Pasch. 9 H. 7. An Endicment against Hyelord and others, Pasch. 6 H. 8. against and others, Hil. 3 & 4 Ph. & Mar. against Polley, wherein no mention is made, That they were intitled to Lands or Goods, or that they were Heirs apparent. But it was said, That there the preamble of the Statute was recited, and there were seven or eight presidents shewn, wherein it

was mentioned : And that in the Lord Anderlons Reports, Hil. 16 Eliz. It was agreed by the Justices, That if a Woman be taken against her will, and inforced to contract her self in Marriage, yet is not married, it is no felony ; But if she be married or defiled, it is felony. And although the body of the Act be, Such taking shall be felony, yet it shall be aided by the preamble, which maketh the marrying or defiling materiall. And there it was said, That if the taking of such a Woman, and the marrying or defiling be in severall Counties, it is felony compounded of all the three parts, as Stroke and Death are but one Murther.

Sydnam and Parrs Case. Mich. 13 Car. 1. ror. Surrey.

**S**YDNAM and Parr were brought to the Barre by Habeas Corpus : Wherein was returned, That they were committed to Goale, by one Read Justice of Peace of the said County, by force of the Statute of 15 R. 2. upon complaint of one J. S. That he claimed Common in a Meadow of the said Sydnams called Monks Meadow : And that the said Sydnam and Parr entred into the said Meadow, and kept him out from his Common with force and arms ; wherefore he was prayed to view the force, and that he came thither and found them holding the said Meadow with force ; whereupon he by virtue of the said Statute committed them to Goale. Upon the motion of Grimston, and reading the Return, all the Court (Brampton being absent) held, This commitment was not warranted by that Statute ; for although one may be disseized of a Rent or Common by force, which is inquirable in Assises, and punishable if it be found : yet one may not be indicted nor committed for entring his own Land with force, or holding his own Land with force, against a Commoner ; for it ought to be ubi ingressus non datur per legem, And one in his own Land may enter lawfully, and may detain with force against any who pretend to have Common there, he being allowed to be Owner of the Soile : And this Statute is not to be extended against any, but him who enters unlawfully, and ousts another of his lawfull possession ; wherefore the cause of committing and detaining them in prison, was held unlawfull, and the Prisoners were discharged.

Bower and his Wife *versus* Cooper.

**A**CTION upon the Case in London, for words of the Feme, Thou art an Whore, and a two penny Whore. Upon an Habeas Corpus this cause being removed. I signed a Procedendo ; Because I was informed it is good cause of Action in London by the Custom, (for they ought to punish such persons there with Carting and whipping) and that it lies not in this Court. And now Pheasant moved to have a Superseas, and the cause removed ; for he said it was against Law to suffer such Actions to be prosecuted in London,



London, upon pretence of a Custome, where they are not maintainable in a superiour Court: And that for calling one whoore, or Adulterer, and the like, an Action lies not at the Common-Law, but in the spirituall Court, Vid. Fitzh. N.B. & Register 54. Cok. lib. 4. Mufords Case, where for these words it was held an Action lies not in London, and being removed by Habeas Corpus, and a Procedendo prayed, it was denied per Curiam: But Stone prayed, That no Superedeas might be granted; for he said an Action lies in London for these words by the Custome; Because an whoore there is to suffer corporall punishment, viz. Carting and whipping: And it is an offence presentable at the Wardmotes Inquest, and there punishable; so being subject to a corporall punishment, It is reason she should have her Action there. And if the party conceives himself grieved, he may have a writ of Error; And if against Law, may reverse it: And cited Trin. 8 Car. Such a cause being removed by Habeas Corpus, A Procedendo was awarded in this Court upon debate. And so all the Court held here, except Berkeley, who conceived, That a Superedeas ought to be granted. And it was alledged by Stone, That by the Statute of 2 Jac. after a Procedendo is granted, no Superedeas ought to be awarded. But the whole Court was against him in that point: For when a Procedendo indue vel improvidè emanavit, the use is to grant a Superedeas. But here it was conceived by Jones, Brampton, and my Self, That the Procedendo was well awarded: therefore we denied to grant a Superedeas.

Kinnion *versus* Davies. Trin. 12 Caroli, 1696.

**E**RROR, of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in an Action upon the Case, Pro eo quod the Defendant, Quendam Canem ad mordendum Oves consuetum apud Hindon scienter retinuit, & custodivit; qui quidem Canis, such a day and place one humped Sheep of the Plaintiffs ibidem inventos tam graviter momordit, quod twenty of them died of the said biting, and the others were much hurt. Judgement being given there by default, the Error assigned by Grimston was, That the Declaration was not good: And upon reading thereof, all the Court held (absente Brampton) That the Declaration was not good: For he doth not shew, according to the usuall course, Quod sciens Canem prædictum ad mordendum Oves consuetum scienter retinuit, And it may be, That he scienter retinuit Canem; But he did never know, that he was consuetum ad mordendum Oves, which is the main point of the Action: Whereupon Rule was given, That the Judgement should be reversed, unless, &c.

The

The Case of Fulwood. Ante pag. 184.

**R**oger Fulwood, Richard Bowen, and the Lady Fulwood were indicted by a Jury of Surrey, wherein was supposed, That the said Roger Fulwood, Richard Bowen, the Lady Fulwood and others, upon the twenty third of August, anno Caroli, at Southwerk in the County of Surrey, violently & felonically assaulted one Sarah Coxe, and her, there, took away by force and against her will; and the said Roger Fulwood, the 23. of August the same year at Southwerk, married her, the said Sarah Coxe, by the abetment and procurement of the said Bowen and the Lady Fulwood. Upon this Indictment, being arraigned, they pleaded Not guilty, and now by a Jury of the County of Surrey, they were tryed, and upon Evidence it appeared, That the said Sarah being an Orphane, and having 1200*l.* for her Portion, was by force, with Swords drawn at Islington in the County of Middlesex, taken away against her will, by the said Roger Fulwood and Richard Bowen at eight of the clock at night, and put into a Coach with the said Roger Fulwood, and brought to the Strand-bridge, and from thence carried by water unto the Bishop of Winchester's house; and the next day being the 23 of August, upon pretence of shewing her the house, brought into the Chappell, and being there much in fear (as she pretended and gave in evidence) was married to the said Roger Fulwood in the presence of the said Lady Fulwood his Mother, and the said Richard Bowen and divers others: And Roger Fulwood brought divers witnesses to prove she was willing to marry him; and that she being asked the question before by him, whether she were willing to marry him? answered, That she was willing, and appointed a Taylor to make her a Gown, and was found in bed with him; but she pretended it was by reason of his threats, and where she was in such fear as she knew not what she did. And hereupon Holbourn, who was assigned of Counsell for the Prisoners, moved, That for as much as the force was in Middlesex, and no force is proved in Surrey, That the Jury ought not to finde them guilty in Surrey. But all the Court (Berkeley absent) delivered their opinions seriatim, That if the Jury found, That she was taken with force in Middlesex, and carried in a Coach unto Strand-bridge, and brought by them into Surrey; it is a continuing force; and a forcible caption in Surrey, and an offence within the Statute. Secondly, whereas it was alledged by Holbourn, That it was not a Marriage; (For she affirmed upon her oath in her examination, and now viva voce, That she knew not what she did; yet all the Court held (although this may avoid the Marriage, if he should pretend to have it a Marriage, and she should deny it) That it is such a Marriage, as is an offence within the Statute. But for the Lady Fulwood, because it appears not she was party to the forcible taking or consenting thereto, it was not an offence



fence within the Statute; wherefore the Jury found Roger Fulwood and Bowen guilty, and the Lady Fulwood not guilty. And Holbourn, being assigned of Counsell as aforesaid for matters in Law, arising upon the Evidence, or otherwise, after Advice, moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Indictment was not good. First, Because it is not expressed in the Indictment, That the taking was, *ea intentione*; that the said Roger Fulwood would marry or defile the said Sarah, which is the Exception in 3 Hen. 8. for which that Indictment was discharged. Secondly, That whereas Divers were indicted, the Indictment was *capit*; whereas it ought to have been *caperunt*. But all the Court (absente Berkeley) resolved, That this was not any cause of Exception; For in regard it appears apparently by the Indictment, That they took her, & abduxerunt for lucre, and the same day married her, the said Sarah, That she was the caption to be with an intent to marry her; also there be no such words in the Statute *ea intentione*; the offence being by reason of the caption against her will. And I delivered my opinion to be, That if one take such a Ward forcibly and against her will, with an intent to marry her, it is Felony, although Marriage or defiling doth not follow thereupon: But Jones said, That it hath been resolved, and was so reported by Dalison, That forcible taking away against her will, if marriage or defilement did not ensue, was no Felony. Brampton doubted thereof. Residuum postea, pag. 492.

Wilner *versus* Hold.

**A**ction for these words, Thou art a Rogue and a Rascall, and hast killed thy Wife (quandam Elizabetham *nuper uxorem te* Plaintiff innuendo.) After Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages 20. marks, Atkins and Trevor moved in arrest of Judgement, That no Action lies for these words; for the words of Rogue and Rascall are but words of heat; for which no Action lies; And thereto the whole Court agreed. Secondly, It lies not for the words, Thou hast killed thy Wife, because it is not shewn, That his wife is dead; nor how she was killed, nor that she was violently killed or murdered: And although the Declaration is *nuper* his wife; yet that doth not prove that his wife was dead; for it may be they were divorced. Sed non allocatur: For when it is said *nuper* his wife it shall be intended she is dead; and not have such a forrain construction, That she was divorced. And the Court further held, That the words, Thou hast killed thy Wife, shall be intended according to the usuall speaking, That he killed her voluntarily: But whatsoever way he killed her, the words be very scandalous; wherefore it was adjudged, That the Action lies.

Knyveton *versus* Latham.

**D**Ebt, by Daniel Kniveton, Francis Kniveton, and William Kniveton, Executors of John Kniveton, upon an Obligation made to their Testator of 100 l. anno 9 Car. upon condition to pay 52 l. The Defendant demands Oyer of the Condition, which being entered, he pleads, That he paid the 52 l. to Francis, one of the Executors, in satisfaction of the said debt, and all interests and damages for it: And thereupon the said Francis released unto him the said Obligation. The Plaintiff replies, That the said Francis was within age at the time of the release, viz. of the age of 18. years; and upon this it was demurred: And now Alestre for the Defendant shewed the cause of demurrer to be, because he doth not deny the payment of the principall interest and damages: And although the Bond was forfeited rigore iuris, yet acceptance is good cause of his making the release, and he is not to take advantage of the forfeiture of the Bond; and although he be an Infant, yet being above the age of 17. years, who may take upon him to be Executor, his release as Executor is good, and shall binde him and his Co-executors: But Rolls for the Plaintiff argued, That this release, being by an Infant, is void; For the Bond being forfeited, the intire 100 l. is due, and acceptance of part of a summe, viz. 52 l. cannot be taken as satisfaction; and this release shall not prejudice him, being an Infant; For he hath loss thereby, and is in danger of a Devastavit. And of this opinion were Jones and Berkeley, That a Release by an Infant, although he be Executor, without receipt of the intire debt, is not good, nor shall binde him: For although it is against conscience, That he should take the forfeiture of the Bond, yet he may, if he will. And Berkeley held, That this giving a discharge of the intire Bond, shall be a Devastavit, by which the Infant being to receive prejudice, That Debt shall not bind him. But I held, That for as much as he did it only as Executor, and according to good conscience, and none denies, but that there was payment made of the principall debt, There is good cause this Release should binde him: and that it should not be a Devastavit, because he did that which he was compellable to doe in a Court of Conscience. *Vide* Cok. lib. 5. fol. 27. Russels Case, 16 Hen. 6. Release 45. 21 Ed. 4. 29. And afterwards, this Term, being again moved by Rolls for the Plaintiff, Brampton agreed with Jones and Berkeley, That this Release by an Infant shall not barre, Because the Infant being Executor, by course of Law is to have the benefit of the forfeiture of the Bond, and the intire sum in the Bond is a Debt due to the Executor; and when the Infant, being but one of the Executors, takes part of the money only (although it be all which was due in conscience) yet this Release shall not barre him;

but



but if he will take all the money, and make a Release, then it is good: And if the Defendant would have remedy, he is to have it in a Court of Equity, and cannot plead this Release in barre at the Common Law; whereupon Rule was given that Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff, unless other cause were shewn upon the Thursday following. And afterward, this Case being moved at the Table in Serjeants Inn Fleetstreet, Dampport chief Baron, and Baron Denham agreed, That this Release, without payment of the intire summe contained in the Bond (it being forfeited) was not any barre to the Infant: But Brampton chief Justice and Dampport chief Baron agreed, That such Release, by an Executor of full age, upon receipt of the principall money and the Interest, shall be only *Affers* for the interest and money received, and shall not be a Devastavit for the residue, because he did that which in good conscience he ought to doe.

The King *versus* Rooks.

**S**cire facias being sued in Chancery against Thomas Rooks, to shew cause wherefore his Patent of the Office of Searcher of the Port of Sandwich cum membris granted unto him for life, should not be seized as forfeited, because by enquisition upon a Commission issued out of the Chancery, it was found, That divers misdemeanors were committed by him, to the great prejudice of the King, and forfeiture of his Office. Upon this the Defendant appeared there, and Traversted the points found in the Enquisition; and thereupon twenty six Issues were joyned, upon so many severall points found in the Office, some of them being triable in Kent, or other some triable by a Jury of Midd. Upon this, the Record being delibered by the Lord Keeper with his own hands, evidence was given at the Barre to a Kentish Jury upon seventeen of these Issues, whereof one of them was merely for his absence from executing his Office from the tenth of June, 16 Car. unto the twelfth of August following. Unto this, the Defendant pleaded, That he was sick all the said time, and Issue being joyned thereupon, he failed in proof thereof: The proof on the part of the Plaintiff was, That he was well in health at London at that time: This Issue was found for the Plaintiff; and to three other severall times of his absence found in the Enquisition, he pleaded, That he was in Prison, and in execution at the Kings Suit, by command out of the Exchequer: And upon these three Issues, because some doubt was conceived, for as much as the Imprisonment was at the Kings Suit, whether that should not excuse him for his absence, in regard of the necessity, he being committed for debt to the King, and misdemeanor in his Office. To avoid therefore the question (there being many other causes of forfeiture of his Office) it was conce-

bed the King should not give evidence for them. Two other severall issues were, Whether he voluntarily suffered a Ship, laden with severall commodities (naming them) to be exported, and other Ships to be imported and unladen, without being searched? And upon the Evidence it appeared, That such a Ship was imported and unladen, and others also were exported beyond Seas, not being searched: But these were so imported and exported, when neither himself or any of his Deputies were there: So it appears not whether it was by negligence or voluntarily; for he did not know of them, and so not within that Issue. But all the Court held, That this voluntary absence and neglect, so as neither himself nor Serjants were there to search, is not only Crassa negligentia, but a voluntary permission; As if a Goalor should leave his Prison doors unlocked, and the Prisoners escape, it is not only a negligent but a voluntary escape: So here, &c. Whereupon the Jury found this Issue against the Defendant. Another cause of forfeiture of the said Office was in issue, viz. That he seized others goods forfeited, for not being customed, and accounted not for them to the King, but converted them to his proper use. To this he pleaded, That he seized them, and was ready to account, and traverseth the Conversion; And upon the Evidence it appeared, That he seized them as forfeited, and never tendred to account, nor brought them into the Exchequer, nor signified in the Exchequer what they were (as he ought to have done) but he himself sold them at London, which was a clear Conversion; Whereupon this Issue was also found against him.

Herbert *versus* Laughllyn, Pasch. 12 Car. 388.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Kings Bench in Ireland, in an Ejectione firmæ. The principall Error insisted upon, was, That this Ejectione firmæ is brought de piscaria in such a River. And because it was not terra, aqua cooperta, nor of any land, but only of a profit *apprender*, all the Court (absent Brampton chief Justice) held, That an Ejectione firmæ lies not thereof, no more than of common *apprender* or *reni*; Wherefore for this Error the Judgement was reversed. But Jones said, That peradventure an Assise would lie of such a Piscarie, Because it is *profectum* in certo loco capiend. But he cannot maintain an Ejectione firmæ.

The Case of Fulwood and Bowen. Cujus principium ante pag. 482.

**T**hey being brought to the Barre, and demanded what they could say, why Judgement should not be given against them, answered, That they had not any more to say. Then the Court, being full, resolved, That Judgement should be given. Justice Jones pronounced it, and said, That although it had been objected, and was divulged, That it was an obsolete Statute, and it would be hard,



hard, if any should be condemned thereupon; he thereto answered, That they were deceived; for it is a good Statute and in use, but many had not been executed thereupon, because they had their Clergie; for the taking whereof away, the Statute of 39 Eliz. cap. 8. was made, and some have been since hanged; and within these ten years one Thorold was indicted and arraigned at Newgate upon this Statute, for the taking of Mistress Havcis, an Orphan, against her will, and marrying her; but he obtained his pardon, and avoided the conviction by this means. And whereas it is here pretended, That Sarah was married with her consent, and therefore not within the Statute, he said (and we all consented thereto) That the taking being unlawfull and against her will, although the Marriage was with her will, yet it is felony within the Statute: As if he had defiled her with her consent, with flattering persuasions; that had been within the Statute: But if he had defiled her against her will, it had been rape. And they all held, although this was not a Marriage de jure, because she was in such fear (as she affirmed upon her oath) That she knew not what she answered or did; yet it is a Marriage de facto, and is felony within this Statute; wherefore Judgement was given, That they should be hanged.

Q q q

Termino

Termino Hilarii, anno decimo tertio Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Kellend *versus* Whyte. Trin. 13 Car. rot. 1626.

**E**jectione firmæ of a Lease of John Arundell. The Defendant pleaded, That long time before the Lessor had any thing to doe, J. W. Grandfather of the Defendant, was seized in fee of that Land, holden in Socage, and devised it to T. W. his son (the Defendants father) in tail, who entred and died seized; which descended to the Defendant; whereupon he entred and was seized in tail, untill the said John Arundell entred upon him and disseized him, and let to the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff confesseth the seisin of J. W. and the devise in tail. But pleads a fine with proclamation to barre this entail, and conveys title to the Lessor of the Plaintiff. And upon this plea the Defendant demurred. And Maynard shewed the cause to be, because the disseisin is the material part of the barre, and the entail is but an inducement thereto; and therefore he ought to confesse and avoid the disseisin alledged, or traverse it. But Rolls, for the Plaintiff, maintained the Replication, because it conveys an especiall Estate to the Defendant, and a descent thereby, And it sufficeth to avoid that entail alledged. And in proof thereof, he relyed upon Heliers Case, Co. lib. 6. fol. 24. But all the Court (absente Brampton) held, That this Replication is hitious; For it is but argumentative, and is no expresse confession and avoidance, and it ought to answer the material part of the Bar, which is the Disseisin; And he ought not answer unto it by argument: And it is not like Heliers Case; for there both claimed the same term, which cannot be gained by any, unlesse by Grant, and there enttling himself by a former Grant from the same person, by whom the Defendant claims, It is a good confession and avoidance of the last assignement: whereupon it was here adjudged for the Defendant.

Perry *versus* Diggs. Trin. 13 Car. rot. 402.

**E**rror of a Judgement given at Marlborow. The Plaintiff declares in an Action upon *Trover* against *Baron and Feme*, That they converted *ad ultum ipsum*; where, after Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and Judgement for the Plaintiff, the Error was assigned, That the Declaration was not good: Because a *Feme*  
Covered,



*Covert*, with her *Baron*, cannot convert to the use of the *Feme*, but all is done to the use of the *Baron* : Wherefore for this cause it was reversed.

*Reeve versus Digby.* Trin. 13 Car. rot. 303.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an *Action upon the Case*, for the disturbance of using his Common in a certain place called The Lakes, and shewing the prescription of Common, and the disturbance by digging 40000. Turfs, and making of a Fish-pond. The Defendant pleaded, That he was Lord of the Manor, and improved the said severall parcells, according to the Statute, leaving sufficient Common in the residue. Issue being thereupon, the Jury found quoad the parcell where the digging of the 40000. Turfs was, That the Defendant had not left to the Plaintiff sufficient Common, and assessed damages five shillings and costs. And quoad the digging of the Fish-ponds, That the Defendant had left unto him sufficient Common. And upon this Verdict Judgement was given for the Plaintiff for the first, which is directly found against the Defendant : And for the other part, for digging of the Fish-pond, Judgement was for the Defendant, and the Plaintiff in misericordia : And hereupon the Error assigned was, That this Verdict was repugnant, To finde that he had not sufficiency of Common, and that he had sufficiency of Common : Wherefore the first finding for the Plaintiff is good; and the finding of the second, which is repugnant, is void. And the Judgement being for the Defendant for part, is erroneous. And of that opinion was Berkeley, because it is one intire Issue. But I held, That the Verdict is good enough; for it is in diversis respectibus; and it may be, he had sufficient Common notwithstanding the Fish-pond, and had not sufficient, in respect of digging the Turfs : So the damages to the Plaintiff is only by reason of the digging of Turf. And Jones doubted thereof. Per quod adjournatur.

*Hughs versus Bennet.* Trin. 13 Car. rot. 1536.

**C**ovenant. Upon demurrer the Case was. Edward Bennet covenants, in consideration of a Marriage of his Sonne John Bennet, with Elizabeth the daughter of Hughes, and such a portion to be paid, to stand seized of such lands to the use of the wife for life, and to the use of the Sonne in tail, and covenants in the said Indenture in form following, viz. That he was seized in fee of those lands of a lawfull Estate in fee, notwithstanding any act done by him, &c. And, That the said lands were of the annuall value of 200 l. per an-

*num, ultra Reprisas.* The Defendant pleaded, That they were of the value of 200 l. per annum, notwithstanding any Act done by him. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred. And it was argued by Lane for the Plaintiff, and by Rolls for the Defendant. And after argument at the Barre, all the Court resolved, That these words, For any Act, &c. doe not referre to the second Covenant, but only to the first part, that it make not a generall Warranty: But the value is properly in the consistance of the Covenantor. And it was his intent, That she should have a Joynture of the annual value of 200 l. absolutely: And it is not proper to say, That for any thing by him, &c. it should be of such a value; but absolutely, That it should be of such a value: Whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Termino



Termino Paschæ, anno decimo quarto *Caroli*  
Regis, in Banco Regis:

Hall *versus* Marshall. Mich. 13 Car. rot. 41.



**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Assumpsit. Whereas the Defendant, in consideration of 130 l. paid and secured to be paid, bargained and sold unto him, septimo Martii, anno Caroli, anno 1634. all the furzes growing upon such a parcell of Land, to be taken before Mich. 1635. That the Defendant, in consideration, &c. assumed to the Plaintiff, That he should peaceably permit him to enjoy the said Furze, and quietly to carry them away without disturbance; And although the Defendant had permitted him to carry away fifty loads of the said Furze, yet the Defendant did not permit him to enjoy the said Furze according to his promise; But disturbed him from taking 1000 Loads of them which were growing upon the Land at the time of the bargain. Upon Non Assumpsit pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement given in the Common Bench. The Error assigned was, Because he doth not shew the certain time of disturbance, whether it were before Michaelmas 1635. otherwise there is no cause of Action. But all the Court resolved, That this is no cause of Error; for being after Verdict, it is intended, That it was within the time, the Defendant having pleaded Non Assumpsit, and the cause of the damage appearing upon the Trial, otherwise there had been no cause to have damages: And it is not material that the time of the disturbance should be alledged in the Declaration; for it is collateral to the promise: wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

James *versus* Tukey. Hil. 11 Car. rot. 733.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in Replevin, in the Common Bench. Where the Defendant made Constance as Bayliff to Sir John Stowell, for that the said Sir John Stowell was seised in fee of the Manor of Somerton, whereof a great waste called Kinsmore is, and from time whereof, &c. was parcell. And that the said Sir John Stowell, and all those whose Estates he

have had, time whereof, &c. in the said Manor, A Court to be holden twice every year by the Steward of the Manor, in which Court, upon reasonable Summons, all the Commoners within the said Common have used to appear, or to be amerced: And that within the Manor, is such a Custome, That the Steward should out of the Commoners, chuse a Jury to inquire of all Surprestures and Distressings within the said Common: And that the said Jury had used to make Ordinances concerning the well using the Common; And that all those who had Common, had used to be obedient to the performance of those Ordinances, under a reasonable pain to be set down by the Jury: For which pains forfeited, the Lord of the Manor hath used, time whereof, &c. to distrain; And alledges in fact, That at such a Court a By-law was made by such, being Jurors, whereby it was ordered, That no Commoner should keep any Sheep in the bounds belon to the Maner, under the pain of three shillings four pence. And for keeping Sheep against the said Ordinance and the penalty forfeited, the distress was taken. And upon this consilience the Plaintiff demurred. And Judgement being given for the Abowant, Error was brought: And now Bear assigned for Error, first, That this was not a good By-law to binde one for his Inheritance. But all the Court held, That an Ordinance by custome for the Government of the Common is good; And this is not to take away the Inheritance, but for regulating the Common. Vide 15 Eliz. Dy. 314. Co. 3. 62. 21 H. 7. 40. Secondly, Because he doth not shew, That the Plaintiff had notice of this Ordinance. But it being proclaimed in Court, as it was alledged in the Plea, he, being a Commoner, is bound to take notice thereof; for none else is bound to give him notice. Thirdly, Because costs are given in this Case to the Defendant; And it was said, That it is out of the Statutes of 7 H. 8. & 21 H. 8. being a Distress for a penalty. And of that point the Court would advise.

The King versus Heyward, and two others, his Suffices.

**S**cire facis upon a Recognisance of the good behaviour. The Breach was assigned, Because Heyward said to a Constable, in executing his Office, Thou art a lying Rascall. Secondly, Because he said to another who thre w down his hedges, One of you is dead of the Plague, and I hope I shall see more of you to dye of the Plague. Thirdly, Because he said to a woman, That she was an Whore and jade, and other foul words concerning her incontinencie. Fourthly, Because he said to one in the Church-yard, after Evening prayer, That he was a forsworn Knave, and a perjured Knave. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty. And upon evidence as the Court appeared by one witness, That he spake to the Constable,



4. 28.

## The King and Informer *versus* Fredland.

being conceived to be a clear Case.

**Anonymus.**

guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, it was moved by Rolls

was not of Jurisdiction, That the Detention was not good, & that he doth not have any title to the Water-courte by prescription or otherwise. But Gifford for the Plaintiff argued, That the Detention was well enough; for being alledged, That it is antiquus Aqueductus, And that by it the water currere consuevisset & debuisset, it containeth in it self sufficient title, especially against a Stranger who disturbed it: And all the Court being of that opinion, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Afterwards the same day, another Action upon the Case, for disturbing an ancient water-courte, qui ad terram le Plaintiffs currere consuevisset & debuisset, to water his Land, and for his Cartell to drink. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Serjeant Henden took the same Exceptions, and the same Rule was given against him.

Termino

Amoyson A

Upon the Case for disturbing an ancient water-courte, qui ad terram le Plaintiffs currere consuevisset & debuisset, to water his Land, and for his Cartell to drink. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, Serjeant Henden took the same Exceptions, and the same Rule was given against him.





Termino Trinitatis, anno decimo quarto Caroli  
Regis, in Banco Regis;

Nevison versus Whitley.

**D**Ebt upon an Obligation of 100 l. dated 12 Julij, 10 Car. with condition for the payment of 54 l. at the end of six moneths. The Defendant pleaded the Statute of 21 Jac. of Usury, and shew'd, That the Plaintiff lent him 50 l. the said 12. Julij, and agreed, he should pay for interest thereof four pounds, which is against the Statute, which makes such an Obligation, for use of a hundred pounds above eight pounds by the year, to be void, &c. The Plaintiff replies, That he lent the fifty pounds for a year, and that the Defendant should pay four pounds for the forbearance for a year, and that the Plaintiff should not demand it till the end of the year; And, by the Scriveners mistake, it was made payable at the half years end; and he, not knowing thereof, accepted of the said Bond: wherefore, &c. The Defendant replies, That the lending was only for half a year, and that he was to pay for it four pounds for that time, and thereafter, That upon the said 12. of Julij, it was agreed the loan should be for one entire year, or that he should forbear it for a whole year. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred: And shew'd for the Plaintiff shew'd, That the barre was ill, because it was not pleaded, *Quod corrupte agitur*, &c. for so is all the course of pleading. And the Plaintiff shew'd, That he should have for interest for forbearing; And he doth not say corrupte, &c. And for this cause the Court (absente Drapton) held, That the barre was ill, and that the Replication is well enough. Secondly, It was objected, That this allegation is against the words of the Condition. But all the Court held, he might well make such an allegation: for it is the meaning of the true agreement, That no interest was to be paid by the said agreement, but such as shou'd with the Law. Thirdly, shew'd excepted to the Respondent, because he makes thereby the day to be part of the Fine, which ought not to be, but he ought to traverse the agreement only; and therefore the Respondent to the barre was ill. And this was the opinion of the whole Court: But no Judgment, because the Plaintiff offered to accept his Debt and the Defendant offered to pay it, &c.

done against all in that we demand, and shall receive thereof  
and may so only satisfy the condition of the said bond, and acquit  
himself

Lloyde *versus* Gregory.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon speciall Verdict the Case was. A Lease for ninety nine years being made by a Dean and Chapter 1 Ed. 6. to begin at the feast of the Annuntiation, after the end of a Lease of fifty years, made anno 35 Hen. 8. This Lease being assigned to John Shepheard and William Shepheard, Infants of eleven years of age, They, anno 29 Eliz. (which was before the end of the term for fifty years,) take a new Lease of the same Lands from the Dean and Chapter, for the same term, and for the same rent, and upon the same covenants; And after the end of the said term for fifty years, the Infants being of full age, enter, and hold by that second Lease, and pay the rent accordingly to the Dean and Chapter, which they accept for divers years: And afterwards a new Dean and the Chapter cause an entry to be made, to avoid this Lease, and let it to the Defendant, who entered and ousted them who were Infants, and made a Lease to the Plaintiff, &c. This was argued by Whitwick for the Plaintiff, and by Maynard for the Defendant. The first question was, whether an Infant may surrender a future interest by the taking a new Lease; for if he had actually surrendered, it had been void, being but an interest of a term; And for that point, all the Court (absente Brampton, and he afterwards assented to that opinion) held, That a surrender by an Infant cannot be by Deed, but it is absolutely void; and that a surrender by acceptance of the second Lease is void, because it is without increase of his term, or decrease of his rent; and where there is not any apparent benefit, or the semblance of a benefit, his Acts are merely void, and here is no benefit or appearance of any to the Infant, for he hath no manner of advantage thereby, but cause of quarrelling by this Lease. Secondly, whereas it was objected, That it doth not appear, that the Infants had a Lease for ninety nine years; for it is misrecited in the Grant, viz. the Grant mentions the Lease for ninety nine years to commence ad festum Annuntiationis, after the Lease for fifty years be determined, and it ought to be a festo Annuntiationis, The Court held it to be all one, for there shall be no fraction of a day, and it shall begin instantly from the determination of the former Lease; and it is not like the Case of Millward and Manwaring, where there was a recital, That a Lease was made 28 Hen. 8. for years, and that Lease was granted, &c. whereas in truth it was dated 27 Hen. 8. for there is a whole years difference, and no such term; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Arundel *versus* Sanders. Hilar. 13 Car. rot. 1266.

**T**RESPASS upon the Case, brought by Will in the Kings Bench, supposing, That the Defendants Father held of him such Land



Land by Knights service, and died in his Homage, his Heir within age; and that he tendered unto him a convenient Marriage, and shewed what, &c. and demanded of him the value of the Marriage, &c. The Defendant protested to the Tenure pro placito, traverseth the Tender, &c. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred, and it was resolved, That the Plea was ill; for the Tender is not traversable. But Beare for the Defendant moved, That the Declaration is ill, because he declares in an Action upon the Case, where it ought to be in valore Maritagii. And the Court doubted of this point, because there is an especiall originall writ de valore Maritagii. But Jones conceived, That Action upon the Case is maintainable. As an Action upon the Case lies for an Escape, as well as Action of Debt; so here it may be the one way or the other. Another Exception was taken to the Declaration, because it is not shewn, That the Ancestor was seized in fee of the Land supposed to be held, &c. And that was conceived to be a material exception. Et adjournatur.

*Middlemore versus Goodale.*

**C**ovenant. Whereas the Defendant by Indenture infeoffed J. S. of such Lands and covenanted for himself and his Heirs, with the Feoffee his Heirs and Assignes, to make further assurance upon request: which Lands J. S. conveyed to the Plaintiff, who brings this Action, Because the Defendant did not le by a fine upon the Plaintiffs request. The Defendant pleaded release from the said J. S. with whom the first Covenant was made, and it was dated after the commencement of this Suit, and thereupon the Plaintiff demurred, and all the Court agreed, That the Covenant goes with the Land, and that the Assignee at the Common Law, or at least wile by the Statute, shall have the benefit thereof. Secondly, They held, That although the breach was in the time of the Assignee, yet if the release had been by the Covenantor, (who is a party to the Dred, and from whom the Plaintiff derives) before any breach, or before the Suit commenced, It had been a good bar to the Assignee, from bringing this writ of Covenant. But the breach of the Covenant being in the time of the Assignee, for not le bying a fine, and the Action brought by him, and so attached in his person, the Covenantor cannot release this Action, wherein the Assignee is interested; whereupon Rule was given that Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff.

*Thomas Harrisons Case.*

**T**homas Harrison was indicted, for that at Middelton, in the County of Common Bench, Kings Bench, and Chancery, being, he rushed to the Barre of the Common Bench, and in the disturbance of the Justices, and of the Court, and administration of Justice,

Justice, and against the King, and his Regall Majesty, palam & publicè & maliciosè, intending to draw Justice Hutton, one of the Justices of the Common-Bench, into displeasure of the King, and of other his Subjects, and to bring him into danger of his life, and forfeiture of his life and goods, spake these words of him, the said Justice Hutton, in the presence and audience of the Justices there sitting, I accuse Mr. Justice Hutton of high Treason: He being hereof indicted, pleaded Not guilty, and by a Jury of Knights and Esquires was found guilty; He confessing that he spake those words purposely and openly, because Judge Hutton in his Argument in the Exchequer Chamber maintained, That the King might not charge his Subjects to finde Ships, and that therein he denyed his Supremacie: And also, That by this means stirred up the Subjects to sedition against the King. And being hereupon found guilty, the Judgement was, That he should pay a fine to the King of 5000 l. and be imprisoned during the Kings pleasure, and should have a Paper upon his head shewing his offence. and goe therewith to all the Courts of Westminster, and make his submission in every Court in Westminster Hall, and in the Exchequer, for it is an offence to every Court. And it was informed by Keeling Clerk of the Crown, That Imprisonment during the Kings pleasure is usually entred, and not Imprisonment during life, but where there is an awarding of forfeiture of Lands during life.

#### The Marquess of Winchesters Case.

**E**Rior to reverse a Judgement for the King upon an Endicment against him by the name of Lord St. John, for Recusancy, for his absence from Church for two moneths; whereupon he appearing, and pleading Not guilty, it was found by Verdict, That he was guilty for the absence of one of the moneths, partcell of the time, and not guilty for the other moneth; wherefore it was adjudged, That he should forfeit twenty pound, and for the other moneth eat inde fine die; And the Kings Attorney signified his Majesties pleasure, That if it were erroneous, it should be reversed; and Koll assigned others Errors; First, That the Endicment is apud Castrum Winton, and he doth not say in what County or Parish Winton is. Secondly, It is coram John Finch, &c. Justiciariis, de Gaila deliberand. and he doth not say Justiciariis, ad Assisas & ad Gailam deliberandum. Thirdly, because the Endicment is against him by the name of Dominum St. Johns, without other addition. Fourthly, Because the Endicment is Quod non accessit ad A, Ecclesiam Parochialem prædict. And there is not any Church mentioned before: And the Court held, That none of the exceptions were material; and it was doubted whether an exception be good upon conviction of Recusancy; for the Statute of 1 Jac. is precisely, That it shall not be void or discharged for default of form, or other matter, untill after conforming himself by coming



comuning to the Church. But afterwards, Because the Judgement was not Ideo capiatur, and the omission thereof is apparent to the Kings prejudice, And for that, upon every conviction in Endicements, the Judgement is Quod capiatur, for this cause the Judgement was reversed.

Middlemore *versus* Goodale, Ante pag. 503.

**W**As moved again by Beare for the Defendant, and he took exception to the Declaration, That it was not good, because he brings the Action, as Assignee of Assignee of the Covenant, and shewes, That the conveyance was made to the Plaintiff, and Frances his wife, and to the Heirs of the Husband; and he brings the Action sole without naming his wife, who is yet alive; so it is not good; for he ought to have joyned his wife with him in the Action. And of that opinion was all the Court (absente Brampton;) whereupon Judgement was given for the Defendant, Quod Querens nihil capiat per Billam.

Mann *versus* the Bishop of Bristol, Robert Hide and Richard Hide Incumbent. Pasch. 14 Car. rot. 467.

**Q**Uere Impedit in the Common Bench, for the Church of Wooton-firs-Payn in the County of Dorset. The Plaintiff entitles himself to the Adbowson, for that Margaret Chubb was seized in fee of the Manor of Wooton-firs-Payn, ad quod the Adbowson was appendant, and upon 12. Septemb. 20 Jac. let it to Robert Cook for years, à die datus: That 13. Septemb. 20 Jac. he entered and was possessed, And that Margaret by Indenture 13. Sep. 20 Jac. granted the Reversion to William Bishop and others, to the use of the said Margaret for her life; and after to the use of Joan Cook and the Heirs of her body. That afterward Margaret died, and Joan entered, and levied a fine the said John Mann of the said Manor, ad eundem, &c. whereupon at the next Aboydance the Plaintiff presented, &c. The Defendant Robert Hide confesseth the seisin in fee of the said Margaret, and that she infeoffed him of the Manor, ad quod, &c. whereby he presented, &c. and traверseth the grant of the Reversion, modo & forma, &c. and Issue thereupon, Richard Hyde, as Incumbent, pleads and intitles himself, for that Margaret Chubb being seized in fee 4. Aug. 19 Jacobi, by her Dæd granted to Robert Jacob the first and next Aboydance; and that Robert Jacob died and made such a one his Executor, who granted the next Aboydance to the said Robert Hyde, who presented thereto the Defendant Richard Hyde. The Issue was upon this, Non concessit: The Jury upon these Issues found a speciall Verdict. For the first, They finde the Lease and Grant of the Reversion; and that it was to the use of the said Margaret, during her life; and after to the use of Robert Cook, untill Joan Cook came to

the age of twenty one years; and after to the use of Matthew Chubb and Joan Cook, and the Heirs of the body of Joan, by the said Matthew to be engendred; and after to the use of the said Joan and the Heirs of her body; and after to the use of Robert and his Heirs. And they finde, That Joan accomplisht her age of twenty one years before this Action brought, and that Matthew died without Issue of the body of the said Joan, And that upon 4. Aug. 19. Jacobi, Margaret granted to the said Robert Jacob, *durante vita ipsius Roberti*, *primam & proximam advocacionem*, &c. and that he died before the Church became void; and whether this were an absolute grant of the next avoidance, as it was pleaded, or not, was the question? And it was adjudged in the Common Bench for the Plaintiff, *Quod non*: And this Judgement was here affirmed; for it is not an absolute grant of the next Avoidance, but it is limited unto him to present to the Advowson, if it becomes void during his life, and not, That otherwise it should goe to his Executors. Secondly, It was moved by Holborn for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, That the Issue being upon the grant of the Reversion, whether it were granted *modo & forma prout*: The Verdict found, That it was granted to the use of Margaret for life; and after to the use of, &c. *ut supra*. And although it be found, That the Estates were determined before the Action brought, yet it should have been shewn; for there is no such Grant, *modo & forma prout*. But it was argued by Grimston for the Defendant, That these Estates being determined, need not be mentioned, especially in this possessory Suit, The question being only for an Avoidance slain; And although the Travers be found, *Quod concessit modo & forma*, That extends not to the uses limited, but *non concessit Reversionem modo & forma prout*, and it is found *Quod concessit Reversionem modo & forma*, and the Estates determined, need not be mentioned, as 14 Ed. 4. 1. Feoffment to three, the one dies, it may be pleaded to be made to the Survivors, not mentioning him that is dead; and all the Court being of that opinion, Judgement was affirmed.

Evans and Cottingtons Case.

**E**Vans and Cottington, and seven others were indicted for a grand Riot, That they, with others there named, to the number of one thousand persons, made a Rescue and Assault upon Henry Smith a Bayliff, who, by virtue of a Warrant upon a Bill of Middlesex, against William Cleer, had arrested him, and was carrying him to Prison, and they procured him to escape. The Arrest was at Charing Cross in the Parish of St. Martins in Middlesex; and after the Arrest, they assaulted the Bayliffs, and beat them; and the Bayliffs putting the Prisoner into an house for safe keeping against the Tumult, they assaulted the House, and notwithstanding a Justice of peace, assisted with three Constables, made proclamation



clamation for keeping the peace & for their departure; yet they continued their assault, breaking open the house, and with ladders taken from the Kings house at White-hall (where the King with his Court were resident) upon the twenty fourth of March 13 Caroli, in the afternoon of the said day, made this Riot and Rescous, and carried the Prisoner away through the Kings house, and caused him to escape. Upon this Endicement nine of them being arraigned, pleaded Not guilty, and four of them, viz. Evans, Cottington, Thomas Groom, and Heatley, being arraigned, were found guilty, and five of them were found not guilty, but against three of them was probable Evidence, That they were aiding to this Riot and Rescous; but the Jury acquitted them; wherefore because it was so great a Riot and Offence, being committed so near the Court, it was adjudged, That the said four persons, which were so convicted, should be committed to Prison, And every of them should pay 500 pound Fine to the King, And that every of them should stand on the Pillory at Westminster and Charing Crosse, where the Riot was done; And that Thomas Groom, who was a Cocker, and entered into the house with a drawn Sword and a Kettle upon his head, as an helmet to defend himself, should stand upon the Pillory with a Sword in his hand and a Kettle upon his head, and should be bound with good Sureties for their good behaviour, before they should be delivered: And the three which were acquitted, against whom was such probable Evidence, were bound to finde Sureties for their good behaviour.

#### Thomas Barkhams Case.

**O**ne Thomas Barkham, upon an Habeas Corpus awarded to the Warden of the Fleet, was brought to the Barre, and it was returned, That he was committed 11. Novemb. 1637. by Warrant from the Lords of the Councell to the Fleet, to remain there untill other order given; And for that there was not any cause of commitment mentioned, either in the commitment or return, the Court conceived it not fitting to detaine him in Prison; whereupon he was discharged by Bayle.

#### Lawsons Case.

**O**ne Lawson at the same time, upon another writ of Habeas Corpus to the Warden of the Fleet, and returned, That he was committed 4. Maii 1638. by the Lords of the Councell, and no cause shewen, was therefore let to Bayl.

#### Smith *versus* Smith.

**A**ssise, of a Rent-seck in the County of Cambridge. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was, That a Rent-seck was granted

ted of four pound per annum by John Smith to Nathaniel his Son in fee, issuing out of an house called the Unicorn, in Lynton, payable at the Annuntiation and St. Michael, at the house of the said Nathaniell, in Lynton, to begin at Michaelmas after his decease, and gave six pence in name of Seisin: And for rent due at the Annuntiation 1637. and six years before, and not paid, &c. The Jury finde the grant of the rent and seisin given, and the demand at the said house called the Unicorn, at the said feast of the Annuntiation 1637. and that none was there to pay it; And whether this were a disseisin for the Rent arrear, was the question? The doubt was, whether it were a good demand for the Rent, at the feast of the Annuntiation, at the house out of which it was issuing, and not at the house where it was payable: And it was resolved by the chief Justice and by my self, being Justices of Assise, after advise had with other of the Judges, who were of the same opinion, That it was a good demand, and a disseisin for not payment; and that this gift of six pence in name of seisin was good seisin: And the Jury found all in damages, viz. twenty four pound, not mentioning it to be for Arrearages of Rent; and it was well enough, for the Presidents warrant both wayes; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Cok. Litt. 153. Cok. 7. fol. 28. and the Book of Entries fol. 78. & 79. Hil. 45 Eliz. rot. in Com. Banc. Midd. Assise for a Rent-seck.

Termino



Termino Michaelis, anno decimo quarto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Anonymus.

**T** Respals ..... against *Baron and Feme*, for breaking his Crosse. After Verdict for the Plaintiff, the *Baron* died betwixt the day of the Nisi prius, and day in Banco. And now Archibald moved, That no Judgement should be entered: for the *Baron* being dead, the Action quoad her, by the Act of God, is abated: And for that cited 6 Ed. 3. 295. 11 H. 7. 6. And it was held by all the Court, That the death of the Plaintiff or Defendant, after Verdict by Nisi prius, and before the day in Banco, shall abate the writ or Bill. And although *Baron and Feme* be but one person in Law; yet, for as much as the *Baron* is dead before the day in Banco, no Judgement may be entered; and if it be entered, it is Error. But because this is in an Action of Trespass, which is but personall, and is joint and severall, the Court doubted: for it is clear, If the *Feme* had been dead, and the *Baron* survived, Judgement should have been entered against him. And here there is no doubt but that she surviving shall be chargeable for the Trespass. But whether the Bill shall abate, the Court would advise, per quod adjournatur.

*Ceely versus Hoskins.* Hil. 13 Car. rot. 696.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action for these words, Thou art forsworn in a Court of Record, and that I will prove. After Verdict, upon Not guilty, and found for the Plaintiff, the Defendant there moving that these words were not actionable, and Judgement being there given for the Defendant, a writ of Error was brought and assigned in point of Judgement. And now Rolls for the Plaintiff, in the writ of Error, moved to have the Judgement reversed, because the words are very scandalous, and as much, as if he had said, He was a perjured person. But Maynard for the Defendant, in the writ of Error, said, That it had been much debated in the Common Bench, and the Court there agreed, That the Action would not ly; and he conceived the reason to be, Because he did not say, in what Court of Record he was forsworn; nor that he was forsworn in giving any evidence to any Jury: And it may be that he intended only, that he was forsworn, not judicially, but in ordinary discourse in some

Court of Record. But Jones, Berkeley, and my Self, held clearly, That the Action well lay; and such foreign intendment as Maynard pretended, shall not be conceived; And it shall be taken that he spake these words maliciously, accusing him of perjury, and for a false Oath taken judicially upon judicial proceedings in a Court of Record, and shall be taken according to the common speech and usual intendment: as to say, Such one is a murderer (not speaking whom he murdered, or when) an Action lies; And it shall not be intended that he was a murderer of Hares, unless such foreign intendment be discovered or shewn in pleading. Wherefore they all held, That the Judgement is erroneous. But because Brampton was absent, they would advise. And afterwards the Judgement was reversed, and the Plaintiff recovered.

*Morley versus Pragnell.* Trin. 14 Car. rot. 549.

**A**ction upon the Case. Whereas the Plaintiff is owner of a common Inne in Eastgestock, That the Defendant maliciously erected a Tallow-furnace, and boyled therein much stinking Tallow, to the great annoyance of him and his Guests: And by reason of such stench, arising thereupon, many of his Guests left his house, and many of his family became unhealthfull. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, Germyn Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That an Action lies not; For he being a Tallow-Chandler, ought to use his Trade, which cannot be said to be a nuisance. But all the Court held, That as the Declaration is penned, the Action is maintainable: For every one ought sic uti suo, quod alienum non ledat: Then when the Plaintiff is an Inne-keeper, the Defendant erecting a Tallow-furnace, annoyed his house with stench, especially by boyling stinking stuff: And so in the Case of Tohayle, who erected a Tallow-furnace crosse the Street of Denmark-house in the Strand, it was found a nuisance upon the Endicment, and adjudged to be removed: Whereupon Judgement was here given for the Plaintiff.

*Jeffries versus Payhem.* Trin. 14 Car. rot. 528.

**A**ction for these words, of the Plaintiff, being an Atturney, He is a base cheating cozening Knave, and hath cheated me as never any man was cheated. The question was, Whether an Action would lie for these words? For if he had not shewn, that he was an Atturney, an Action would not have lien; And as it is layed barely without any circumstance, it doth not appear, that it toucheth him in his profession: And therefore the Court would advise.



*Droit d' Advowson* for the King *versus* Sir John Dreidon  
and three others.

**T**He parties being at issue, and put upon the grand Assise, there issued thereupon a Venire facias, to return quatuor Milites; That they, cum seipfis, should return twelbe others, who, with the said four, should make a Jury retournable octabis Michaelis. And upon the day of Essoyns, viz. 16. Octob. 14 Car. the Demandant appeared, and prayed, That the Tenants be demanded. And before Justice Berkeley (who only kept the Essoyns) the Tenants being demanded, James Turlow, their Atturney, appeared; And the Demandant prayed, That their default might be recorded; for they ought to appear in person. But Berkeley held, That they might well appear by their Atturney, who was admitted before upon the Record; And afterward he prayed for the Tenants, That they might be essoynd; which being contradicted by the Plaintiff, Justice Berkeley caused the prayer to be entred. And after the four knights being called, appeared, and they were appointed to chouse others unto them; And there being a question about the number, They were appointed to chouse twenty unto them, to make the number compleat (as the Clerks said was the course. But now being moved in full Term, it was resolved first, That the Tenants may appear by Atturney. Secondly, That the Essoyne cast was not allowable, Because the appearance by their Atturney was entred and recorded; And if an Essoyn would lye, it should be as well cast for the Atturney as for the Tenants. And when an apparance by their Atturney is recorded, they cannot at the same time be essoynd: wherefore, for this cause, the Essoyn cast was disallowed. Thirdly, The question was, whether this Eslier of twenty to the four knights be good, Or whether they ought to chouse and return twelbe only; And if there ought to be twelbe only returned, whether the return of twenty makes not the whole return void; Or that it shall be good for the twelbe, and surplusage for eight; Hereof the Court would advise. And whether there might be any challenge against any of the four knights, because no exception was taken against them the first day? Vid. 15 Ed. 4. 1. 39 Ed. 3. 2. 7 H 4. 2. 22 Ed. 3. 18.

Mulcarry and . . . . *versus* Eyres and others. Mich. 13 Car. rot. 333.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Kings Bench in Ireland, in Ejectione firmæ of a Lease by the Earl of Tumond of fourty Mesuages, five hundred acres of Land, fourty acres of Meadow two hundred acres of Pasture, one hundred acres of Bogge, and one hundred acres of Buiery, in the Villages and Territories of D. S. and V. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That the Earl of Tumond being seized in fee, let it to the Plaintiff for one and twenty years, rendering rent, with condition, That he should

Should not let or alien any part above three years; and if he did, that the Lease should be void, and he re-enter: And he let for three years, and so from three years to three years, during the term of his life, if he lived so long. And the Earl, after this assignement accepted the Rent due from the Assignee, and notwithstanding re-entered, and made this Lease to the Plaintiff. And the Defendant re-entered. The Questions made in Ireland upon this Lease were, First, Whether it were a breach of the Condition? Secondly, Whether the acceptance of the Rent by the hand of the Assignee, makes it good, and dispenseth with the breach; especially the acceptance being at another Rent-Day? And it was resolved there, and adjudged for the Defendant. But the Court here resolved, That it was a plain breach of the Condition, And the acceptance after might not dispense with the Condition, seeing it was, That it should be void: So it was absolutely determined. But then an Exception was taken here to the Declaration by Grimston, That one hundred acres of Bogge was not good; For there is not any such word known. But it was held to be an usuall word there, and well known; and if it were not, yet the Plaintiff might release his demand as to that Land, and have his Judgement for the residue. Another Exception taken by him was, Because it was in Villis & Territoriis. But it was held to be well enough; For they be of the same sense; And if not, it is but surplusage for Territoriis: Whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be reversed, unless other cause were shewn. And afterwards, being moved again, the Judgement was reversed; and Judgement given for the Plaintiff, *Quod recuperet Terminum suum prædictum*. And it was moved how *Habere facias possessionem* should be awarded; and resolved, That there should be a writ directed to the chief Justice in Ireland, to reverse that Judgement, and commanding to a ward Execution.

Thomas Smith *versus* Richard Cooker. Trin. 14 Car. 10. 1499.

**A**ction for these words of the Plaintiff, Thou and thy Wife (innuendo the Plaintiff and Agnes his wife) are both Witches, and have bewitched my Mare, innuendo the Mare of the said Thomas (where it ought to have been the Mare of the said Richard.) After Verdict (upon Not guilty) for the Plaintiff, It was moved in arrest of Judgement for the Defendant, Because that two cannot commit one Witchcraft, also it cannot be the Mare of the Plaintiff and the Mare of the Defendant, as prædicti Thomæ imports. Sed non allocatur; For the words ought to be referred as they were spoken, viz. That both of them bewitched my Mare; And both refers to each of them, That they had severally committed the offence: For if a man saith to two, You both have murdered J. S. each of them shall have his Action severally, and not jointly, as 28 Hen. 8. fol. 19 Dyer is. And for the last words, innuendo the Mare of Thomas, Thomas



mas, is repugnant to the precedent words, &c. Therefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Anonymus.

**T** Respals of Assault and Battery against *Baron* and *Feme*, for a Battery done by the *Feme*; The Defendants being found guilty, the question was, whether a *Quod capiantur* should be entred against *Baron* and *Feme*? And it was resolved, That a *Quod capiantur* shall be against the *Baron* only: And Keeling Clerk of the Crown, and Hodden the Secondary informed the Court, That so were all the presidents, although the wrong is only done by the *Feme*.

*Kemp versus Barnard.* Hil. 13 Car. rot. 1252.

**U**pon a special Verdict the question was, whether a Lease by the King, under the Exchequer Seal, of Lands usually demised to one for life, Remainder for life, Remainder to a third for life, reserving the usuall Rent, shall be good or not? Maynard for the Defendant very much urged, That it could not be, but under the great Seal; for a freehold cannot pass from the King, but by patent under the great Seal. But all the Justices held, That leases for life, under the Exchequer Seal, being of Lands usually leased, and reserving the ancient Rent, are allowable and good for the Kings benefit, That his land shall not lie unletten. And Jones affirmed, That all the Barons of the Exchequer said, That it was their course to demise as well for life as for years, and it hath alwayes been so allowed; and of their course there, this Court shall take Consuance, as it is in *Cok. lib. 2. fol. 16. Lanes Case*. And for this cause Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred accordingly, unless, &c.

*Talory versus Jackson.* Trin. 14 Car. rot. 187.

**D**Ebt, upon the Statute 2 Ed. 6. for carrying away his Corn, the Cythes not being set out, 20 Jac. 21 Jac. and so untill 11 Car. The Defendant pleaded for the last three years *Non debet*, and for the residue, the Statute of 21 Jac. of Limitations. And hereupon the Plaintiff demurred. And the Record being read, all the Court held, That the Statute doth not extend to this Action; whereupon Rolls for the Defendant moved, That the Demurrer should be waived, and they would plead *Non debet* for all: But the Court said, It could not be without the Plaintiffs consent.

Anonymus.

**E**rror, in the Exchequer Chamber of a Judgement given in an *Ejectione firmæ* in the Kings Bench. The Plaintiff assigns for Error

**E**rror (That whereas five were named Defendants; and in the Record it is mentioned, That after the Verdict against them all, and after the last Continuance, two of the Defendants were dead, as the Plaintiff surmised; and the Defendants *hoc non dedicerunt*, sed *cognoverunt fore verum*, the Judgement is entred against the three.) That the two did not die since the last Continuance made upon the Roll, but long time before the Verdict, and before divers Continuances upon the Roll entred; whereupon Banks the Kings Attourney moved, That it might be examined in this Court; but the Court held, That they might not here make any such examination, being after the Judgement entred: And then it was moved, whether an Error in Dæd be assignable in the Exchequer Chamber, upon the Statute of 27 Eliz. Because as Berkeley said, the Statute only gives authority to examine Errors in Law. But Brampton, Jones, and my self, held, That it is well assignable; for the Statute giving the writ of Error, gives that authority, as well to examine Errors in Dæd, as Errors in Law. Then it was moved how it should be tried, and Hoddesden the Secondary said, That it hath been tried by *Nisi prius* out of the Exchequer Chamber, and there be divers presidents to that purpose. But Jones said he doubted thereof, because the Statute gives this power to the Justices of the one Bench and the other, And that the Court of the Exchequer Chamber is newly erected. And Berkeley held, That it was not the intent of the Statute 27 Eliz. to give them such authority. But Brampton chief Justice and my self doubted thereof, Because the Statute giving authority to reverse or affirm, implies an allowance of the means to doe it; whereupon adjournatur, Mich. 42 & 43 Eliz. rot. 335. Rewe versus Long. Error in the Exchequer Chamber *in fact*, assigned and tryed by *Nisi prius*, and found, and for that cause reversed. Simile Hil. 16 Jac. rot. 75. Error *in fact*, assigned there, and tryed by *Nisi prius*. Consimile Mich. 10 Car. rot. 169. betwixt Smith and Marchant.

Thornton versus Lyster.

**T** Respass of Assault, Battery, and Wounding, 1. Aug. 13 Car. The Defendant Justifies in his own defence, by reason of an Assault made by the Plaintiff; Issue being thereupon, the Defendant gives in evidence Assault and Battery by the Plaintiff, 2. Julii, 13 Car. before; and that it was in his own defence, and produced divers witnesses to prove it. The Plaintiff shewes, That the Battery which he intended, was 9. Jul. 13 Car. and he produced also divers witnesses to prove that. And Littleton the Kings Solicitor and others of Counsell with the Defendant insisted, That it was no evidence, for the Plaintiff ought to have made a special Replication, and shewn that special matter, But all the Court held, It was not requisite; And if another day had been shewn in the Replication, it should be a departure: But it sufficeth to shew it in evidence to be



be done at another day, *sans son assault*, for the day is not materiall, Jones said, if they had both agreed upon one day, it should have been specially pleaded: But Brampton held, It was all one; and as it is now pleaded to be at severall dayes, it is clearly unnecessary: And the Solicitor urged, That it should be found specially: But the Court said, it was so clear, they would not have it so found. And the Jury gave one hundred pounds damages.

*Latham versus Atwood*, Mich. 11 Car.

**A**ction of *Trover & Conversion*, of two hundred and fifty pounds of Hops. Upon Not guilty pleaded, the Case appeared to be. *Feme*, Tenant for life, takes to Husband the Plaintiff, quinto Caroli, the Remainder being to the Defendant for his life. These Hops were growing out of ancient Rots, being within the Land in question: The *Feme* dies 19 Aug. nono Caroli, the Hops then growing and not severed, &c. And whether these Hops appertained to the *Baron*, or to him in Remainder, was the question? Because she died so small a while before the gathering of them; and they be such things as grow by manurance and industry of the owner, by the making of Hills, and setting Poles. And the Court, upon the motion of Grimston, who was of Counsell with the Plaintiff, held, That they be like Emblements, which shall goe to the *Baron*, or Executor of the Tenant for life, and not to him in Remainder; and are not to be compared to Apples or Nuts, which grow of themselves; wherefore adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Bayns versus Brighton*:

**D**Ebt for 40 s. upon a Bill obligatory, and declares, That the Defendant by his Bill, dated Febr. confessed himself to be indebted to the Plaintiff in twenty shillings, solvend. at Michaelmas following, Ad quam quidem solutionem faciend. he did oblige himself in forty shillings; and for non payment of the forty shillings the Action was brought. The Defendant pleaded, That at the time of the Obligation making, he was within age, and Issue thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff: And now Germin Serjeant moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was ill, because it was not therein alledged, That the twenty shillings was not paid at the day; for if otherwise, the forty shillings is not due: And of that opinion was all the Court; for it is not an Obligation with a Condition; whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be entred for the Defendant, unless, &c.

Anonymus.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Action for words. Whereas the Plaintiff being an Attorney, and maintaining

taining himself, his Wife, and Children by his practise, That the Defendant spake these words of him, and of his Office, He is a very base Rogue, and a cheating Knave, and doth maintain himself, his Wife, and Children by his cheating. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and verdict for the Plaintiff, and Judgement given, the Error assigned was, That an Action lay not for these words. But all the Court held, That the Action was maintainable; For it toucheth him in his profession; whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

Davenport *versus* Pensell. Trin. 14 Car. rot. 698.

**A** Sumpsit against an Administrator, durante minore ætate of J. S. upon a promise to pay for forbearance of a summe, &c. The Defendant pleads that the said J. S. was above the age of seventeen years at the time of the promise; and thereupon it was demurred. The question was, whether the Administration so committed, durante minore ætate, instantly determined, by his coming of seventeen years of age; for then the Administration ceasing, there cannot after be any consideration to ground a promise? And it was urged, That in our Law Minor ætas was one and twenty years: But Grimston of Counsell with the Plaintiff said, That this was to be considered according to the Civill Law, which appoints seventeen years to be full age in such a Case, Cok. lib. 5. fol. 29. Et Curia advisare vult.

Appleton *versus* Stoughton. Hilar. 10 Car. 256.

**D**Ebt, upon the Statute quinto Elizab. and Demand 22 li. Because he used within London the Trade of a Boynt-maker, for the space of eleven moneths, not being brought up as an Apprentice for seven years. The Defendant pleaded the custome of London, That any who is a Freeman of one Trade, may use any other Trade within the City; and pleaded the Statute of 7 Ric. 2. which confirms the Customs of London, &c. Upon this Plea a Demurrer was tendered, and the question was, whether such a Custome may be good against the Statute of quinto Eliz. But because it was a generall Statute, the Court inclined in opinion, That this Custome might be good, and not taken away by the said Statute, being a speciall Custome in a particular place. Then the Plaintiff took Issue upon the Custome, and the Defendant joyned; and the Plaintiff surmised, That there is a Custome in London, That if any Custome of London be pleaded, and denyed, and Issue thereupon, it shall be tryed by a writ to the Mayor and Aldermen, to certifie whether there be such a Custome; and they shall make their Certificate by the mouth of their Recorder, ore tenus, and prayed to have a writ to certifie. And because the Defendant ~~he~~ non didicit, a writ was awarded accordingly: And the Recorder certified, That there was no such Custome for one who useth  
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a manuell Trade, That he may exercise any other Trade, not being Appzrentice, or brought up thereto; but that there was such a Custome concerning Trades of buying and selling, as Mercer, Grocer, &c. And after this Certificate, it was moved, That this was a Mis-triall; For it being a Custome which concerns all the Citizens, ought not to be tryed by such a Certificate, but by Jury. And Bullstrode, who argued for the Defendant, insisted much upon a Case in the Common-Bench, reported by the Lord Hobert, That a Custome of London, which concerns all the Citizens, shall be tried *per Pais*: But after long deliberation, it was resolved by all the Court, That the Tryall was good, especially when the Plaintiff hath shewn, that there is such a Custome, that it shall be so certified, and the Defendant hath confessed it; so as this manner of Trial, being as it were by his consent, he shall not after such Trial except against it. And this Custome doth not concern all the persons of London, but only those who use manuell Trades: As if the Custome to devise in Mortmain, or of foreign Attachments, had been tried by Certificate; so here the Trial is good; And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vide Coke lib. 4. 30. 39 Hen. 6. 34. Coke lib. 9. fol. 31. Broke London 17. 21 Edward. 4. 4. 33 Henr. 8. Brook Trials 14.

*Tomlins versus Brett.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in *Formdon in Descender*: Where the Tenant vouched J. S. And the Demandant counterpleads, That the said Joh. Style, or any of his Ancestors, &c. *nunquam aliquod in tenementis, &c.* omitting the word *habuerunt*. And Issue being joyned, and Nisi prius awarded, at the day of the Nisi prius the Defendant made default; And at the day in Banco he made another default; Whereupon a Grand Cape was awarded, and Judgement given: And now Error brought, because there was no Issue joyned by the Tenant. But the Court would not allow thereof, but affirmed the Judgement: For after the default, the issue and the pleading is out of the Court, and the Judgement is only upon the default.

*Aungell versus Sir William Cooper. Trin. 10 Car. rot. 1331.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, where in a *Scire facias* upon a Judgement of 900l. and Execution thereupon, the Defendant there being dead, The Plaintiff surmised, that he was seized of Lands in the Counties of Kent, and Surrey, and prayed a *Scire facias* into the severall Counties: And the Sheriff of Kent returned, That Aungell was *Terr-tenant* of the Land in the County of Kent: And the Sheriff of Surrey returned, That one Bell and his wife were *Terr-tenants* of the Defendant's lands in Surrey. Whereupon Aungell being warned, took up-

on him the Tenancy of the Lands mentioned in the Sheriffs return, And pleaded, That another man in the same County at the time of the said return, had other Lands, whereof T. D. was *Terr-tenant*. Sir William Cooper, the then Plaintiff, denied it, and issue thereupon, and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement for him against Aungell the now Plaintiff. But for the Lands in Surrey, Bell, and his wife pleaded, That they were not Tenants: And thereupon they were at issue, and found for them before the Justices of Assise, and Judgement given, *Quod eant inde sine die*. And now Aungell brings Error upon that Judgement, and assigns for Error, That the said Bell was dead before the time of the Triall; whereupon it was demurred: And now argued at the Barre by Maynard for the Plaintiff in the writ of Error, That for as much as the Plaintiff is not to have his Land charged sole, if there be more Land: And by the surmise of the Defendant (who was Plaintiff in the first suit) there is Land in the County of Surrey chargeable therewith, And by the Sheriffs return that Bell and his wife were *Terr tenants*, the finding by the Jury, after the death of Bell, is void, and so the issue not tryed, the Judgement is erroneous: Therefore he conceived, that the Plaintiff may well assigne it for error, and take advantage thereof. But Rolls for the Defendant in the writ of Error shewed, That for as much as there be two severall Scire facias into severall Counties, They be as severall suits, the one not depending upon the other, And the proceedings are severall: And although there be death, &c. alledged in the one yet it is not materiall, as to the other Suit; Nor is there any cause that the other against whom the Verdict is found, should assigne it for Error: And he cited for this point 5 Ed. 4. 7. And of that opinion was Brampton, Jones, and my self: For although Bell be dead it is not materiall to Aungell, especially as it is found by this Verdict, That Bell was not Tenant. So the Court is ascertained, That he was not Tenant, although by death the Verdict be void. Whereupon Rule was given, That the Judgement should be affirmed.

*Mounson versus Bourn.*

**E**Rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Debt, by William Bourn, against Sir William Mounson and Margaret his wife, Executrix of Charles Earl of Nottingham for 200 li. The Defendant appeared and Judgement against them of Debt, and four pounds costs de bonis Testatoris, &c. Et si, &c. tunc de bonis propriis for the four pounds for costs. This being in London, a Fieri facias was awarded to the Sheriffs of London, who returned Nulla bona Testatoris, and for the four pounds, Nulla bona. The Plaintiff afterwards upon a Testatum, that goods were sold and *esloyned*, procured a new Fieri facias, reciting the Judgement and the former writ and return thereof, Et quod Testa-  
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rum existit, That they had Goods sufficient, and had *esloyned* and sold them : Wherefore the Sheriffs of London were commanded, That they by Enquisition, vel alio modo quovislibet quo constare poterit, should enquire if they had sold or *esloyned* the said Goods : And if it were so found, Quod scire faciant to the said Sir William Mounson and Margaret his wife, that they be in Court in Oct. Mich. to answer thereto. Hereupon the Sheriff returned an Enquisition, finding the sale and *esloyned* of the said Goods ; and that they scire fecerunt, &c. And the parties appeared and demurred upon the writ. And the Court, after divers adjournments, adjudged the writ good, and that the Defendants should answer : Whereupon they imparle : And afterwards Judgement was given by Nihil dicit, That the Plaintiff should have Execution de Bonis suis propriis. Upon this a writ of Error was brought, tam in redditione Judicii, quam in redditione Executionis. And Taylor for the Plaintiff assigned Error in the Judgement, Because it was, Quod recuperet the damages de Bonis propriis, si non habeant Bona Testatoris, where they appeared the first day upon the Summons : And Judgement given the same Term upon a Nihil dicit, where they ought to have had Judgement de Bonis Testatoris : And for that purpose he cited 31 H. 6. 13. 33 H. 6. 23. & 34 H. 6. 27. Sed non allocatur : Because it is not the confession, but the delay which is the cause the Plaintiff shall recover damages de Bonis propriis. Secondly, whereas it was objected, That the Judgement being de Bonis propriis against the Feme, and in Law a Feme covert hath not any Goods ; therefore the Judgement should be void, It was resolved, That the Judgement was well given ; For the Baron being only charged in right of his Feme, The Judgement shall be against both ; And she may have Goods, As a Term or a Chattel real before the Coverture : Also she may have Goods after her husbands decease. Thirdly, That a Devastavit may well be by a Feme by *esloyning* the Goods : As a Feme covert may doe a Tort, and be punished for it : Also this was a Devastavit by the Feme when she was sole. And it was held that if a man takes an Executrix to wife, and waste the Goods, it is a Devastavit in the Feme : For it was her folly to take such a husband who would make a Devastavit. And Jones said, If there be a recovery against Baron and Feme upon a Devastavit, if the Baron survive the Feme, he shall be charged ; also if the Feme survive, she shall be charged : But if the Recovery be not against Baron and Feme, in the life of the Feme, and she dies, the Baron shall not be charged : whereto Brampston agreed. And for the principall matter I delivered my opinion, That this writ is good, and the Judgement good as this case is : For they being returned warned, and appearing and demurring upon the writ, which being adjudged good (as well it may, being a judiciall writ and framed by the discretion of the Court,) and the party being warned and not pleading, or traversing the Devastavit (as he well might) There is great reason, Judgement should be entred against them ; For it was their folly they

they would not plead : And it is out of the mischief put in Pettifers Case, Cok. lib. 5. fol. 32. wherefore, &c. Jones and Brampton would not deliver any opinion in the first point, but would advise. Berkeley was absent and in Chancery. Vide plus postea fol. 526.

T. Morrice and others *versus* Prince.

**E**Rror by Tho. Morrice and Elizabeth his wife, against Thomas Middleton, James Palmer, John Lewes, Evans Pocham, J. S. and T.D. of a Judgement given against them in an Assise, in the County of Montgomery, to their damage, &c. Upon this the Record was certified, That the Assise was brought 5. Maii, 10 Car. against the said six Defendants, and Charles Vaughan and Margaret his wife, Sir Peter Mutton, and six others (in all fifteen persons,) That the Assise was de libero tenemento suo in Brentdaigne, and in five other Villages within the said County. The said fifteen Defendants being returned attached, the Plaintiff makes his Pleint to be disseized of his freehold, viz. of 20 l. rent issuing out of fourty Messuages, one thousand acres of Land, fifty acres of Meadow, &c. in the said Villages, within thirty years, &c. And for title he saith, That one Edward Prince Esquire was seized in free of the tenements aforesaid, in the Villages, &c. and held them in Socage : And by his will in writing, 20. Decemb. anno 1 Jac. devised to the Plaintiff a rent of twenty pounds per annum, issuing out of the said tenements, for his life. And afterward the said Edward died seized, and the said tenements descended to the said Elizabeth (who afterwards was married to the said Thomas Morrice) and to the said Margaret (who was after married to the said Charles Vaughan.) And that the Plaintiff was seized of the said rent by the hands of the said Thomas Morrice, being seized of the freehold of the said tenements in right of the said Elizabeth, in forma prædicta, untill by the said John Morrice and Elizabeth and the other thirteen Defendants he was disseized ; And thereupon brought this Assise. The said Charles Vaughan and Margaret, and nine others of the Defendants made default ; wherefore the Assise was awarded against them by default. Four other of the Defendants, viz. Thomas Morrice and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Middleton and James Palmer pleaded, That they were Tenants of an acre, parcell of the Tenements, put in view, and that Roger Palmer and William Hewks were Tenants of the freehold of a Messuage and four acres of Land put in view, &c. who be not named in the writ ; for which they demand Judgement of the writ. And if, &c. the Jury finde, that Roger Palmer and Will. Hewks were not Tenants, &c. And that the Plaintiff was seized by the hands of the said Thomas Morrice, pro-  
ut : And that the Plaintiff demanded of the said Thomas Morrice and his wife, Thomas Middleton, James Palmer, John Lewis, and  
Evans



Evans Potham, the said Rent; and that they denyed to pay it: And so they disseized him of the said rent, and found arrearages for thirty years and an half. And for the other nine, they find, That they did not disseize. And hereupon Judgement was for the Plaintiff against sic: And for the nine, *Quod alerent sans jour*. Upon this Error was brought and assigned principally, because he demanded rent by a devise; whereof arrearages are found for thirty years: And it doth not appear when the Devisor died, nor any time or feast appointed for the payment; and therefore the Verdict is clearly ill, because the time of the Devisors death not appearing, the certainty of the arrearages cannot be known. The second question was, If the Jury, finding a seisin by the hands of one of the husbands of the said heirs, whereas the Land descended to two daughters, whether this were a sufficient finding of the seisin? And resolved, That it was: As seisin given by one Joyntenant, &c. The third question was, If the Jury finding the demand of the rent from sic of the Defendants, and their denyall of payment; and not finding, That it was demanded upon the Land (but, that they so disseized the Plaintiff) whether that were sufficient? For it was held by all the Justices, That the demanding it of their persons off the Land, and their denyall, is not sufficient: For it ought to be upon the Land. But this being upon a Verdict in an Assise, I held, That the Court shall intend it was a demand upon the Land, as 33 Ed. 3. title Verdict 40; & Cok. lib. 9. But Brampton, Jones, and Berkeley held, That it shall not be so intended: And the Judgement was reversed, because it was not found when the Devisor died.

*Lee versus Boothby.*

**U**PON evidence to a Jury at the Barre for a Coppelhold, parcell of the Manor of Earls-Chingford, in the County of Essex. The question was, If a Coppelholder in fee surrender to the Lord of the Manor his Coppelhold Estate; and the Lord makes a Lease for years of the Manor and of the said Coppelhold, by the name of his Tenement, called H. whether it were a determination of the Coppelhold? And it was held by all the Justices (absente Brampton) That it was not; Because when he lets the Manor, it is included as parcell of the Manor: But if he, though he had been but Dominus pro tempore; or for half a year (though by parcell) had made a Lease for years of the Coppelhold by it self, that had destroyed the Coppelhold; for it was then, during that time, severed from the Manor; and so could never afterward be demiseable again by Copie: But the Manor being demised, includes the Coppelhold as parcell of the Manor, and the naming of the Coppelhold is surplusage and it remains alwaies as parcell of the Manor, and demiseable by Copie as it was before.

Claxton *versus* Lilbourn.

**W**Rit of Right in Durham. The Tenant waged Battail, which was accepted, and at the Day to be performed. Berkeley Justice there, examined the Champions of both parties, whether they were not hired for money? And they confessed they were: which confession he caused to be recorded, and gave further Day to be advised. And by the Kings direction all the Justices were required to deliver their opinions, whether this were cause to de-arraign the Battail by these Champions: And by Biampston chief Justice, Dampport chief Baron, Denham, Hutton, Jones, my self, and other Justices, it was subscribed; That this exception, coming after the Battail gaged, and Champions allotted, and Sureties given to perform it, ought not to be received. Bracton 161.

Goodwin *versus* Anne West. Hil. 13 Car. rot. 1321.

**D**Ebt, for ten pounds upon the Statute of quinto Elizabethæ, whereas the Plaintiff, having a Suit in the Common Bench against one Turburlack, in an Action for words; wherein he shewes, That he was a Suitor to the said Anne West, the now Defendant, to have married her (she being a woman of a good Estate;) And that the then Defendant, to defame him and deprive him of his hopes of the said Marriage, said of the Plaintiff, He hath had a Bastard by one A. S. whereby he was greatly disparaged, and lost the said Marriage. To which the then Defendant pleaded Not guilty: And thereupon a Nisi prius being awarded to be tried at Gloucester the one and twentieth of July following, he sued a Writ of Subpoena out of the Common Bench, directed to the said Anne West, to testify in the said cause at the said Assises, before the Justices of Nisi prius, upon the said one and twentieth of July; and that the seventeenth day of July decimo quarto Caroli, he shewed it to the said Anne West, the now Defendant, and left a Note with her of the day and place of appearance, and delibered unto her twelve pence towards her expences and charges, and promised unto her, if she would come at the said day and place to testify, &c. he would give her so much more pro expensis & oneribus suis as she would reasonably require; which summe of twelve pence she accepted; And that she did not come ad testificandum, although she was required, whereby the Action passed against him: whereupon he demanded, according to the Statute, ten pounds, and his further Damages by the Court to be taxed. And upon Non debet pleaded, it was found for the Plaintiff. And now Charles Jones moved in arrest of Judgement, first, That the Statute is miscited: For the Statute is, If Suit be commenced in



in aliquibus Curis, and he recites it in aliqua Curia; so it varies.  
Sed non allocatur: For it is all one in intendment. Secondly, Be-  
cause he doth not aver, That the said twelve pence was sufficient,  
otherwise she is not to stir out of her dozes. And of that opinion was  
Brampton chief Justice, because she is not compellable to come upon  
promise, without charges delibered. Jones doubted thereof. But  
Berkeley and my self held it to be good, when she accepted the  
twelve pence; and she did not say she would have more for her ex-  
pences. Thirdly, That oneribus is no word for charges. Sed non  
allocatur: For being joyned with expences, it shewes, that it was in-  
tended pro misis. Postea, pag. 540.

U u u z

Termine

Termo. Hilarij, anno decimo quarto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

The Lord Sayes Case.

**A**ction *sur Trover & Conversion*, of three Oxen taken for three pounds five shillings, assessed by the Sheriff of Lincoln upon the Plaintiff, towards finding of a Ship. Upon demurrer at the Barre, Holbourn being ready to argue, Bank Atturney Generall moved; That he might not be permitted to argue any of the matters, contrary to the Judgement in the Exchequer Chamber betwixt the King and Master Hampden, wherein he said four points were adjudged. First, That the writ was legal by the Kings Prerogative, or at least wise by his Regall power. Secondly, That the Sheriff, by himself without any Jury, may make the Assessment. Thirdly, That the in-land Countiees ought to doe it at their proper charges, and to finde men and victuals out of their Countiees for the time in the writ mentioned. Fourthly, That the sum assessed was a Duty; and may be leyed. Holbourn offered to argue, That any one, who was not party to the former Judgement given in the Exchequer Chamber, may be permitted to argue against it: But Brampton, Jones and Berkeley (the writ being allowed to be legal) said, That such a Judgement ought to stand, until it were reversed in Parliament. And none ought to be suffered to dispute against it.

Edwards *versus* Rogers. Trin. 11 Car.

**T**Respasse. Upon Not guilty, and a special Verdict, the Case was. Tenant for life, Reversion to William Rogers, an Ideot, in fee: Andrew Rogers his Uncle levies a fine *comecco*, &c. with proclamation to Robert Crompton; And had issue John, who had issue William the Defendant, and died. William the Ideot dyed without issue, William the Defendant enters as heir unto him, viz. sonne and heir of John, sonne and heir of the said Andrew. And whether he may claime against this fine of his Grandfather (not claiming by the Grandfather, but deriving only his Pedigree from him) was the question? And it was argued by Rolls for the Plaintiff, That for as much as William Rogers is heir to Andrew his Grandfather, Uncle to the said William the Ideot, he is estopped to claim against this fine, or to say, Quod parres ad finem nihil habuerant. And for proof thereof, he relied upon the Statute 27 Ed. 1.



of Fines, and 8 H. 4. 9. 40 Ed. 3. 9. 2 Ed. 3. 10. 17 Ed. 3. 54. 2 Ed. 3. 6. 19 H. 8. 7. Cok. lib. 3. fol. 89. 18 Ed. 3. 41. 11 H. 7. 12. 10 Car. Scovell. and Brastocks Case in this Court, Cok. lib. 3. fol. 50. Sir George Browns Case, and Saule and Clerks Case. But it was argued by Farrer for the Defendant, That this fine shall not bar, Because he claims not any interest by or from Andrew, nor as heir unto him, but only makes mention of him in the pedigree: And he replied upon Hobbes Case in the Exchequer, cited in Cok. Littleton fol. 8. 2 Ed. 3. 6. & 10. 17 Ed. 3. 54. 38 Ed. 3. 11. Cok. lib. 8. fol. 53. Symms Case, 36 Ed. 3. title View 30. *in sur cui in vita*, 33 H. 6. 18. 15 Ed. 4. title Entry Congeable 51. 39 H. 6. *de Feffment del firs in vie son peir*: And that here he is in quali of another Title, and puiſny to the fine. Vid. Dyer 277. Vide plus postea, pag. 543.

Whyte versus Hanbye. Pasch. 14 Car. rot. 465.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action of *Trover & Conversion* of goods. The writ suppoſeth, That such a Day, apud Alſton in Comit. Suff. he was possessed, &c. and lost them; and the Defendant found them; and converted them to his own use; and in the Count he sheweth the *Trover & Conversion* to be at Alſton aforesaid: And the Error was assigned, because the place of *Conversion* was not shewn in the writ. And now Maynard for the Plaintiff, in the writ of Error, argued, That the place of *Conversion* ought to be shewn in the writ; For it being an Action upon the Case, the Count otherwise is not good; and for that purpose bouched 3 Hen. 6. 48 Ed. 3. 6. Berkeley and my self being only in Court, held, That the writ was good enough: For the possession supposed to be at Alſton, and the losse *Trover & Conversion*, being all conjoined with a Copulative, shall be intended all in one place, viz. at Alſton, especially the Count mentioning the *Conversion* to be at Alſton, and the Issue there tried; and Verdict given: But Berkeley said, If the writ be vitious for this cause, it is not aided by the Verdict: But we both agreed, That as this case is, the writ is good; whereupon Rule was given, That Judgement should be affirmed, unless, &c.

Ascoughs Case in the Court of Wards.

**T**His Case was referred by the Kings command unto the Justices of the Kings Bench, to certifie their opinion, which was thus. One Ascough, seized in fee of the Manor of D. holden by Knight-service *in Capite*, deviseth the said Manor, to be sold by his Executors; part of the money to be paid to his Wife; and part in divers other Legacies, the residue to be bestowed in charitable uses, viz. for the marrying of poor Maidens, and relief of Prisoners, &c. The first Question was, Whether this were a good Devise to binde the King, and to barre him of his primer Seisin by the Statute of 43 Elizab. of charitable

charitable Uses? And all the Justices held cleerly, This shall not barre the King for his interest of Wardship, Livery, or primer Seisin, because generall words where the King is not named, shall never binde or barre him. The second Question was, Whether such a Devise by the said Statute, be good against him for the whole, and shall bar the Heir to claim a third part? And they all resolved; admitting it to be a Conveyance within the Statute, yet it is void against the Heir for the third part; For by the Statutes of 32 & 34 Hen. 8. he hath no power to dispose but of two parts; so for the third part it is cleerly void. The third Question was, Whether this were a Conveyance within the Statute of 43 Elizab. Because here is not any disposition of the Land to charitable uses, but an appointment, That the Land shall be sold, and the money divided, part to his Wife (who is cleerly out of the Statute,) another part to satisfy divers Legacies, and the residue, which in truth was the greatest part, to the said charitable uses? But as to this, they all resolved not.

*Gybbs versus Wybourn.*

**P**rohibition. For that the Defendant libel'd in the Spirituall Court for Tythes of young Trees planted in a Nurcery, upon purpose to be rooted up and sold to be planted in other Parishes. Upon Demurrer the Question was, Whether Tythes shall be paid for them? For Rolls for the Plaintiff argued, That they were of the nature of the Land, and Tythes shall not be paid of them, no more than of Mines of Coal or Stone digged, or for Trees or Wood spent in hedging, or Fuell in the house wherein Husbandry is maintained. But Maynard argued, That for as much as he made a profit by such young Trees, it is reason Tythes should be paid for them when he diggs them up and sells them in another Parish, as well as of Corn, or Carret-roots, or such things. And of this opinion was all the Court; whereupon a Consultation was awarded.

The Lord Mounson and his Wife *versus* Bourn, Cujus principium ante pag. 518.

**W**As now argued openly at the Bench by Jones and Berkeley for the Defendants in the writ of Error, That the Judgement ought to be affirmed: And Berkeley argued, first, That there being no Error assigned in the principall Judgement, it is therefore to be affirmed. The Error assigned was in redditione Executionis, because the Scire facias in the said writ was, Si constare poterit per Inquisitionem, vel alio modo, That they had wasted the goods. Quod scire faciant eis ad respondendum to the said Devastavit, and shew cause wherefore Execution should not be awarded of their proper goods, which being a Judiciall writ, may be well framed, as the Court shall appoint; For as the Register is the Rule for



for writs originall, whereby they are framed (which is confirmed by Act of Parliament (and there ought not to be any variance from them, but by authority of Parliament, as the Statute of West. 2. cap. laith : So for Judiciall writs, they may be framed according to the discretion and direction of the Court : And for this cause these writs have been usually granted in the Common Bench, and frequently used after 9 Hen. 6. as appears by the said Book fol. 57. and therefore we ought to adjudge it to be the Law in the same Court, and not to adjudge the contrary, as in Cok. lib. Wiscots Case. Ejectione firmæ of a Lease by Baron and Feme; And he doth not shew, That it was by Wæd (and without Wæd it is cleer it is not the Lease of the Feme : ) Yet because it is usuall in the said Court, to omit the mentioning of the Wæd; and it shall be intended to be by Wæd; and the presidents of the Court warrant such declarations, it was adjudged to be good : So Cok. lib. 4. fol. 92 Slades Case, adjudged by reason of the multitude of presidents in the Kings Bench, That an Action upon the Case may be maintainable, where he might have had an Action of Debt, and that the common course had been to have Debt until then, and some had been reversed for this cause; yet being argued in the Exchequer Chamber, and there made apparent by the presidents in the Kings Bench, That such Actions were allowed in the Kings Bench, it was adjudged, That it ought to be taken for Law : And so it hath been used since in the Common Bench; yet no presidents were shewn before the time of Hen. 6. So here, the Presidents and Judgements in the Common Bench warranting this course, it is to be taken now, as the Law of the Court, and to be allowed. And to answer to Petterss Case, Co. lib. 5. fol. 32 he said, There was great difference betwixt the said Cases; for there the inconvenience was, because the Judgement was by default upon two Nihils returned; but here they be returned, warned, and appeared, and they might have traversed the Enquisition, and taken Issue thereupon, That they had not made any debastation. And for the Case cited 12 Ed. 3. tit. Execut. 9. it is an harder Case than this; for there, upon a Fieri facias, was returned Nulla bona; and upon a Testatum, That they had goods and wasted them; the Sheriff was commanded, That he should enquire thereof; and if he found they had wasted, he should make execution de bonis propriis; So without any other warning, he was to take their proper goods in Execution : Yet he conceived, That in such Case, if the Sheriff had done so, he was not chargeable in an Action upon the Case, because he did it by the Courts command: But in this case the Court was more favourable, to have an Enquisition before, and not immediately to make execution, but to warn the parties to shew cause wherefore he should not have execution, And when they appeared, and would not answer, but suffered it to pass by nihil dicit, it is quasi a confession thereof, and therefore good reason they should be charged de bonis propriis; wherefore he concluded, That there is no Error, either in the Judges

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ment or Execution ; And that they should be affirmed. Jones argued to the same purpose, That the Custome and Presidents in all Courts are the Law in the same Court, and constant judiciall proceedings are to be accounted Law ; And therefore in the Common Bench it is the usuall course and Law, to have but one Scire facias to have Execution, which being returned Nihil, the party is to have Execution : But in the Kings Bench the usuall course is to have two Scire facias's : And if Execution be taken upon one Scire facias awarded, and Nihil returned, it is Error, and therefore may be reversed, Because it is contrary to the course of the Court : And this Case differs from the reasons and mischief in Petifers Case, Because the return here is, That they were warned and made default, and would not plead ; whereupon he concluded also, That the Judgement and Execution should be affirmed. Brampton chief Justice argued the same way, That, as this Case is, it should be affirmed ; For it is no inconvenience here to the parties, or to the Sheriff, when the Sheriff takes an Enquisition which finds a Devastavit, and the party is warned, and appears, and demurres thereupon, so that he takes notice of the writ : And the common course and presidents of the Court, are the Law of the Court, and one Court ought to take notice of the customes and courses of other Courts, as it is held 6 Ed. 4. 1. 11 Ed. 4. 1. and Co. lib. 2. fol. 16. Lancs Case, which is a stronger Case than this ; For there it is, That a Lease under the Exchequer Seal, is as well allowable and pleadable in this Court, as if it had been under the great Seal : And although regularly a freehold cannot pass but under the great Seal, yet in regard of the usuall course of the Exchequer Seal, and multitude of presidents there (of which course the Common Bench ought to take notice) and for the inconvenience whereby many Subjects should be otherwise prejudiced, it was adjudged good and allowable there, a multo fortiore here, Because this course of awarding those writs hath been continued in this Court ever since 9 Hen. 6. and therefore there is great reason they should be now allowed. And for the mischief alledged, That the party should be concluded by this Enquest of Office, It was said, There was not any mischief ; For it was agreed by all of us, That he may contradict it upon his appearance, and traverse it ; and when he is warned and will not answer, it is quasi a confession that it is true ; and it was his fault he would not traverse it. And where it was said, That it may be taken by default, upon two Nihil's returned, and so he should be prejudiced, I thereto answered, There was not any mischief ; For if it should be false, he might have an Audita querela, and so help himself, as Fitzh. N. B. fol. 194. And so we concluded, That the Judgement and Execution should be affirmed ; And gave a Rule to the Prothonotaries, That such course of writs should be here used, as consonant to Law and Justice.



Smith *versus* Risley and others. Trin. 14 Car. rot.

**E**jectione firmæ. Upon a speciall Verdict the Case was. Paul Risley was seized in fee of the Lands in question, and by Indenture betwixt him and Sir Thomas Denton, Sir Alexander Denton, Thomas Risley his brother, and William Withers covenanted and agreed with them, That for the favour and affection which he did bear to his wife and children in that Indenture mentioned, and for the better maintenance, lively hood, and preferment of them, and to the intent to settle Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments hereafter mentioned in the name and blood of the said Paul Risley; he did thereby covenant for him, his Heirs, and Assignes to and with the said four parties and their Heirs, That he the said Paul Risley and his Heirs shall at all times from henceforth stand and be seized of the said Tenements (in the Declaration mentioned) to the use of the said Paul Risley for term of his life, without impeachment of Waste; and after his decease, to the use of Dorothy his Wife, for term of her life; and after her decease, to the use of the said Covenantees and their Heirs. Nevertheless, upon speciall trust and confidence, That they shall make Leases and Estates thereof, or of any part thereof, as the said Paul Risley shall appoint by any his Deed, &c. And in case that he make not any such appointment, then the said Covenantees and their Heirs shall levy out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, for his younger Children hereafter named, *viz.* Crescens, Peter, and Paul his younger Sonnes, and for Mary, Dorothy, and Elizabeth, his three Daughters, two hundred pound a peece: The Daughters Portions to be paid at their respective ages of twenty years, and the Sons Portions at their respective ages of twenty four years; and that the said Covenantees and their Heirs shall pay, allow, and give out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits to every of the three Sons and three Daughters, such reasonable maintenance as they shall appoint; and after the decease of the said Paul Risley and Dorothy his Wife, and the said Portions levied, then to the use of Thomas Risley second Sonne of the said Paul Risley (the now Defendant) and the Heirs of his body; And for want of such Issue, then to the said Crescens and the Heirs of his body (and so to his other Sons, and then to the use of his Daughters and the Heirs of their bodies;) And for want of such Issue, to the use of the right Heirs of the said Daughters for ever. The Jury finde that quinto Septembris, secundo Caroli, Paul Risley died, and that Dorothy his wife survived him, and entered, and was seized, prout Lex, &c. And that afterwards, *viz.* 12 Septemb. 2 Car. Sir Thomas Denton and the other three Covenantees by Indenture, inrolled within six moneths, in the Chancery, bargained and sold to the said Thomas Risley the Brother, the said Tenements, habendum to him and his Heirs of his body, to the intent he should perform the trusts in the said first Indenture mentioned, the Remainder over, as is limited in the first Indenture. They finde, That Mary, one

of the daughters attained to the age of twenty years, in the life of the said Paul Risley; And that Dorothy, another of the daughters, attained to the age of twenty years, after the death of the said Paul Risley, in the life of her Mother; And that none of their portions were paid; And that William Risley (the Lessee of the Plaintiff) sonne and heir of the said Paul Risley entered, and made this Lease; and the Defendants ousted him. Et si super totam materiam, &c. the Defendants be guilty, they pray the discretion, &c. And it was argued divers times at the barre by Ward and Holbourn for the Plaintiff, and by Porter and Grimston for the Defendants. And it was said for the Plaintiff, That this Deed raised no uses, Because all the four Covenantors besides Thomas Risley the brother, are strangers in blood to the Covenantors: And that Thomas Risley the brother, although he were named brother, was named for distinction only betwixt him and Thomas Risley the sonne, and not for the consideration of blood to raise a use to him; And the intention was to settle an use in them four, for performance of the Trusts mentioned in the Deed, and for settling the uses in them all, or else in none of them: And none of the considerations in the Deed extend to Thomas the brother, nor is intended for his benefit; and so none of them can raise a use in him. For the first consideration is, for the preferment of his wife; The second, for the preferment of his Children; The third, to raise portions for the use and benefit of his Children; and there is not any benefit or profit mentioned to the brother, or his children: And if a use should be raised out of the residue, it is upon a contingency, viz. after payment of the portion; And it now appears that they are not paid, nor can be paid, because the one daughter came to her age of twenty years before the death of her father the other daughter before the death of her mother. But all the Court resolved, That the uses are well raised and vested in Thomas his brother (but not in any other of the three Covenantors) because he is of the blood; And one of the considerations is, for consideration to settle in his blood, which is by the settling in the brother; and although it be not mentioned, That it is in consideration, that he is his brother, yet being his brother, it sufficeth. And it is likewise sufficient, because the brother is to take Estate to raise portions to his Nephews, and Nieces, and also to settle Estates upon them, according to his appointment; And here is not any contingent use, but only a trust and confidence in the Covenantors to execute the Estate to his Children. But no Estate is in the Children by any Estate limited unto them. Then when all the other Covenantors joyn in a Bargain and Sale to Thomas the younger sonne, he hath a good Estate: whereupon by the whole Court it was adjudged for the Defendant.



Cook *versus* Cook. Trin. 14 Car. rot. 1446.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in Waste. The Error assigned was, Because the Plaintiff declares, That the Defendant fecit vadium in a Crosse in succidendo thre Oaks, thre Ashes, and six Blackthorn-trees growing, &c. The Jury found the waste in succidendo thre Oaks, thre Ashes, and six Blackthorn-trees, existentes arbores Macremii; and found damages jointly for them all. And Mallet moved, That it was error; for Blackthorn-trees cannot be tymer, nor is there any waste lies for them, unless they be growing in hedges, which ought to be specially shewn; therefore the giving of entire damages was erroneous: And it is apparent, that Blackthorn-trees be not accounted tymer, where there be other tymer trees growing in the same Crosse, as 46 Ed. 3. 9 H. 6. 10. 65. & 67. But the Court (absente Berkeley) agreed, That it is no Error: for Blackthorn in some Countreies may be accounted tymer; and being averred in the Declaration to be tymer, and the issue found by the Verdict, it is not to be doubted but that it is tymer: wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Powell *versus* Sheen.

**P**rohibition was prayed, to the Councell of the Marches of Wales: for that upon a Bill there, for a supposed Ryot and Battery, to the Plaintiffs damage of a thousand pounds, they proceeded and gave sentence against the Defendant, and awarded one hundred Marks damages to the Plaintiff; where, by their instructions, they ought not to hold plea of Damages or Debt above fifty pounds. But Evers the Kings Atturney for the Marches of Wales answered, That by their new instructions, they may hold any plea of Ryots or Misdemeanors, as the Star-Chamber may. But it was thereto replied, That although the Star-Chamber of late time hath used to decree damages to the party, and the legality thereof hath not been questioned, being a supreme Court, It doth not therefore follow, that other Courts may assume unto themselves such a Jurisdiction: for the Court of the Kings Bench, doe not assume unto themselves any such authority: And although Evers said, That Court is ordained and established by the Act of 34 H. 8. it was answered, That the said Act doth not authorize that Court to doe more than formerly had been used; and whether it were before those times so used, cannot be shewn: whereupon it was adjudged, That a Prohibition should be granted.

Pigot *versus* Mary Pigot and Elizabeth Lewen. Trin. 14 Car.

**A**ppeal of the death of his father, whose heir he is, against the Defendants, because that they, videlicet, the said Mary Pigot

got proditorie, and Eliz. Lewen felonice, conspired the death of Robert Pigot the Plaintiffs father, and late husband to the said Mary; And for that purpose, the said Mary proditorie, and the said Elizabeth felonice, ministered unto him such a kinde of poyson, in a Bosset, which he, not knowing, drank up, and after ward within such a time died; so the said Mary proditorie, and the said Eliz. felonice, him murdered and killed. They, being hereupon arraigned in the Kings Bench, pleaded Not guilty: And a Venire facias was awarded to try them at the Barre in Mich. Term. 14 Car. And after evidence apparant against the said Mary, and doubtfull against the said Elizabeth, the Jury found the said Mary Guilty, and the said Elizabeth Not guilty. And now Charles Jones for the Defendant moved in arrest of Judgement, That there was not any Declaration upon the file in the said Michaelmas Term, as it ought to be. But Maynard for the Plaintiff said, That this Appeal was arraigned at the Barre in Trinity Term, 14 Car. And the Defendants, being at the Barre, instantly pleaded thereto the same Term; and so it is well enough without other Declaration filed, which is the usuall course in this Court; and that no other Declaration is to be filed. But if they had not pleaded the same Term, or if they had pleaded any other Plea than Not guilty, so as there had been adjournment unto another Term, then the Declaration ought to have been filed. And of that opinion was all the Court: And Hoddesden the Secondary said, That the usuall course was so. A second Exception was taken, Because there was but one Venire facias, where there ought to have been severall Venire facias's in the Appeal; for they be severall offenders, especially the one being charged with Treason, the other with Felony: and for that purpose bouched the presidents in the old Book of Entries 46. & 47. and in the new Book of Entries 57. Maynard for the Plaintiff thereto answered, That the Plaintiff might take one Venire facias, or severall Venire facias's for doubt of challenge; and so is 9 Ed. 4. 27. And of this opinion was all the Court: whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff; and Judgement was given, That the said Mary should be burnt to death.

*James versus Tutney, Cujus principium ante pag. 497.*

**W**As now argued at the Bench by Justice Berkeley, my self, and Justice Jones, And the sole question was, whether, as this case is, damages and costs ought to be given unto him, who justifies this distress as Bayliff, being adjudged for him, Or whether the giving of damages and costs be erroneous? And Berkeley argued for the Defendant in the writ of Error, That the damages and costs were well given, and no Error; for by the Statute of 7 H. 8. cap. 4. it is expressed, That every Avowant, and every other person or persons that maketh Avowry, Conusance, or Justification as Bayliff in a Replevin or second deliverance, for any Rent, Custome, or



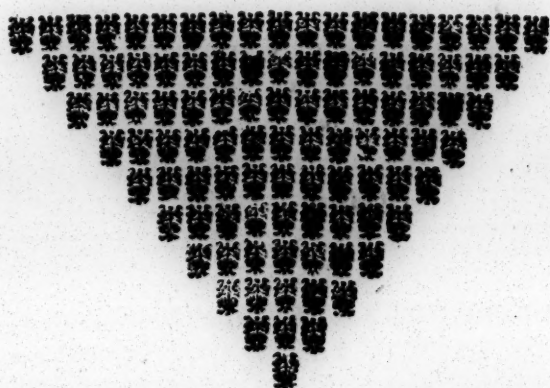
or Service, if their Avowry, Conufance, or Justification be found for them, or the Plaintiff barred, shall recover costs and damages, as the party should have done if they had recovered. And he conceived, That, by the exprels words of the Statute, he ought to have his damages and costs; for he is within the word Customes; for he distrained for a duty demanded, grounded upon a custome; and if not, yet especially he is within the intent and equity of the Statute: for in Statutes, although particulars be enumerated, yet it excludes not, but that whatsoever is within the same reason and equity, shall be taken to be within the Statute. As the Statute of Westmin. 2. de donis Conditionalibus expresteth divers kindes, yet other gifts not mentioned are within the said Statute: So the Statute 27 Hen. 8. of Joyntures, enumerate divers particular Estates, which are Joyntures; yet in Cok. lib. 4. fol. 1. Vernons Case, other Estates within the same reason are within the Statute: Also in the Exposition of Statutes, when the words make provision for certain persons, yet they shall be extended by equity unto others; As the Statute of Bigamie, and the Statute of 23 H. 8. of Costs, be expounded larger than the words. So Plowd. Comment. Patridges Case, Lease for years is within the Statute of Champarty: And the Book of 19 Hen. 8. 11. is exprels, That the Defendant shall recover damages upon Demurrers, yet it is out of the words; and here as this case is, a distresse being for a customary duty, he conceived, That damages and costs are recoverable, as well by the Statute of 7 Hen. 8. as by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. cap. 9. which adds, That the Abowant for damage *feſant* shall have costs: But he held, That if the Lord abows for relief, or pro valore Maritagii, as he may, yet that is out of the Statute; for they be not Services and Customes, but Flowers or fruit faine from them; and therefore they be out of the Statute. And he cited for this 26 Hen. 8. 8. and an Abowry for an Amercement in a Let is out of the Statute, because it is not grounded upon custome; and for proof thereof he cited Co. lib. 5. fol. 78. Greys Case, and Co. lib. 8. fol. 38. Griesleys Case. Whereupon he concluded, That Judgement should be affirmed. And the same day I argued the same way; for this being a generall Statute, ought to be taken liberally, to remedy the generall mischief which was at the Common Law, That the Abowant distraining justly, should be at the charge to defend his act in distraining, and should not be allowed costs nor damages, to the encouragement of those who tortiously denyed their duties, suing out Wreplevins merely for vexation sake, and in discouragement of those who distrained, who by the Common Law had neither costs nor damages allowed them for their lawfull distresses; wherefore to remedy this mischief were the Statutes of 7 H. 8. cap. 4. and of 21 H. 8. cap. 19. made, which ought liberally to be construed for advancing the remedy, and suppressing the mischief, as Coke lib. 3. fol. 7. in Heydons Case: And it shall be construed according to the intent of the Makers, which intended by

7 Hen. 8. cap. 4. to give costs to the Defendant where he prebailed, as the Plaintiff should have had, if he had recovered; and although they mention Rents, Customes, and Services only, and the Preamble extends only to those Rents, Customes, and Services which lie in Tenure; yet the second part, whereupon this opinion is grounded, is not such Rents, &c. referring to the Preamble, but all Rents, Customes and Services: So all manner of Customes and Services are within the intent of the Statute. And I agreed with my brother Berkeley in all his reasons and cases concerning distresses for Relief valore Maritagii, and for Amercements in Leets, which I conceived (notwithstanding his reasons) to be within the Statutes of 7 Hen. 8. and 21 Hen. 8. because they be in nature of Services, and to be expounded as distresses for Customes and Services; and therefore in the Case of Sheppard and Mackworth, which was in Term. Mich. 44 & 45 Eliz. where the Bayliff of the Lord Berkeley distrained for relief: The Question was, Because the Land had been in Ward to the Queen, by reason of other Lands held of her Majesty by Service in Capite, whether the Heir should pay relief to other Lords at his full age? And adjudged, That he should: There damages were given by the Jury to the Abowant: And although Popham advised, Because it was a new Case, That the Abowant should take his Judgement for the relief, and release the damages, which he did; yet that doth not prove that no damages were due, but that it was doubted only, and there is not any resolution nor opinion to the contrary in that Case: and it appears, That in the new Book of Entries, fol. 570. & fol. 573. in Greisleys Case, which was long time debated, as appears Cok. 8. fol. 38. damages and costs were adjudged for the Abowant, for an Amercement in a Court Baron: And by all the Prothonotaries of the Common Bench, in all the Presidents damages and costs have been allowed unto the Abowants, upon distresses for Amercements in Leets, and pains in Court Baron; and therefore I concluded, That Judgement should be affirmed. Jones argued to the contrary, and said, We are here upon the Exposition of Statutes; and multitude of Presidents will not serve for the Exposition of Statutes, unless after debate in Court they be mentioned to have been so adjudged; But no such President hath been shewn, but a multitude which have passed sub silentio without debate. And for the matter he held, That it was out of the words and intent of the Statute; For the first part of the Statute is, Where a distresse is for Rents, Customes, or Services in Lands, &c. That the Avowry shall be upon the Land: So that extends only to such Rents, Customes, and Services by which the Land is held; and the second part of the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. (which is quasi an exposition of the former) is, That in such Avowry for any Rents, Customes, and Services, those words are to be applyed to former Rents, Customes, and Services; And although the words be generall, and say not, such Rents, Customes, and Services, yet it is to be applyed to the former.

And



And where the Statute 21 Hen. 8. cap. 19. intendg further remedy than was before, it is by exprels words, upon distresses for Damages *feasant* and other Rents, which extend to Rent-charges, but no mention of distresses or Abowry for any other cause: And in Cok. lib. 3. fol. 1. the Marquesse of Winchesters Case, A Case is cited upon the Statute of 9 Ric. 2. of a Writ of Error, where, upon a Recovery against Tenant for life, it was held, It should not extend to other Estates; and the Statute of quarto Jac. which saith, That no costs shall be given in other causes than such as are within the Statute of 23 Hen. 8. shewes, That without an act of Parliament, costs shall not be given in other causes; And for the Case cited here in an Abowry, for a Relief, damages were given, and for doubt of error released by the Abowant, it doth appear of Record that they were released; therefore it shall be intended they were disallowed by directions of the Court: And for the cases of damages and costs given in Abowry for Amercements in Lats, he knew, That anno 35 Eliz. in an Abowry for an Amercement in Lat, damages and costs being given, Judgement was reversed for that cause in this Court; Therefore he concluded, That Judgement should be reversed. Note, in his Argument he said, that in the Lord Sayes Case it was adjudged, Scandalum Magnatum was out of the Statute of 21 J. c. of Limitation of Actions upon the Case, and out of the Statute of 27 Elizab. of Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, because not mentioned, although it be included in the words, Actions upon the Case.



1875

1. The first of the year was a very cold day.  
2. The second day was a very cold day.  
3. The third day was a very cold day.  
4. The fourth day was a very cold day.  
5. The fifth day was a very cold day.  
6. The sixth day was a very cold day.  
7. The seventh day was a very cold day.  
8. The eighth day was a very cold day.  
9. The ninth day was a very cold day.  
10. The tenth day was a very cold day.  
11. The eleventh day was a very cold day.  
12. The twelfth day was a very cold day.  
13. The thirteenth day was a very cold day.  
14. The fourteenth day was a very cold day.  
15. The fifteenth day was a very cold day.  
16. The sixteenth day was a very cold day.  
17. The seventeenth day was a very cold day.  
18. The eighteenth day was a very cold day.  
19. The nineteenth day was a very cold day.  
20. The twentieth day was a very cold day.  
21. The twenty-first day was a very cold day.  
22. The twenty-second day was a very cold day.  
23. The twenty-third day was a very cold day.  
24. The twenty-fourth day was a very cold day.  
25. The twenty-fifth day was a very cold day.  
26. The twenty-sixth day was a very cold day.  
27. The twenty-seventh day was a very cold day.  
28. The twenty-eighth day was a very cold day.  
29. The twenty-ninth day was a very cold day.  
30. The thirtieth day was a very cold day.  
31. The thirty-first day was a very cold day.

1875



Termino Paschæ, anno decimo quinto *Caroli*  
Regis, in Banco Regis.



*Memorandum*, Upon Saturday the fourth of May 1639, anno 15 *Caroli Regis*, Serjeant-Reeve, of the County of *Norff.* was sworn one of the Justices of the Common Bench, succeeding Sir *Richard Hutton*, late second Justice of the said Court, who died at *Serjeants Inne* in *Chancery-lane*; He was a grave, learned, pious, and prudent Judge, and of great courage and patience in all his proceedings.

Cooks Case.

**C**ook was endicted for the murder of Marshall. Upon his arraignment pleading Not guilty, it was found, That the said Marshall was a Bayliff to the Sheriff of \_\_\_\_\_ and had severall Warrants upon severall Capias ad satisfaciend. against the said Cook and his father, directed unto him and other Bayliffs; and that they, by virtue or colour thereof, entred into the said Cook's Stable and out house, and hid themselves there all night; and at eight of the clock next morning, came to Cooks dwelling house, and called him to open his dozes and suffer them to enter, because they had such Warrants upon such Writs, at the suit of such persons, to arrest him, and willed him to obey them. But the said Cook commanded them to depart, telling them, They should not enter. And thereupon they brake a window, and afterwards came unto the doze of the said house, and offered to force that open, and brake one of the hinges thereof. Whereupon the said Cook discharged his Musquet at the said Marshall, and stroke him, of which stroke the day following he dyed. And whether upon all this matter he be guilty of Murder or of Manslaughter, was the doubt? And it was now argued by Rolls for Cook, That it was not Murder; For although a Bayliff were slain, yet it was by his own procurement, in doing an unlawfull act, viz. in breaking the window and doze, and attempting to enter and serve Process, which is not lawfull for a personall duty, unlesse in the Kings case: And for that purpose

purpose he cited Co. lib. 5. fol. 91. Scamans Case, 13 Ed. 4. And after argument at the Barre, all the Justices, seriatim, delibered their opinions, That it was not Murder, but Manslaughter only; for although he killed a Bayliff, yet he killed him not in duly executing Process: for it is not Murder, unless there be *Malitia præcogitata*, or *Malitia implicita*; As to murder one suddenly, or in resistance of an Officer doing his Office; But that last ought to be where he is duly executing his Office, by serving the Process of Law, wherein he is assisted, cum potestate Regis & Legis: But here this Bayliff was slain doing an unlawful act, in seeking to break open the house to execute Process for a Subject, which he ought not to doe by the Law: And although he might have entred, if the doze had been open, and arrested the party, and it had been lawful; yet he ought not to breake open the house, for that is not warranted by Law; and especially lying there in the night, and in the morning breaking the window and offering to force the doze, which is not sufferable; for under colour thereof, one may enter who hath not any such authority; and every one is to defend his own house. Yet they all held, That it was Manslaughter: for he might have resisted him without killing him; And when he saw him and shot, voluntarily at him, it was Manslaughter. But Jones said, That it was resolved by the chief Justice and himself, and the Recorder of London, at the last Sessions at New-gate, in the case of one William Levet, who was indicted of the homicide of a woman called Frances Freeman, where it was found by speciall Verdict, That the said Levet and his wife being in the night in bed and asleep, one Martha Stapleton, their Serbant, having procured the said Frances Freeman to help her about her house-businesse, about twelve of the clock at night going to the dozes to let out the said Frances Freeman, conceived she heard thiebes at the doze offering to break them open; whereupon she, in fear, ran to her Master and Mistresse, and informed them she was in doubt, that thiebes were breaking open the house doze. Upon that he arose suddenly, and fetched a braton Rapier. And the said Martha Stapleton, least her Master and Mistresse should see the said Frances Freeman, hid her in the Buttery. And the said Levet and Hellen his wife, coming down, he with his sword searched the entry for the Thiebes: And she, the said Hellen, espying in the Buttery the said Frances Freeman, whom she knew not, conceiving she had been a thief, crying to her husband in great fear, said unto him, Here they be that would undoe us. Thereupon the said William Levet, not knowing the said Frances to be there in the Buttery, hastily entred therein with his braton Rapier, and being in the dark and thrusting with his Rapier before him, thrust the said Frances under the left breast, giving unto her a mortall wound, whereof she instantly died: And whether it were felony, they prayed the discretion of the Court. And it was resolved, That it was not felony; for he did it ignorantlly without intention of hurt to the said Frances: And it was there so resolved,



resolved. But here they held clearly, That it is homicide, because he knew him, and knowing him, shot at him voluntarily, and slew him: Whereupon they all resolved, It was not murder, but homicide only. Vide 13 Ed. 4. 9. 18 Ed. 4. 4.

Perkinson *versus* Gilford and others. Hil. 14. Car. rot.

**D**Ebt, against Gilliford and others, the Executors of William Collier Esquire, late Sheriff of the County of Dorset, for two and twenty pounds ten shillings. Whereas the Plaintiff had recovered in the Common Bench, against the Executor of William Pawlett, a debt of one hundred pounds, and two and twenty pounds ten shillings for damages, the debt and damages de bonis Testatoris, si &c. Et si non, the said two and twenty pounds ten shillings de bonis propriis; and the Record being removed into this Court, the Plaintiff had a Fieri facias directed to the said William Collier, Sheriff of Dorset for the levying of the said two and twenty pounds ten shillings damages of the Goods of the said Executor; and by virtue thereof he levied the said two and twenty pounds ten shillings, and afterwards dyed without paying, &c. whereupon he demanded it of the said Executors, and they had not paid it, per quod Actio accrevit. The Defendants pleaded Non debent, and found against them. And Matter moved in arrest of Judgement, first, Because the recovery of the said debt of 22 x li. 10 s. is in the Common Bench, and the Execution by Fieri facias is in the Kings Bench, and he doth not shew how it came out of the Common Bench into this Court to have Execution. Sed non allocatur. For in the Record it is mentioned, that it is herodul, which shall be intended to be by a writ of Error, or other due means; and it is not necessary to shew all the circumstances, how it came hither. The second objection, Because it doth not appear that upon the Fieri facias awarded it was ever returned served here; so as there is no Record to charge him. For if there were any Record appearing that he had levied it, then peradventure he might charge the Sheriff. The third objection, Because he chargeth with an Action of Debt, whereas there was never any such Action brought before; but (if it had appeared in the Record, that the money was levied) he might have had Account, or Action upon the Case, or a Scire facias, but never an Action of Debt. The fourth objection, That although the Action lies against the Sheriff himself, yet it lies not against his Executors; for the money was levied in a personal way, where with his Executors are not chargeable. But upon an Escape lies not against a Sheriff's Executors. But Berkeley of ass and my self (Brampton being absent) agreed, That the Action well lies: For to the second and third objections, the debt was well levied, and the money levied by the Sheriff, the Executor of Pawlett the Defendant in the first Action is discharged; and may never and plead it against any new Execution to be awarded against him, as 21 H. 8. fol.

probes : And the Sheriff is chargeable for the money to him who recovered it. And as it is allowed that he might be chargeable in Accompt, as Mallet said; so it is agreed, He may be chargeable in Debt; For the Plaintiff might have either Debt or Accompt, as appears in 28 H. 8. & Cok. lib. 4. Slades Case. And as Berkeley said the case is in 1 H. 7. That a Collector, by acceptance of a Talley, is chargeable in Debt; so the Sheriff having levied the money, is chargeable for so much in Debt to him who recovered. And Mallet confessed, That in the Common Bench it was adjudged, where the Sheriff returned a Fieri feci; Debt lieth against him. And Berkeley said it was all one, when he receives the money; for he is then lyable, although he returns not the writ: For his not returning shall not aid nor excuse him. And for the fourth objection, they held, That the Sheriffs Executors are as well chargeable as himself: For as Jones said, There is a diversity, where the Sheriff is chargeable in his life for a personall tort or misfeasance, there his person is only chargeable, and there *Actio moritur cum persona*. But where he is chargeable for levying of money, and not paying it over, That is for a duty; and there, if he dyes, his Executors are chargeable as well as himself; which is the reason, that for an Escape by the Sheriff, his Executors are not chargeable. But there would be great mischief if the Sheriffs Executors should not be liable in this Case; For the Plaintiff had a duty due unto him from the Executors of Pawlett the first Defendant, who payed it to the Sheriff, and thereby was discharged thereof. And if the Plaintiff should not recover it against the Sheriffs Executors, he should be without remedy, which the Law will not suffer: wherefore they all agreed, That the Action well lay; And rule was given to have Judgement entred, unlesse, &c.

Goodwin *versus* Anne West, ante pag. 522.

**W**AS now moved again by Charles Jones in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good: First, Because he doth not shew, That he left the writ with the Defendant; for the Statute is, If they be served with Process; and it is no serving of Process when the writ is not left, although it be read unto the party, and a note left of the cause, place, and day. Sed non allocatur: For Jones, Berkeley, and my self held it to be a sufficient serving of the Process within the intent of the Statute, and according to the usuall course and practice; For there may be two, three, or four names of witnesses in one writ (and so there be usuall) and he cannot leave the writ with every one of them, and it would be very chargeable unto the Subject to have severall writs for every witness. The second Exception, Because he sheweth that he paid unto her twelve pence for her pains, and promised to pay unto her as much more as she would require, when she came to be a witness at Gloucester, which is not sufficient, according to the Statute;

For



For the Statute is, That he shall pay sufficient charges for her travelling, according to the distance of the place, and the quality of the person, so to be paid; and the witness is not bound to accept his promise for the residue. Sed non allocatur: for when it is alledged, That he paid unto her twelve pence, and promised to pay the residue when she came to Gloucester, and she accepted thereof; she is then bound to come, for she hath accepted of his promise for the residue, otherwise she might have refused, and not told him she would accept of his promise. The third Exception, Because the Plaintiff doth not shew, That he is endamaged by her non-appearance, viz. That the Verdict passed against him, or that he was enforced to be non-suited, or any other grievance; for so is the Statute, That the party grieved shall have his part of the ten pound, and his further damages taxed by the Justices, before whom, &c. But Grimston for the Plaintiff answered, That the Action being brought only for the ten pounds, and not for further damages, it is well enough; and the ten pounds is due for her non-appearance to the King and the party: And all the Justices held, That the Declaration was ill for this cause; for there ought to be a party grieved by the non-appearance, otherwise there is no cause of forfeiture: And so is the express scope and words of the Statute; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant, absente Brampton.

*Birdsey versus Clyston.*

**D**Ebr, upon an Obligation of 100 l. for not performing of an Arbitriment; where the award was, That the Defendant should acquit and discharge the Plaintiff concerning a Bond of 100 l. wherein the Plaintiff and Defendant were jointly bound for the payment of 50 l. unto J. S. The Defendant demurred, and now Rolls shews for cause, That the Arbitriment was void, to award, that he should acquit and discharge him of a Bond made unto a Stranger; for it is not in his power to procure a discharge. But the Court held, That the party may well acquit and discharge, &c. if the fifty pounds be payable at a future day, as it is here to be intended it was. A second Exception was taken, Because the submission is, to stand to the award, so as it be made under hand and seal, ready to be delivered to the parties: And he saith, That they made the Arbitriment before the day (viz. such a day) under their hands and seals; and he doth not say ready to be delivered. But all the Court held, It was well enough; for the words be not, And to deliver, but Ready to be delivered: And when it is under hand and seals, it is intended, ready to be delivered; but the Declaration being read, it was expressly, That it was ready to be delivered; whereupon it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Daly *versus* Bellamy and others.

**A** Taint brought by the Plaintiff in Trespals of Battery: The Verdict was affirmed. And now Maynard moved for the Defendant, upon the Statutes of 21 Hen. 8. & 23 Hen. 8. That the Defendant should have costs, because the Plaintiff, if he had avoided the Verdict by Attaint, should have had costs. But all the Court agreed (absente Brampton) That he shall have no more costs; for if the first Verdict had passed for the Plaintiff, whereby he should have had costs; or if the said Verdict having passed against him, thereupon he had brought this Attaint, and the Jurors had been attainted, he should have had such costs, as he should have had in the first Action, if it had been found for him; but he should not have had more costs in respect of the Attaint. So è converso, where the first Verdict passed for the Defendant, and he had costs, if the Verdict be impeached by Attaint, or be affirmed, he shall have no more costs, but only those which were given upon the first Verdict: And Hodgesdon said the practise of the Court was alwayes so.

Daniel *versus* Count de Hertford. Trin. 14 Car. rot. 543.

**E** Rror of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Trespals, for depasturing his Close with Sheep. The Defendant justifies, Because the Prior of D. was seized in fee of such a great Close in D. and was seized in fee of the Pasturage in the place aforesaid, for all his Sheep *levant and couchant* in the said great Close, at all times of the year: The Plaintiff thereupon demurred, and it was there adjudged for the Defendant, and now Maynard for the Plaintiff, in the writ of Error, assigns for Error the point of the Judgement; first, Because the Defendant intitles the Prior neither by prescription nor grant; and this being a *profit à prendre*, in alieno solo, none can entitle himself by the course of the Common Law thereunto, without grant or prescription; and this Pasturage claimed, is *vacuus* Common in its nature. Secondly, That this Plea is not aided by the Statute of 31 Hen. 8. For that gives nothing to the King, but what the Prior lawfully had; and therefore it ought to be shewn how the Prior was entitled thereto: wherefore, &c. Rolls for the Defendant, in the writ of Error, said, That the Plea is good; and was so adjudged upon Demurrer in the Common Bench; And that it was a good Plea, although it were pleaded at the Common Law before the Statute; for this Pasturage claimed for *sheep levant and couchant* upon the Defendants Land, is Common appendant, and cannot be severed from the Soil by grant; and then to make prescription thereto, is not good, as it is 4 Hen. 6. 13. 8 Ed. 4. And if it were not good at the Common Law, yet the Statute aids it, by pleading, That the Prior was seized thereof in fee, at the day of the dissolution; otherwise it would be very mischievous,



bous, the Bishops and other religious persons, at the time of their dissolution, seeking to deface and suppress all their Deeds, and to conceal their Lands and Estates, which they then held : And therefore such generall Abetments had been allowed, as it is held in the Case of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the Case of the Abbot of Strata Marcella, Cok. lib. 9. 24. And to that opinion the Court enclined; but because it was depending upon Westminster in the Common-Bench, they would not hastily proceed; wherefore Day was given untill the next Term.

The Case of Edwards and Rogers, Cujus principium  
ante pag. 524.

**W**As now argued by Maynard for the Plaintiff, and by Farrer for the Defendant; And Berkeley and my Self deliberated our opinions, That this Fine by Andrew, the Uncle of William the Ideot, who was seized of the Inheritance, (he being in the life of William, so as nothing ever attached upon him) shall never barre William the Defendant, who was Grandchild of the said Andrew, because he claims nothing by or from him, but only from William the Nephew of Andrew, who survived the said Andrew: And he makes his title as Heir to the said William, the Nephew who was last seized, not making therein any mention of Andrew, as of one from whom he claims, but only as standing his Descend from him by way of Pedegree, and not by way of Title; And therefore it was compared to Hobbes Case, Cok. Lib. fol. where the Father is attainted of Felony, having Issue two Sonnes; and the one of them purchased Lands, and dies without Issue, it shall not barre the other Son to claim, as Heir to his Brother: And the corruption of blood in the Father shall not hurt him. And Berkeley compared it to the Case in the tenth of Elizabeth, Dy. 274. where there were two Brothers; the eldest hath good cause *del petition de droit*; the youngest hath Issue a Son, and is attainted of Felony, and executed. The eldest Son dies without Issue; the Issue of the younger Son is barred of the Petition, because his blood is corrupt, and he cannot claim but by mentioning his Father, and from him, &c. But here for as much as he doth not claim, nor derive, by him who leyped the Fine, we held he should not be barred by the Fine: But Jones conceived, That in regard Andrew is bound, and cannot claim against that Fine, and his Grandchild cannot claim, but he ought to make mention of him, That he is also barred: And as his Grandfather, if he had survived, had been barred; so also shall his Grandchild, who of necessity ought to mention him; whereupon it was adjourned.

## Coopers Case.

**C**ooper being endicted in the County of Surrey of the Murder of W. L. in Southwerk, with a Spit. He pleaded Not guilty: And upon his Arraignment, it appeared, That the said Cooper, being a Prisoner in the Kings Bench, and lying in the house of one Anne Carricke, who kept a Tavern within the Rules, the said W. L. at one of the Clock in the night, assaulted the said house, and offered to break open the doze, and brake a staple thereof, and swore he would enter the house, and slit the nose of the said Anne Carricke, because she was a Bawd, and kept a Bawdy-house. And the said Cooper dissuading him from those courses, and reprehending him, he swore, That if he could enter, he would cut the said Coopers throat: And he brake a Window in a lower room of the house, and thrust his Rapier in at the Window against the said Cooper, who in defence of the house and himself, thrust the said W. L. into the eye, of which Wound he died. The question was, Whether this were within the Statute of 24 Hen. 8. And the opinion of the Court was, That if it were true he brake the house with an intent to commit Burglary, or to kill any therein, and a party within the house (although he be not the Master, but a Lodger or Sojourner therein) kill him, who made the Assault, and intended mischief to any in it, That it is not Felony, but excusable by the said Statute of 24 Hen. 8. which was made in affirmance of the Common Law; wherefore the Jury were appointed to consider of the circumstances of the fact; and they being a Substantiall Jury of Surrey, found the said Cooper not guilty, upon his Enditement; whereupon he was discharged.

Sir Martyn Lyfter *versus* Home.

**A**ction *sur Trover and Conversion*, of an Hawke, called a Ramish Falcon, supposing that he was possessed of that Hawke, ut de bonis propriis, & casualiter amisit, and that she came to the Defendants hand, and he knowing her to be the Plaintiffs Hawke, yet being required, had not delibered her, but converted her to his own use. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and Verdict found for the Plaintiff. Whitlock moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was not good to maintain this Action, Because he doth not shew, That she was a reclaimed Hawke, and made tame, nor that she had Bells or Warbells to shew who was her owner: and a Ramish Hawke is properly such an one as lieth inter Ramos and from thence hath its name: And therefore relyed upon the book 14 Eliz. Dyer 306. Sir Richard Fines Case. And Jones and Berkeley inclined to this opinion. But I conceived the Declaration to be good enough, because it is aided by the allegation, That he was possessed of the said Hawke ut de bonis propriis; and that the Defendant,



dant, knowing her to be his Hawk, converted her, &c. And it differs from the Case of Sir Richard Bles : For there, although the said exception was taken to the Count, yet it doth not appear but that the Count was there held to be good enough. But because the Defendants plea was held good, it was adjudged against the Plaintiff ; not for the insufficiency of the Count, but upon demurrer upon the Plea in barre, which was held, sufficient, Vid. Cok. lib. 7. fol. 17. the Case of Swanns, of what Beasts and Birds a man may have property. This Case was after moved again, Termino Hilarii anno decimo quinto Caroli Regis : And then because upon divers former motions the Court was alwaies divided in opinion, the Plaintiff for his greater expedition consented, That Judgement should be entred against him : So the Judgement was entred, Quod nihil capiat per Billam. And then the Plaintiff began a new Action in the Common Bench, and amended that fault in his Declaration, and had Judgement by confession of the Action ; and only three pound damages given by a London Jury : And thereupon Henden moved in this Court to have costs in his former Action: But because the Verdict was found for the Plaintiff ; and upon exception to the Declaration Judgement was given against him, the Court held, That no costs should be given.

Z z z

Termino

Termino Trinitatis, anno decimo quinto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

Swyft Subchantor, and one of the Vicars Chorall of Litchfeild *versus*  
Eyres and others, Lessees of Sir Edward Peto. Trin. 12 Car. rot.

**D**Ebt, upon the Statute 2 Ed. 6. for not setting forth the tythes of 140. acres of Land in Chesterton (whereof the said Subchantor and Vicar were proprietors) before they carried away their Corn; For which the Plaintiff demands the treble value, viz. 125 l. Upon Non debet pleaded, it was found by special Verdict, That the Subchantor and Vicars Choral of Litchfeild, being seized in fee of the Rectory appropriate of Chesterton, within which the said 140 acres of Land lay and were parcell, 29 H. 8. by Indenture, demised and let unto John Peto the tythes of the Rectory for 42. years (with an exception of the priby tythes, the four offering dayes, and the tythes of a Meadow called the Parsons Hay, and the presentation to the Vicaridge of Chesterton) rendring 5 l. 16 s. 8 d. And that afterwards by Indenture tripartite, dated 26. Feb. 5 Ed. 6. betwixt the Subchantor and Vicars on the first part, Richard Woodward of the second part, and John Woodward, father of the said Richard Woodward, on the third part; reciting the said Lease of 29 H. 8. And that the said John Woodward had bought the said Lease of the said John Peto, they confirmed and ratified the said Lease; And further, for a great summe of money unto them paid, &c. demised and granted to the said Richard Woodward and John Woodward, all the said tythes, with the tythe Hay (except the said priby tythes, and the said four offering dayes, and the presentation of the Clerk, &c.) *Habendum* from and after the said term and determination thereof, and the years in the said Indenture comprised, in manner and form following, that is to say, To the said Richard Woodward, for one Moneth after the end and determination of the said term and years within the Indenture comprised: and after the said moneth fully determined, To have and to hold the said tythes and premisses (except before excepted) to the said John Woodward, his Heirs and Assignes for ever, rendring 6 l. 4 s. 4 d. *per annum*. And they find, That by virtue of this Grant the tythes renewing of the Tencements in Chesterton aforesaid, had been enjoyed alwayes after this Grant. And further, That afterward, viz. 23. Martii, 2 & 3 Ph. & Ma. the said Subchantor and Vicars Choral made another Indenture, which they find in hæc verba, mentioning, That for divers great sums, to them paid by *Humphry Peto*, and the rent therein afterwards to be



be reserved, they did demise and grant to the said *Humphry Peto*, all that their gleab Lands lying in *Chesterton*, viz. 78. acres of Land, and also the Demeasns of the said seventy eight acres, with all Profits, Commodities, Tythes personall and prediall, whatsoever they be or shall fortune to be, belonging to the said Subchanor and Vicars, as Parsons and Proprietaries of the Parish Church of *Chesterton* aforesaid, as the Tythes of Pig, Goose, Lamb, Wooll, Calf, Fish, Swans, Wood, and all other Tythes whatsoever, and also the Tythes of the said seventy eight acres; all which lately were in the Term of occupation of *Margaret Peto*, Widow, deceased, as also all other their Rights and Interests, Tythes, Commodities, and Profits in and to the same, which to them doe belong, or appertaining to the Parson or Parsons, and Proprietaries of the Parish Church of *Chesterton* aforesaid (the said yearly Rent hereafter reserved, and the nomination and presentment of the Priest or Curate there, with all offerings and offering dayes, and privie tythes, as well of the Manor place, as of other the Inhabitants there, alwayes excepted and reserved to them and their Successors for ever) *habendum*, to him and his Heirs for ever, rendring annually to them and their Successors six pounds seventeen shillings four pence. And it is found, That the Tythes of these Lands never were in the Tenure of the said *Margaret Peto*. But they found, That some Tythes and Lands were in the Tenure of the said *Margaret Peto*: And it was found also, That *Sir Edward Peto* is Son and Heir of the said *Humphry Peto*, and that the Defendants were Occupiers of the Lands in the Declaration mentioned, and carried the Corn growing thereupon without letting out of the Tythes. *Et si super, &c.* the Court shall adjudge it for the Plaintiffs. They finde for them, and that the Tythes carried away, were worth thirty pounds per annum, and the treble value is ninety pounds; for the residue, they finde for the Defendants. This case was argued at the Barre by the Solicitor generall, Rolles, and Maynard for the Plaintiff, and by the Attorney Generall, Sergeant Henden, and Grimston for the Defendants: And this Term it was argued at the Bench, and two Questions made, First, whether the Deed of 5 Ed. 6. be good to convey the Inheritance to *John Woodward*: Secondly, If the first Indenture be not good, whether the second Indenture of 2 & 3 PH. & Mar. be sufficient to convey them, against the Subchanor and Vicars, to *Humphry Peto*: For if any of them be good, then the Plaintiffs have no Title. And quoad the first, all the Justices argued for the Plaintiffs, That they have a good Title notwithstanding this Indenture: For this Indenture is marly void, because it is to convey an Inheritance in futuro; for the moneth is not to begin until the fourty and two years be expired; and it is a grant of Interelle Termini, and no grant of a Reversion; for the Inheritance is granted therein, which was not in Lease before: And so it is an Interelle Termini for the tythe hay, To ought it to be of the residue; for there cannot be fraction of the Estate: And then being only an Interelle Termini in *Richard Woodward*,

ward, there cannot be a Grant of a Remainder or Reversion to com-  
mence in futuro: And to prove this, see *Cok. lib. 2. fol. 55. Bucklers*  
*Case, & 8 Hen. 7. 3. & 38 Hen. 6. 34.* The second question was,  
whether the Deed of 2 & 3 Ph. & Mar. be sufficient to convey those  
Tythes, Because they never were in the Tenure of Margaret Peto;  
and it was strongly urged for the Plaintiff, That those words in the  
Indenture were a clause of restriction, and declares their intent,  
that nothing should pass, but that which was in the Tenure of  
Margaret Peto. But all the Justices held, That it was a good  
Grant, and no restriction of the first words; First, Because there be  
three distinct clauses before, viz. First the grant of the seventy eight  
acres of gleab; Secondly the grant of the Tythes prediall and  
personall; Thirdly the grant of the Tythes of the seventy eight  
acres of gleab Land, which are all distinct severall clauses by them-  
selves. And this clause, All which, &c. doth not depend upon any  
of them: And Which were, &c. is a restriction only when the clause  
is generall, and is all but one and the same sentence, and not ended  
or certain, before the end of the sentence, as in the Cases of 2 Ed.  
4. 29. *Plow. 391. in Wrothleys and Adams Case, and Plowd. 395.*  
in the Earl of Leicesters Case. But where the clause is not in one in-  
tire sentence, but distinct and dis-joynded from the other, as here it is,  
there cannot be any restriction: Also this being in the Case of a com-  
mon person, addition of a false thing (viz. false possession) shall ne-  
ver hurt the grant; For the addition of a falsity shall never hurt  
where there is any manner of certainty before, *Cok. lib. 2. fol. 32.*  
*Dodingtons Case, & Dy. 375. Co. 4. 34. Bozooks Case.* But in  
the Kings grants, where there is falsity in point of prejudice to the  
Kings benefit, or a mis-information of the Kings Title, or upon  
a false suggestion of the party; there all grants shall be void, as it  
is *Cok. lib. 10. fol. 113. 31 Ed. 4. 48. 8 Hen. 7. 3. 9 Hen. 6. 28.*  
wherefore they all concluded, That this grant of 2 & 3 Phil. &  
Mar. was good; and it is to be observed, That although these  
words, Which were in the Tenure of J. S. when they are in one  
and the same sentence, may be construed to be a restriction; yet in  
these words, All which were, &c. this word All so dis-joynded, can-  
not be a restriction, but an explanation; wherefore for these and o-  
ther reasons, it was adjudged to be a good grant against the Plain-  
tiff: But in consideration and commiseration of the poor Vicars,  
Sir Edward Peto was moved to add by way of a Rent-charge to  
their means; And he agreed to the motion of the Court, and added  
four pounds per annum Rent for their further sustentation, besides  
the Rents paid unto them.

*Crisp versus Pratt. Hil. 10 Car. 107. 73.*

**E**jectione firmæ of sixteen acres of Pasture in Chipping-Barnett.  
The Case was, That Ralph Brisco senior in 19 Jac. purchased  
the Lands in the Declaration mentioned, being Coppbold, parcel  
of



of the Manor of Chipping-Barnett, to him and Margaret his wife, and to Ralph Brisco their sonne, and his heirs. And two years after he became an Inn-keeper, and received all the profits of the Land, untill 4. Aug. 4 Car. at which time he became Debtor by Bond to John Brisco and others, and committed divers Acts (mentioning the Acts) which declared him to be a Bankrupt. And in 5 Car. upon a Petition to the Lord Keeper, That the said Ralph Brisco senior was a petit Chapman, and did get his living by buying and selling, and was indebted to divers persons and become a Bankrupt. The Petitioners prayed to have a Commission of Bankrupts, which was granted them: And the Commissioners adjudged him a Bankrupt, and sold this Land to the Lessor of the Plaintiff, for the benefit of the Creditors, by Indenture inrolled; which being shewn to the Lord of the Manor, he admitted him accordingly. And afterwards Ralph Brisco the father died, and the said Margaret died, and Ralph Brisco the sonne entered, and the Lessor of the Plaintiff entered upon him, and made a Lease to the Plaintiff for years, and the Defendant, as servant of the said Ralph Brisco the sonne, *rested him*. Et si super totam, &c. the Court shall adjudge for the Plaintiff. They inde for the Plaintiff; if otherwise for the Defendant. Upon this matter found, it was argued at the Barre; and this Term at the Bench: And Berkeley argued for the Plaintiff, and Brampton, Jones, and my Self for the Defendant. The first question was, The Jury finding, that the said Ralph Brisco senior did get his living by buying and selling, using the Trade of an Inn-holder, and not otherwise. Whether he be a person who is a Bankrupt, and within the Statute of 13 Eliz. 1 Jac. & 21 Jac. And Berkeley held, That he was a Bankrupt within those Statutes: For an Inn-holder is one who hath much use of buying and selling, for the entertainment of his Guests, and their hostes: and running in debt by this means, it is ration he should be accounted a person within the said Statutes; and so much the rather, because the Jury finde, that he got his living by buying and selling, using the Trade of an Inn-holder. And at the other three Justices argued to the contrary in this point: For an Inn-holder doth not get his living by selling: For although he buy provision to be spent in his house, he doth not properly sell it, but offers it at such rates as he thinks reasonable gains, and the Guests doe not take it at a certain price, but they may have it or refuse it, if they will. And if an Host takes excessive prices, he is indictable. And Inn-keepers many times have Hay and Corn & such things of their own growing; and their gain is not only by uttering of their commodities, but for the attendance of their Servants, and for the furniture of their house, rooms, and Lodgings. For this Question And an Inn-keeper is no more such a person who gets his living by buying and selling than a Fermor, who buy for their provision: And the Statutes mention only those who are Merchants, and use to buy and sell in Grose, or by retail; and such who get their living by buying and selling, so as their principall means is by buying and selling.

ling. Secondly, The question was, Whether a Copyhold be within the said Statutes to be sold by the Commissioners? For although it be expressly named in the Statute of 13 Eliz. in one clause, yet it is not in another; And in the Statutes of primo Jac. and 21 Jac. (upon which last Statutes this case is grounded) Copyholds be not mentioned, but generally all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments. But all the four Justices agreed, That Copyholds are within the intent and purview of all the said Statutes; For being in the first Statute, and the other Statutes made in further confirmation and approbation thereof, they ought to be expounded liberally, and shall be construed accordingly, to make as strong provision as they may against the Bankrupt. Thirdly, For as much as it is found, That this Land was given by the Father (two years before he was an Inholder, and six years before he became a Debtor) unto his Son, and no fraud found (although there be circumstances of fraud, by the taking of the profits only, untill the time he became a Bankrupt) whether it be in the power of the Commissioners to sell it? And Berkeley held strongly, That it was in their power, because it is expressly within the words of 21 Jac. That they shall sell Lands which he purchased in the name of his Wife, Children, or Friends, named and intrusted by him; And this is so purchaser. But all the other Justices were of the contrary opinion; For being purchased before he was a Tradesman, and so long before he became a Debtor, it is not within the Statute; For the Statute intends such persons only, who gained their livings by buying and selling, and by fraud had passed away their Lands to friends in trust, and became indebted, and committed such acts of a Bankrupt, That for such acts done by them after, it should be within the Commissioners power to sell such their Lands. But here, many years before, when he was a clear man, he procured this Land to be settled upon his Son. (No fraud or purpose of being a Bankrupt being found) It would therefore be a mischievous Case, and full of inconveniences, if it should be within the Statute; For none might know with whom to deal by way of Marriage or otherwise when he is not a Tradesman, and settles Land upon his Wife and Children, bona fide, and without cause of being suspected to be a Bankrupt, and afterwards becomes a Tradesman, and then a Bankrupt, if this act should overthrow a conveyance duly settled. And for that purpose was cited Coke lib. 2. fol. 25. and Coke lib. 10. fol. 56. the Case of the Chancellor of Oxford, That fraud ought not to be conceived, unless it be expressly found; For Fraud est odiosa & non presumenda. And in the tenth of King Charles, the Lady Gorges Case, where the Earl of Lincoln purchased a Manor in that Ladies name, being his Daughter; And afterwards kept Courts, and made Leases in his own name, and alwayes took the profits, and then sold it to Sir Sydney Montague; And the Lady Gorge never questioned it in the life time of her Father. Yet it was held in this Court, unless there be some fraud discovered, it is



is not within the Statute of 27 Elizab. although there be many badges of fraud: So here; wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Dennis *versus* John Payne senior. Hil. 14 Car. rot. 680.

**D**Ebt, upon an Obligation of 80 l. The Defendant pleaded That the Plaintiff himself in the Court of Poole (being a Court of Record) had brought Debt upon the same Bond, against John Payn junior, wherein John Payn senior and John Payn junior were jointly and severally obliged with condition for the payment of 40 l. After a Plea pleaded, the Plaintiff entered a Retraxit, and he averred, That it was the same Obligation, And that the said John Payn junior, named in the Bond, and the said John Payn, against whom the Retraxit was, is one and the same person, and demands Judgement, if against this Retraxit, he ought to sue, &c. Upon this it was demurred, And Whitlock for the Defendant argued, That this Retraxit is in nature of a Release, and quasi a Release, as it is in Beecher's Case, lib. 8. fol. 58. And a Release to the one Obligor, is a discharge to the other; And if one Obligor be made Executor to the Obligor, it is a discharge for all the Obligors. So if a Feme Oblige takes one of the Obligors to husband, it is a discharge to them all. Rolls for the Plaintiff argued, That it is a barre only by way of estoppel betwixt the Obligor and the Oblige, whereof no other person shall take advantage; and it is not any release in fact, but only quasi a release; and that this plea is no barre for the other Obligor. And inclined to that opinion, That it is neither a Release in fact nor in Law, but quasi an agreement, That he will no further prosecute: And it may be, the said John Payn junior payed the moiety of the said debt, and the Oblige agreed to accept of him; and he would no further proceed against him; and, being jointly and severally bound, he might make such an agreement, and not discharge the Bond. But Berkeley held, That the Plea was good, and was a good bar; For it is a Bond joint and severall; and one of them being discharged, it cannot now be a joint Bond; wherefore the discharge quoad the one, is also a discharge quoad the other. But being no other Justices in Court, it was adjourned.

#### Evelin's Case.

**E**velin being elected by the Parishioners of St. Thomas, to be Church-warden there with another, the Baron pretending, That by the Canons he was to make election of the other, named one Hill to be Church-warden, and procured Doctor Clarke Officer all to swear the said Hill, and to refuse Evelin; whereupon the Parishioners surmising, That they had a Custome within the Parish, time whereof, &c. to elect both the Church-wardens; And that the Canons cannot take away their Custome, prayed a writ to

to Doctor Clark to admit the Church-warden elected by them; and to swear him, and answere the Church-warden elected by the Parson. And a president was shewn, in Jac. where such a writ was granted, and it was said, There were divers others the like presidents. And because the Church-wardens in London are, for the greatest part, Corporations and owners of Land devised unto them, the writ was granted. And the Court (being informed, That the said Hill, elected Church-warden by the Parson, sued the said Everlin, elected by the Parish, in the Ecclesiasticall Court) granted a Prohibition, to the intent it might be tryed whether there were any such Custome or no.

#### Wolnoughs Case.

**W**olnough and seven others were committed by the Mayor of London to Newgate, for refusing to enter into Recognisance, to appear before the Lords of the Councell: And upon an Habeas Corpora, returned by the Mayor and Sheriffs, it appeared, That by an Order from the Councell Table, They were appointed to come before the Mayor and Sheriffs, to treat concerning forain matters: And when they appeared, being required by the Mayor being in Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the City, to perform the Order of the Lords of the Councell, and to enter into Recognisance in a reasonable summe, they refused, whereupon he committed them. And Beard, Maynard, and Keeling junior, argued, That this Return was not good; First, Because it doth not mention the Order, nor shew what the Order was; so as the Court might adjudge thereof. Secondly, Because the Recognisance is demanded for them to appear before the Lords of the Councell, no time nor place appointed, nor cause shewn, why it was demanded: And because the Kings Councell prayed time to maintain the Return, the parties were bayled untill next Term.

#### Arundell *versus* Marc.

**A**ction for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was a Merchant, &c. That the Defendant said, He was a cheating Knave and had cheated his Father by returning 20 l. for Wares, &c. It was moved in arrest of Judgement by Rolls, That an Action lies not, for calling one cheating Knave. But for as much as he was a Merchant, and it touched his Profession, Berkeley and my Self (ceteris absentibus in the Star-chamber) held, That the Action was maintainable; whereupon Rule was given, That the Plaintiff should have Judgement.



*Bagnall versus Knight.* Pasch. 15 Car. rot. 485.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Action upon the Case, in nature of a Conspiracy, where the Plaintiff declared that the Defendant (the now Plaintiff) false & maliciously, caused such an Enditement of Perjury to be written containing hanc falsam materiam, &c. (reciting it verbatim) and exhibited it to the grand Jury before the Justices of Peace at Westminster, and procured it to be found. And that afterwards Sir Edw. Spencer, one of the Justices of the Peace, of Midd. before whom, &c. delivered it with his own hands to the Justices of Gaol-delivery, and of Oyer and Terminer at Newgate, for the City of London, and the County of Midd. whereby he was brought to the Barre under the Sheriffs custody, and arraigned and acquitted. And hereupon Judgement being given in the Common Bench for the Plaintiff, The Defendant brings a Writ of Error. And Worlich and Farrer moved, That the Declaration was not good; First, Because it is by way of recital of the Enditement only, and they relied upon the case of B owning and Beeston, Plowd. 136. Sed non allocatur: for it is Scribi fecit tale in falsam materiam, which is a direct affirmative. The second exception, Because he doth not shew, that he was in the Gaol, and then the Justices of Gaol-delivery have no power to meddle with him. Sed non allocatur: for ductus ad Barram & sub custodia, shewes him to be in the Gaol.

*Dalby versus Dorthall and his Wife.* Mich. 14 Car. rot. 415.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in an Action upon the Case, in nature of a Conspiracy; for causing them to be endicted of felony falsely and maliciously, and to be detained in Prison, Quo ulc ne they were acquitted, et damnum ipsorum, &c. Upon not Not Guilty pleaded, and Verdict found for the Plaintiffs, Judgement being given for them, the Error assigned was, Because it was ad damnum ipsorum, whereas a Feme cannot joyn with her husband for damages, for it is a severall damage to either of them. And of that opinion was Berkeley upon the first motion; for it is a severall wrong to either of them: and the Feme may not joyn for a tort done unto her husband. But I held the contrary, Because it is grounded upon one intire Record, by which they were both prejudiced, and they may joyn if they will: Or the husband only, may have the Action for it, that he was damaged; whereupon it was adjourned, ceteris absentibus.

*Child versus Greenhill.* Trin. 14 Car. rot. 664.

**T**resp ss, for entring and breaking his Close and fishing in separati Piscaria sua, and for taking Pisces suas ibid. viz. 100.

**C**eles, &c. After Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff, and damages intire given, exception was taken in arrest of Judgement by Maynard and Sr. John, That the Declaration was not good, to say *Pisces suas*; for he hath not any property in the fish, untill he takes them, and hath them in his possession. But Rolls and Grimston for the Plaintiff said, That being they were in separati *Piscaria sua*, it may well be said *Pisces suas*; for there is not any other may take them. And of that opinion was all the Court, who severally delibered their reasons; For, for *Dar* in a *Darke*, or *Conies* in a *warren*, the owner hath a speciall property in them, as long as they are in the *warren* or *Darke*; So of *Doves* in a *Dobecote*. But for *Dar* or *Conies*, if they be not in a *Darke* or *warren*, he may not say *suas*, unlesse he add, that they were *Dome-lique*; wherefore being taken out of his severall *Piscary* (and not *extra liberam Piscariam suam*) the Action is maintainable: And it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. Vid. 43 Ed. 3. 24. 3 H. 6. 55. 22 H. 6. 59. the Register and Fitzherb.

*Sprigg versus Rawlinson.* Mich, 14 Car. rot, 153.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in an Ejectione *firmæ* of a Lease of a *Messuage* & *unum Repositorium* in *Parochia* *Omnium Sanctorum*, *Habendum*, *Tenements*, &c. from the feast of the Purification, for five years; and that the Defendant entred and ejected him from the Lands aforesaid. After Verdict upon Not guilty pleaded and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement for him, Error was brought and assigned, That *Repositorium* is a personal thing called a Cupboard, which is removeable, and whereof an Ejectione *firmæ* lies not; whereupon it was demurred, and very well argued by Phesant for the Defendant in the writ of Error, and by Grimston for the Plaintiff. And Phesant urged, That *Repositorium* is not only a Cupboard, but also a warehouse; and so is expressly mentioned to be in the Dictionary; And when *Repositorium* may be intended a warehouse, and a reall thing which may be demised, it shall be taken rather that way, than to construe it to be a Cupboard, which cannot be demised. And it was now argued by all the Justices: And Berkeley and my self held, That the Declaration is good and not erroneous; for when it can be taken for a reall thing and well demisable, if it had been with an Anglice a warehouse, it had been clearly good; as all the Justices agreed, now that it is put without Anglice being a good Latine word for a warehouse, and so expressed in print, the Court may well take Consuance thereof, as of a reall thing demised; and when also 'tis mentioned with a *Tenement*, and an entry and ejection made thereof, It must be intended to be a warehouse: And when the Lease, upon which the Action was brought, was shewen to the Curstors in Chancery, who made the writ, it being a warehouse in the Indenture, they translated it *Repositorium*, and well, because they had the Dictionary to warrant



Warrant it : And an Ejectione firmæ lies thereof as well as of a Chamber, as 5 H. 7. 9. Or an Assise de Cellaria, as 24 Ed. 3. 33. Or of a Shop, as 48 Ed. 3. 4. & 14. Ass. 11. And although in Cok. lib. 11. fol. 55. Savells Case, it is held, That an Ejectione firmæ lies not of a Closse; yet it was said, That the contrary hath been since adjudged in Trin. 15 Jac. rot. 774. betwixt Wykes and Sparrow. And Berkeley said, That an Assise de Alneto, Bullaria, Salina and such like, although they be incertain in the Declaration, yet because they may be made certain, is good enough : So here it is certain enough what the Plaintiff shall recover, and of what the Sheriff shall put him in possession : Wherefore we concluded, That Judgement should be affirmed. But Jones and Brampton would not deliver any resolute opinion in Court, but said, They conceived the Declaration to be ill, because Repositorium for a Warehouse is not used nor known in the Law; and they never heard or read of that word for a Warehouse : And in Calapine it is said to be a Woyder; and of such words which be not usuall, the Law shall not take any consulance, as they doe of Coragium, Cartelagium, Fodina, and the like which are words known at the Common Law. But the word Repositorium is not known unto them; Wherefore they would advise. Afterwards in Hilary, 15 Caroli, because the Court were still divided in their opinions, The Defendant in the writ of Error for his expedition, commenced a new Action, and consented, That this Judgement should be reversed.

Young *versus* Fowler. Hil. 14 Carol. rot. 1264.

**A**ction upon the Case, for disturbing him to execute his Office of the Register of the Diocese of Rochester. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a special Verdict was found, That from time whereof memory, &c. The Bishop of Rochester, for the time being, hath used to grant the Office of the Register for all causes within the Diocese of Rochester, as well in possession, as in reversion, for life, Habendum & exercendum by such a person to whom such grant is made, when the Office comes into possession, per se vel sufficientem Deputatum, Habendum for the life of such a person, to whom such a Grant should be made. And they finde the Statute of primo Elizabethæ; and that Thomas Wardgar was Officer for life 20 Jun. 1590. and was in possession for his life by a former Grant : And he being so in possession, John Young Bishop of Rochester eodem 20. Jun. 1590. by his Deed granted the said Office to John Young the Plaintiff, habendum & exercendum per se vel sufficientem Deputatum suum for his life, when it should be void by the death or surrender of the said Thomas Wardgar, which was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, by their Deed 23 Jun. 1590. And they finde, That the said John Young at the time of the Grant, was an Infant of the age of eleven years and six weeks and not above. But that he attained the full age of one and twenty years, in the lives of the Bishop & of the

**Said Tenant for life :** And that the Bishop died in 5 Jac. and that Tho. Wargar died in 17 Jac. And that the Defendant disturbed him to exercise the said Office : Et si super totam materiam, the Court shall adjudge for the Plaintiff, They finde for the Plaintiff, and assess damages to 80 pounds and costs, &c. And if, &c. This Case was argued at the Barre by Maynard for the Plaintiff, and by Ward for the Defendant. The first question was, whether this Grant of this said Office to an Infant of the age of eleven years, Exercendum per se vel Deputatum suum in Reversion, after the death of a Tenant for life of the same Office, be good, or not ? Secondly, whether an Office for life, usually granted in possession or Reversion, being granted by the Bishop in Reversion, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, be good to bind his Successors ? And as to the first, all the Justices held, That this grant of the Office in Reversion, after the death of the Tenant for life, to an Infant of the age of eleven years, Exercendum per se vel Deputatum sufficientem (as the usuall Grants are) is good, notwithstanding the Infancy : And notwithstanding the opinion cited in Cokes Littleton fol. 3. and there said to be resolved 40 & 41 Eliz. betwixt Scamb'ler and Walter, that the Grant of the Office of an Understewardship in possession or Reversion to an Infant, is void, because he is incapable thereof, not having knowledge to execute it pro commodo Regis & Populi. But this case was denyed, unless it be with this difference, where it is granted without such a clause to exercise it, per se vel Deputatum. And where he is of such a tender age, that he cannot by intendment execute it by himself, as being an Infant of three or four years of age, who hath not discretion to execute it : But when there is a clause to execute it per se vel Deputatum suum sufficientem, it is good enough ; for he may appoint a sufficient Deputy : And if he doth not elect such, it is a forfeiture of his Office, and a Deputy is allowed, especially in ministeriall Offices and to be approb'd by the Judges of that Court. And as an Infant may present to a Church, because the Ordinary gives the allowance, whether the Clerk be sufficient ; So the Lord of the Manor, or the Judge of the Court is to give approbation of the Deputyes sufficiency : and if the Deputy misdemean himself in his Office or be unskilfull, it is a forfeiture and at the Infants perill : And as an Infant may have an Office by descent as to be Sheriff, or warden of the Fleet and the like, which are Offices of charge and of trust ; So he may have an Office by Grant. Nor was the Plaintiff here merely incapable of this Office, especially it being granted in Reversion, after the death of the Tenant for life, which fell not unto him until he had attained his full age, and was sufficiently able to execute it. Also if it had fallen unto him at the time of the Grant, he was then of such age as by Adventure, he might have written the Acts and Orders, &c. or made election of a sufficient Deputy. Therefore they all concluded, That the Grant was good notwithstanding this exception, Vid. the cases 5 Ed. 4. 3. & 48.



Dy. 150. 39 H. 8. 32. 11 Ed. 4. 1. 1 Hen. 7. 28. 9 Ed. 4. 5. & 26.  
 Where an Office may be entailed and granted in fee, 21 Ed. 4. 13.  
 An Infant may be a Mayor, and the Acts by the Mayor and Com-  
 monalty shall not be avoided by the nonage of the Mayor, Cok. Lit.  
 107. 18 Ed. 3. 3. Cok. lib. 128. 27 H. 8. Grants 12. Infant presents,  
 Cok. Lit. 234. concerning Offices, 18 H. 8. 14. Contracts binde an  
 Infant. The second point was, whether the grant of an Office  
 for life in reversion, being usually so granted by the Bishop, with  
 confirmation of the Dean and Chapter, be good against the Suc-  
 cessor, or void by the Statute of primo Elizabethæ? For Ward  
 objected, That it was void, Because it is not necessary, when there  
 is an Officer in possession, to make another Officer: And when it  
 is not necessary to be granted, it is void against the Successor by  
 the said Statute, as it is held in the Case of the Bishop of Sarum,  
 Cok. lib. 10. fol. 60. & c. But the Judges resolved to the contrary;  
 For being found to be an Office usually granted in possession for  
 life, or in reversion for life, Then every Bishop, for his time, may  
 grant the Office, because it is a necessary Office, and ought al-  
 wayes to be full; so as when one dies there may be another Officer  
 immediately to execute the said Office, for the benefit of the Kings  
 Subjects: And when it hath been usually granted for life in re-  
 version, as here it is found it hath, there is not any prejudice to the  
 Successor, for he takes not any matter of profit from him, and he  
 hath an Officer who is necessary; And the Case cited of the Bi-  
 shop of Sarum well warrants it: And in the Case secundo Caroli, in  
 the Common-Bench, betwixt the Bishop of Chichester and Freed-  
 land it was held that the grant of an ancient Office by the Bishop,  
 without increasing of a new fee (it being confirmed by the Dean  
 and Chapter) was good against the Successor. But the doubt  
 there was, whether the addition of a new fee made all the Grant,  
 or only the additioned fee, to be void? wherefore they all resolved  
 in this Case, That this Grant in Reversion, as it is confirmed, is  
 good; and adjudged it for the Plaintiff. Vid. Cok. lib. 9. fol. 97.  
 Sir George Reynolds Case, Cok. lib. 5. fol. 2. & 3.

Seeles and others, Prisoners.

**U**pon an Habeas Corpora directed to the Keepers of the Porters  
 Lodge (being the Prison for the Councill of the Marches of  
 Wales) it was returned, That they were committed unto him by  
 virtue of a Decree of the said Councill, upon Information against  
 them, That the one of them inbeagled the Son and Heir of I. S. be-  
 ing of the age of seventeen years, in the night and when he was  
 drunken, to marry the Sister of another of the Defendants: where-  
 upon they were every of them severally fined to the King, some of  
 them to an hundred Marks, some to forty pounds, and an hun-

died Marks damages to the father who was the Prosecutor, and committed to prison for a year, and untill the said fines paid, and the said hundred Marks damages satisfied to the said J. S. and untill they entered a Recognizance for their good behaviour, and untill the said Court took further order: And it was returned also, That they were committed by virtue of an Order from the Lords of the Council. And this return was held utterly insufficient for the last part, Because it was not mentioned what was the Order of the Council. It was also moved by Grimston, That the return was ill, to a ward to prison, to remain there untill further order taken, which is utterly uncertain. It was likewise doubted, whether the Court of Marches might meddle with a clandestine Marriage to punish it, being a mere spirituall act: As also about the Sentence for damages to the party, although it be within the expresse words of the Instructions, &c. Whereupon day was given untill octabis Michaelis, and in the interim the parties were bayled.

**Termino**



Termino Michaelis, anno decimo quinto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

*Facy versus Lange.* Trin. 7 Car. rot. 1549.

**A**ttachment upon a Prohibition. The Plaintiff declares, That the Defendant sued him in Court Christian, after a Prohibition delivered, for tythes which were discharged per modum Decimandi. The first issue was, That he did not sue after the Prohibition delivered. The second upon the prescription, and both found for the Plaintiff, and damages and costs given by the Jury. And now Maynard moved, That neither damages nor costs ought to be assessed, but the party is only liable to the King for the contempt of prosecuting his Suit, &c. But upon a Judgement in the Common-Bench upon advice and search of ancient presidents; where the Suit being continued in the Spiritual Court after a Prohibition delivered, an Attachment issued upon the Prohibition; and because thereby the party was damaged, and put to his Suit of Attachment, which was found to be sued, the party there recovered damages and costs. So the Court here unanimously agreed, That the party shall have his damages and costs found by the Jury, and rule was given for Judgement to be entered accordingly, unless cause, &c.

*Barfoot versus Norton.* Trin. 15 Car. rot. 1257.

**P**rohibition for suing for others kinds of tythes, & inter alia for Honey, surmising it was not payable, quia volatilis; and it was thereupon demurred: And now moved by Grimston, That by Law tythes are to be paid for Honey; and so is Firzh. Nat. Brev. 51. g. and Linwood fol. 2. And of that opinion was all the Court; and consultation was awarded, unless cause, &c.

*North versus Wingate.* Trin. 15 Car. rot. 973.

**R**eport of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in Debt upon the Statute of 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. for taking ten pence for a distress; where, by the Statute, he ought to take but four pence, unless in places where it is otherwise accustomed sub poena forisfacture 5 li. The Defendant pleaded Non debet, and the Jury found Quod debet the said 5 l. and assessed damages two pence and costs.

53 s. 4 d. And the Court increased the costs to 7 l. and Judgement given, that he should have a writ for the said 5 l. and the said damages and costs; and that the Defendant be in misericordia: And of this Judgement Error was brought and assigned by Grimston, first, That no damages or costs ought to be given, because it is a penal Statute, and a penalty is given by the Statute, and therefore he ought not to have any more for costs and damages: And for proof thereof he cited Pilfords Case, Cok. lib. 10. fol. 115. That where a Statute gives single, or double, or treble damages, and doth not mention any costs, there the Plaintiff shall not recover any costs. The second Error assigned, Because the Judgement is *Idco* in misericordia, where it ought to have been *Idco capiatur*. But all the Court resolved, That the Judgement was good, and ought to be affirmed: For to the first, when a Statute gives a penalty certain, and gives an Action of Debt, There, if the Defendant doth not pay it upon demand, but inforceth the party unto a Suit, and he recovers by Action of Debt, ex consequenti he shall recover his damages, because he did not pay the duty due by the Statute upon demand, and he shall also recover costs; For otherwise he should be at a losse to expend more than he recovers, which the Statute never intended. But where the duty is incertain as to recover treble damages, as upon the Statute of Waste, or upon the Statute of 2 Ed. 6. for not setting forth of Tithes, there the duty being incertain, the Statute intends to give the treble value, but not any cost: And so are the presidents in Coles Book of Entries 163. & 164. And as to the second Error, the Judgement being in Debt for not payment, and not upon the Statute, the Judgement ought to be in misericordia.

*Lec. versus Russell.* Trin. 15. Car. 1. rot. 691.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in Debt, upon an Obligation, conditioned, That if the Obligor accepted a Lease by Indenture of such Lands upon the Plaintiffs request, and sealed a Counterpart thereof, That then the Obligation should be void. The Defendant pleads, That the Plaintiff did not request him to accept a Lease. The Plaintiff replies, That he caused an Indenture to be drawn of a Lease, according to the said Condition, and to be ingrossed, and a Label to be affixed thereto, cum sera appensa, and requited and offered to deliver it to the Defendant to accept thereof, and he refused. And the Issue was upon the request and found for the Plaintiff, and Judgement given. And now Error brought and assigned by Rolls, and by Godbolt Serjeant, ore tenus; first, That it was cum sera Labello annexa; And sera is no Latin word for writ, but signifies a lock. Sed non allocatur: For it may be well intended for writ secundum subjectam materiam. Secondly, Because he doth not averre, That the Lands mentioned in the Indenture are the same Lands in the Condition. But because he had pleaded, Quod non requisivit: And he replied, That it was secundum



dum formam Conditionis, therefore if there were other Lands, it ought to have been shewn on the part of the Defendant; otherwise they shall be intended to be the same Lands. The Judgement for that cause was affirmed.

Anonymus.

**A** Writ of Error was brought by the Bayl, of a Judgement given against the Principall, in the Court of the City of Westminster. The writ was, Quod tam in redditione Jodici, quam in redditione Executionis, erratum fuit. And the Error assigned was, Because a Capias was awarded against the Bayl, and he taken in Execution without any Scire facias sued against him, which was a manifest Error. But an exception was to the writ of Error; because the Bayle cannot have a writ of Error of the principall Judgement, which was agreed by the Court: But then the question was, the Record being removed; whether he may have a writ of Error, Quod coram vobis residet: And thereof the Court doubted, and would advise.

Lauder *versus* Brooks and others.

**E**jectione firmæ of Lands in Kent, whereof Will. Brooks, being seized in fee, holden in Socage, (and of other Lands holden in Capite) by his will in writing, devised the said socage Lands to Brooks his base son, and the heirs of his body. The Defendant pretended there is a Custome in Kent to devise Lands in Gavelkinde, holden in Socage. And whether there were such a Custome or no, was the sole question: For if not, the Plaintiff hath good title: And if such Lands were devisable by Custome before the Statute of 32 H. 8. then the Defendant hath good title. And the Defendant, to prove the Custome, shewed Fitz. N. B. fol. 198. that Lands in Gavelkinde are devisable by Custome; and Mr. Lambert. fol. 110. that Lands in Gavelkinde may be given or sold without the Lords licence: And Whiteild Serjeant said, He interpreted the word given to be by will, and the word sold to be by Deed, and produced, for evidence, Divers wills out of the Registers Offices in Canterbury and Rochester, of Devises of Lands by Testament, in the times of the Kings, H. 6. Ed. 4. & H. 7. of severall Lands in severall Villages in Kent, and shew two Verdicts: The one in 9 Jac. where, in a Tryall at this Barre, the title was found for the Defendant, That it was a good Custome there; and the other Verdict, 13 Car. at the Common-Bench Barre, where title was found for the now Defendant, That the Lands were devisable by Custome; And there

was a book of Reports shewn, where in Mich. 41 & 42. Eliz. all the Court at the Common-Bench agreed, That such a Custome was there; But they said, This Custome ought to be pleaded, and that the Land so devised was holden in Socage; For although the Court shall take cognisance of the Custome of Gabelkinde in Kent, without pleading, yet of this speciall Custome, to devise &c. Or, That the Lands are holden in Socage, Or, That the *Feme* shall have the moiety for her Dower, they ought not to take cognisance without speciall pleading, they being particular Customes: But for the Custome of Gabelkinde it sufficeth to shew, that it is in Kent, and of the nature of Gabelkinde, without pleading the Custome; For the Court takes knowledge what the Custome of Gabelkinde is. But *Hearsh the Kings Serjeant*, Porter, Twilden and Denny did much endeavour to disprove the said Evidence, and to shew, There was no such Custome to devise Gabelkinde Lands holden in Socage; and for proof thereof relied upon the book of 4 Ed. 2. Mortdaucestor 39. That an Assise of Mortdaucestor lies not of Lands devisable. But all the Court resolved to the contrary, That an Assise of Mortdaucestor lies of Lands devisable, if it be true that his Ancestor died seized, unless it appears, that the Defendant claims by some other title: But if the Defendant plead, That the Land is by custome devisable, and was devised unto him, It is a good bar of the Action. Secondly, It was objected, That many Wills were made of Gabelkinde Lands, where generally the Lands were in use, and in the hands of Feoffees; and many presidents were of that kinde. But the Court answered thereto, That the presidents shewn were devises of Lands, without mentioning them to be in the hands of Feoffees; And they conceived they might devise by the Custome: And a president was produced out of Mr. Lambert, of a Testament of Lands in Gabelkinde before the Conquest, &c. But *Hearsh* answered, It was an ill president, because the *Baron* and *Feme* devised; And it cannot stand with Law, That the *Feme* should joyn with the *Baron*. And *Jones Justice* said, That in North Wales there be much Land, of this nature, by custome devisable by writing, or without writing. And they for the Plaintiff shewed, That in the Common-Bench, after the Triall was had in this Court, there was another Triall in the Common-Bench 11 Car. by Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, who found for the now Plaintiff, That there was not any such Custome. But it was thereto answered in behalf of the Defendant, That the Lord Finch shewed his dislike of that Verdict. And afterward, 13 Car. upon full evidence, a Verdict was given for the Defendants title, That there was such a Custome, and that Land was devisable by Custome there. And afterward, the Jury here going from the Barre to consider of this matter, *sedente Curia*, the Plaintiff was nonsuited.



Roe and Bond *versus* Devys. Trin. 15 Car. rot.

**T**Rrespas. The parties being at issue upon the Venire facias, one Samuell Sutton was returned, and in the Distringas he was likewise named Samuell Sutton. But upon the Panell annexed by the Sheriff, he was named Daniell Sutton of the same place, and returned and sworn. This was assigned to stay Judgement, but the Sheriff being examined said, it was a misprision in his Clerk, who writ Daniell for Samuell: and the Clerk being examined, affirmed as much, and that Samuell Sutton was sworn and gave the Verdict: and the Jurors, Samuell being examined, affirmed he was the same person who was sworn, and that his name was Samuell, and was of the same Will, and that there was not any known by the name of Daniell Sutton within the said Will; wherefore by order of Court it was appointed to be amended, and made Samuell in the Panell; for they held, That it was amendable as well by the Statute of 8 H. 6. as by the Common Law, it being an apparent misprision of the Clerk. But the Statute of 21 Jac. doth not extend thereto, but only to surnames mistaken, &c. which are to be amended, if by examination it may appear they be the same persons who were returned. And the Judgement was affirmed.

Reignalds Case.

**A**ction for words. Whereas he was Deputy-Clerk to one Parker for divers years, who was Register under such an Arch-Deacon, and received divers fees and profits of that Office to render accompt. That the Defendant having communication of him and of his Office, and intending to deprive him of all his benefit thereof, and to cause him to incur the displeasure of his Master (the said Parker) and of the said Arch-Deacon, who reposed much trust in him, said of the Plaintiff, He is a bale cozening Knave, he is a cheator, and hath cozened his Master (the said Parker innuendo.) The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and damages 30 l. And now Charles Jones moved in arrest of Judgement, That these words be not actionable; for he doth not say, that he cozened him concerning his Office, and it may be intended, he cozened him in some other matter besides his Office, and then the Action lies not. But all the Court (ablenie Brampton) held, That the Action well lay; for it shall not be intended but that the words were spoken, concerning the execution of the Office, where the communication was concerning the Office; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Proctor versus Chamberlaine and two others.*

**E**Rror brought of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in Debt, against them as Executors of one Chamberlaine. The one of the three Executors appeared upon the summons, and confessed the Action, and Judgement given, *Quod recuperaret debitum* against the three Executors. And that he shall have Execution against the three Executors *de bonis Testatoris* in their hands, *si tantum*, &c. and the damages *de bonis propriis* of him who appeared, and misericordia against all. And hereupon Scire facias issued into London, where the Action was laid, *Et si constare poterit per Inquisitionem*, that they have wasted the goods, *Quod tunc scire faciat* to them to answer the debt. And upon a Devastavit found by the Inquisition, and returned, a Scire facias taken forth, and two nobiles returned, Judgement and Execution issued against them, and Proctor was taken in Execution. And upon this Judgement, Writ of Error brought, and the Error assigned, because the appearance was upon the summons and not upon the grand distress, and therefore out of the Statute of 9 Ed. 3. cap. 3. Secondly, Because it is misericordia against the three, where two of them never appeared, and against him who appeared no misericordia ought to be, because he came in upon the day of summons: And for these and other reasons it was resolved, That the party taken in Execution should be discharged.

*Terreys Case.*

**T**errey, a Merchant, was indicted upon the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. of false Tokens, because that he by a false note in the name of John Du-boys obtained into his hands a Wedge of Silber of the value of 200 l. The Defendant being found guilty, exception was taken by Charles Jones, and Holbourn, against the said Indictment for variance therein, in severall words, from the Statute. But because there was not any recitall, nor mis-recitall of the Statute, but it was only an inducement to the setting down thereof, and not in any point materiall. The Court resolved it to be good enough: And thereupon it was adjudged, That he should stand upon the Pillory in Cheapside, and upon the Pillory in Cornhill, near to the Exchange, upon the Saturday following, and should pay fine to the King of 500 l. and be imprisoned during the Kings pleasure, and be bound with good Sureties for his good behaviour.





Termino Hilarii, anno decimo quinto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**I**N this Vacation Sir *George Vernon* Knight, of the County of *Chester*, first made Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Common-Bench, A man of great reading in the Statutes and Common Law, and of extraordinary memory, died at *Serjeants-Inn*, in *Chancery Lane* 16 December 1639. And upon the 18. of December following was buried in the *Temple-Church London*. And *Robert Foster* Serjeant, being of the *Innere-Temple*, was sworn Justice in his place 3. January 1639.

Upon the 14. of January 1639. *Thomas Lord Coventry*, Lord Keeper of the great Seal, died about four of the clock in the morning. He was a pious, prudent, and learned man, and strict in his practise, being Lord Keeper for fourteen years and upward: He died in great honour, and much lamented by all people. And afterwards upon 18. Jan. 1639. Sir *John Finch* chief Justice of the Common-Bench, and Chancellor to the Queen, was made Lord Keeper of the great Seal, and sworn the same day at *White-Hall* into the Office of Lord Keeper, and one of the Privy Councill: and the next day being Saturday sealed divers Writs at the house of Serjeant *Finch* in *Chancery Lane*; And upon the Tuesday following sealed again; And upon Thursday the 23 of January he rode in great state to *Westminster*, the Lord Treasurer and the Earl of *Manchester* riding on each side of him, and accompanied by the Earl Marshall, the Admirall, the Earl of *Sarafford* Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and by divers other Earls, Vicounts and Barons, and all the Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, and the Gentlemen of the four Inns of Court, and divers others attending upon him.

Upon the same day being the first day of the Term, Sir *Edward Littleton* Solicitor (who had his Will to be Serjeant the same day, to the intent he should be made chief Justice of the Common-Bench) appeared in *Chancery*, and was sworn Serjeant; and upon the Saturday following performed all the Ceremonies of a Serjeant, as well in his apparell as otherwise; and gave Rings, *quorum Inscriptio fuit*

And *Brampton* chief Justice made a short speech, declaring to him the duty of a Serjeant, but did not much insist thereon, because he was to be chief Justice of the Common-Bench:

Dawson *versus* Lee. Mich: 15 Car. 10585.

**D**Ebt *sur* Contract. The Defendant after Impar lance plead: ed Outlawry in Barre. The Plaintiff saith, *Nul tiel Record*. And the Defendant had a day to bring in the Record, and failed therein. The question was, what Judgement should be given? For Hodgeson said, That in the time, when Tanfeild was there Judge, they held, That if the Defendant after Impar lance had pleaded Outlawry, and upon *Nul tiel Record* pleaded, had failed of the Record, Judgement should be absolutely given, and not a *Respondes ouster*. And Berkeley and my Self conceived it should be an absolute Judgement, for as much as he had pleaded in Barre, and did not answer over. But Berkeley said, If the Plaintiff would pray only, that he should be awarded to answer over, he might so pray; for it is his delay only, and no Error. But the Plaintiff, by his Attorny prayed to have it absolutely, and so it was awarded, unless other cause should be shewn the Wednesday following: And after Dinner in Serjeants-Inne, Brampton chief Justice and Jones (who were that day in the Star chamber) being informed of this Case, were of the same opinion: and so were Dampport chief Baron, and all the other Justices and Barons, to whom it was propounded.

#### Stevens Case.

**O**ne Stevens and Alice his Daughter were endicted at the Sessions of the Peace in the County of Cambridge, befoze the Justices of Peace there; because the said Alice feloniously stole a Rake and Fork of the value of 3 s. and a Rope of the value of 18 d. and that Stevens the father knowing thereof, received and comforted the said Alice, and so was accessory. And hereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded Not guilty: and by means of one Spicer the under Sheriff, who returned two of his Servants to be of the Jury (as appeared by Affidavit of some of the Jurors) They were found guilty, and Alice the principall, because the goods were under value, and, according to the Statute, was awarded to be burned in the hand, and that she should forfeit all her Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattells: And against the said Steven Judgement was given, (because he had prayed his book, and was returned Legit ut Clericus) That he should be burned in the hand, and so it was done immediately to them both; and that he should forfeit all his Lands and Goods; and presently the under Sheriff seized the Lands, and also the Goods and Chattells of the said Stevens, being of the value of 500 l. and returned into the Exchequer, that he seized his Goods only, to the value of 3 s. (as it was informed at the Barre.) And upon this Judgement Stevens brought a Writ of Error: And Grimston being of Counsell with



with the Plaintiff assigned Error in the Judgement. And Berkeley and my Self being only in Court, upon reading of the Record, held it to be manifest Error; for the principall not being attainted, but discharged by burning in the hand only, according to the Statute, the accessory ought to have been discharged without any burning in the hand, and without being put to his book; for where a man is principall, and another is accessory unto him after the fact, and both of them be convicted, if the Principall prays his Clergy, and hath it allowed, and be burnt in the hand, because he is returned Legit, &c. the Accessary is to be discharged, without being put to his book; for he ought not to be condemned, but where the Principall is attainted, and not where he is convicted only, and had his Clergie, And so is the common experience and practise. Also the Judgement is erroneously given, Because it is that he shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements, after such conviction and Clergie allowed; wherefore the Judgement was reversed: and the Clerk of the Crodon was appointed to draw an Information upon this misdemeanour, for the procuring of the said Stevens in such an undue manner to be convicted.

#### Crawleys Case.

**C**rawley being brought to the Barre upon an Habeas Corpus, directed to the Mayor of St. Albans, being in Gaole there, It was returned upon the writ, That he was committed to the Gaol by the Justices of the Peace of the said Liberty, at the Sessions of the Peace holden 11 Julii 1639. untill he should obey an Order of taking the Office of Constable upon him; for that he being an Inhabitant within the Hundred of Calso, within the Liberty of St. Albans, had refused to execute the said place: And because it was informed on the part of the said Crawley, that he denyed to be within the Liberty of St. Albane, but affirmed that he was within the County of Hertford, out of the said Liberty, All the Court held, That he was unjustly committed, because they ought not to have committed him, when he denied to be Constable, especially pretending that he was not within the Liberty: but should have caused him to be indicted upon this refusal, and if he were found to be within the Liberty, should have assessed a good fine, and then have committed him for that cause, Vide Cok. lib. 8. fol. 38. Gre fleys Case. But as it is now returned, the imprisonment was not lawful; wherefore the said Crawley, by the opinion of the whole Court, was absolutely discharged without any Bayl.

**U**pon Monday 27. January 1639. Sir Edward Littleton and Robert Foster appeared at the Common-Bench Barre, and were placed in the midst of the Barre: And Sir John Finch Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, came in to the Common-Bench, and made a long and eloquent Speech to them both, signifying the Kings pleasure, to make  
Sir

Sir *Edward Littleton* chief Justice of the Common-Bench, for his good and long service, and his certain knowledge of his abilities to serve him : And the said *Robert Foster* to be *puisny* Judge there, for his good opinion which he conceived, and the good report he had heard of him : And afterwards both of them made severall speeches, giving thanks to the King, and signifying their willingness of endeavouring to perform their service to the King and his People according to the utmost of their skill and abilities in their severall places.

*Parker versus Edith Blecke.* Hil. 13 Car. rot. 1002.

**T** Respass. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That the Land was Copyhold Land of Inheritance of the Manor of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, whereof one Arthur Blecke late husband of the Defendant was seized in fee, within which Manor is this custome (amongst others) That if a Copyholder seized in fee of a Copyhold-tenement dyeth, having a wife at the time of his death surviving him, That she shall have and hold the said Copyhold Land during her life, and for 12 years after, and found the Statute of 13 Eliz. of Bankrupts, and the Statute 1 Jac. And that, upon complaint of the Creditors, a Commission issued upon those Statutes directed to Warren and six other Commissioners, to inquire, whether he were a Bankrupt? And if they found him to be a Bankrupt, That they, or three of them (whereof the said Warren should be one) should execute the Commission according to the Statutes. That hereupon the said Warren and three others upon complaint of the Creditors, examined the matters, and adjudged him to be a Bankrupt; and found that he was seized in fee of the said Copyhold, which was appraised to be sold to the value of 600 l. That they by Indenture 5. April. 10 Caroli, enrolled within the six moneths, reciting the causes, wherefore they adjudged him to be a Bankrupt, bargained and sold the said Copyhold Land to Arthur Parker and William Sothern, and their Heirs for 600 l. paid and secured to be paid, for the use of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt. And they finde a private Act of Parliament, made 1 Caroli, whereby the customes of the said Manor are recited and established; And amongst others, this Custome is mentioned and confirmed, That the wife of the Copyholder shall have Dower, and may have a Joynture assigned for her life: And that a Copyholder of Inheritance may make a Grant, for his life and twelve years after: And it is therein provided, That all women now living, and late the wives of any the Copyholders of the said Manor, dying Tenants, and all the now wives of any the Copyholders of the said Manor, shall and may enjoy the Customary Lands of their now, or late husbands, and be Tenants for their lives and twelve years after, as if this Act had never been made: And in the end of the said Act, is a generall Clause. Be it enacted, That all Customes and Usages heretofore used and allowed within the said Manor, concerning the having



having or enjoying of any the said customary Lands or Tenements, by any Widow of any customary Tenant of the same Manor, or by any after-taken husband of such Widows, or the Heir or Heirs of such Wife hereafter taking Husband, or concerning the descending of any such Lands to any other person, or in any other manner or form than is before expressed, shall be utterly void and of none effect: And that all other lawfull Usages and Customes heretofore used within the said Manor, which are not repugnant and contrary to the true meaning of this Act, shall be and remain good and effectuell, and are and shall be ratified by this Act. They further finde, That at a Court Baron of a Manor, 1. Aprill, 12 Car. it was found by the Jurage, That the said Edith surbided her said Husband, and ought to enjoy the said Tenements, in which, &c. for term of life of the said Edith, and for 12. years after: And that upon a presentment afterwards, viz. the aforesaid 1. Aprill, 12 Car. and before the admission of the said Alexander Parker, and William Sothern into the Bands, in forma prædicta facta, the foresaid Edith was admitted Tenant of the Tenements aforesaid, in quibus, &c. secundum consuetudinem Manerii prædicti; Quodque virtute admissionis prædictæ, prædicta Editha, &c. tempore quo entred, &c. And this was very well argued at the Barre by Glyn for the Plaintiff, and by Moreton for the Defendant, where two points were insisted upon: First, whether by the bargain and sale made by the Commissioners, by virtue of the Statute of Bankrupts, the Estate of the Copyholder was vested in the Bargainee before admittance by the Lord, although he might not enter before composition and admittance, so as the said Arthur Bleck did not dye Tenant, and is not within the Custome, that his wife ought to have Widows Estate? Secondly, Admitting he dyed Tenant, and the Widow had such an Estate vested in her, whether the Wendee (by the bargain and sale to him before made) shall not afterwards deuest the Estate of the Feme by relation, and then the Plaintiff hath a good Title? And Berkeley and my Self argued, That the bargain and sale binds the Copyholder, and bars his Estate, and that he is no Copyholder after the bargain and sale enrolled: And the Bargainee by the Statute is only barred to take the profits untill the composition with the Lord, which is for the Lords benefit and not for the Copyholders. Secondly, we held, when the Bargainee is admitted by the Lord, It shall vest in the Bargainee, and shall have relation to the bargain and sale, and shall deuest the Estate which the Feme claimed by the Custome, as in the case of 7 Ed. 6. Brook. title Enrollments, where one Jopntenant bargains and sells, and before the Inrollment the other dyes, and afterwards the Deed is enrolled within the six moneths: yet the moiety only passed, and it is like the Case where one bargains and sells by Indenture, and takes wife and dyes, and afterward the Deed is inrolled within six moneths, the Feme shall loose her Power whereto she was entitled, and so the case 22 Eliz. where Mortgagee dyes, his Heir being in ward to the King, the condition

condition is afterward performed, the Wardship shall be dissolved. Jones and Brampton doubted of the point, untill they saw that the Record findes the Act to be particularly, That he ought to be the wife of a Tenant; And it is not intended, That after the sale of the Copphold, he should dye Tenant; and he did not dye Tenant, because the bargain and sale took his Estate from him, and ousted him of the Copphold. Wherefore they agreed, Judgement should be entered for the Plaintiff.

Bathells Case, Hilar. 9 Car. rot. 958.

**E**rror of Judgement in the Grand-Sessions, before the Justices in the County of Flint. Divers Errors were assigned and overruled in Michaelmas Term last; And now two Errors only insisted upon. First, That the Judgement was coram Justiciariis in Comitatu *Flint*; and he doth not say, Magnæ Sessionis in Comitatu *Flint*. Sed non allocatur: For there many of their Records as well the one way as the other, and good both wayes. Secondly: because the Venire facias was returned per *Thomas Hamond* Militem, nuper Vicecomitem of the said Countie; So it was not returned by the Sheriff, but by one who was late Sheriff; And it appears not that he was Sheriff at the time of the Panell made; For he ought to have subscribed his name, *Thomas Hamond* Vicecomes; which Error is not aided by any Statute. Sed non allocatur: For although the writ be returned by J. S. the Sheriff, at the time of the Grand-Sessions, when the said Action was tryed, as a writ delivered unto him by the said *Thomas Hamond* his predecessor, in exercitio officio suo, with this return indorsed; yet it might be very well intended, That the Panell was made and annexed in the time when he was Sheriff: and this addition, *Thomas Hamond* nuper Vicecomes, is sufficient proof, when he is discharged of his Office: Whereupon Judgement was affirmed.

Ireland *versus* Blockwell. Trin. 15 Car. rot. 1181.

**E**rror, upon a Judgement in Bath, in an Action of the Case for words. Whereas the Plaintiff was a Taylor, and used and exercised the Trade of a Taylor in Bath, and was a Freeman of the said Town, and had divers Customers in the County of Wilts, who used to employ him in his Trade, That the Defendant at Bath, within the Jurisdiction of that Court, said of him, That he cheated in his Trade, and other such words, much standing him in his Trade, by which means he lost divers of his Customers in Bath and in the County of Wilts; and they withdrew themselves from him, to his damage, &c. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty, and found against him, and damages assent to 100 Marks, and Judgement for the Plaintiff; and Error thereof brought and assigned, That the words were not actionable: But it was clearly held, That they were actionable.



actionable. Then it was moved by Grimston, That the Jurors in Barthe (being within a private Jurisdiction) ought not to have assessed damages, for the losse of his Customers in the County of Wilts : And Berkeley much insisted upon it, That for this cause the Judgement was erroneous, as it was resolved in the Case, where an Assumpsit brought in Windlor Court, by one within the Jurisdiction thereof, That I. S. upon a valuable consideration, did promise to bring unto him so many loads of Billets from Hedslet, in the County of Bucks, unto Windlor. After Verdict, upon Non assumpsi pleaded, and found and adjudged for the Plaintiff, the Judgement was reversed, Because, it being a private Jurisdiction, they have no authority to inquire of any matter out of the same. And Jones, Brampton, and my self agreed that case to be Law ; But we held, That this is only an Allegation, in respect of damages, for the increase of them, which they may inquire of in any place whatsoever : wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Court of the Marshalsey in an Action upon the Case upon a promise, at the Parish of St. Clements Danes, within the Jurisdiction of that Court, in consideration of such a sum received, That he would pay him such a sum when he returned into England from Hamborough, (being a place beyond the Seas,) And alledges, That he, such a day, went over Sea unto Hamborough aforesaid, and returned such a day to the Parish of St. Clements Danes and that he demanded the money, and the Defendant had not paid. After Non assumpsi pleaded, Verdict and Judgement for the Plaintiff, Error was brought and assigned ; first, Because he doth not alledge, That he gave notice unto the Defendant of his return : And although it be alledged, That the Defendant, habens notitiam inde, and upon such a day, requested, had not paid ; yet it was held clearly, That the Declaration was insufficient for this cause ; for he ought to have alledged express notice, and shewn the day and place of such notice given. Secondly, Because it is brought of an act to be done at Hamborough, out of the Jurisdiction of the Marshalls Court, being a private Jurisdiction ; which was held also to be a manifest Error : for which causes the Judgement was reversed.

*Scavage versus Hawkins.*

**E**rror, of a Judgement in Debt upon a Lease for years. The Error assigned was, Because the Plaintiff in debt counts, That his father was seized in taylor, and made that Lease for years, rendering rent, and died seized of the Reversion, which descended unto him, as Son and Heir of his body ; And doth not shew the beginning of the said Estate ; which generally ought to be set forth, where he claims by a particular Estate, (otherwise it is where he counts of a seisin in fee ; ) But because this was in a Count, and not in Barre, nor

in an Abowry, and there were produced presidents out of the Common Bench, That such Counts are usually there: It was theretofore held to be no Error; But the Judgement was affirmed, 21 H. 7. 26. 34 H. 6. 48. 2 Ed. 4. 11.

Bryan *versus* Wikes.

**E**Rror of a Judgement in Leicester in an Action upon the Case for words: The first Error assigned by Babington, because the Title of the Court was, Placita coram J. S. Majore, & Joh. Chapman Recordatore, & J. D. & J. N. Aldermannis Burgi prædicti, secundum consuetudinem Burgi prædicti, &c. And the plaint being entred, upon summons, a Non est inventus was returned at a Court holden coram dicto J. S. Majore, & J. N. & J. D. Aldermannis secundum consuetudinem Burgi prædicti, &c. omitting the Recorder, which Babington alledged to be Error, & coram non Judice. Sed non allocatur; For it may be that at the first Court holden, the Recorder was there, and at the second Court, he was absent, and the Court is well held by the Custome there, before the Mayor and two Aldermen. The second Error assigned was, Because the Judgement there, is in an Action for words, which the Defendant spake of the Plaintiff, viz. He hath stoln a Tree formerly cut down, which is Felony, and I will cause him to be indicted for Felony. Babington alledged, That the words were not actionable, because he doth not shew when the Tree was cut down, nor that it was instantly taken away, for if it were not, then it was not Felony. Sed non allocatur; For the words are clearly actionable. For when he saith, That he stole a Tree formerly cut down, it is intended to be a long distance of time, especially when he adds, And that is Felony, and I will indict him of Felony; for it shewes, He conceived he had committed Felony, which was a great slander; wherefore the Judgement was affirmed.

Owen *versus* Long and others. Mich. 15 Car. rot. 571.

**T**Respals, of Assault, Battery, and Imprisonment, apud Parochiam sancti Nicholai in Basingstreet for two dayes, The Defendant justifies by reason of an especiall Act of Parliament, for the relief of poor Debtors, 3 Jac. cap. 15. whereby it was enacted, That every poor Citizen and freeman inhabiting in London, being sued for debt under 40. s. may exhibite his suit in the Court of London, called there the Court of Requests in London, who shall nominate Commissioners to the number of 12. and that any three of that Commission may send for any Creditor, who is complained of, in suing for such a Debt under 40 s. and if he refuse to come, or perform not their Orders, they may cause him to be arrested by any Serjeant of London, and commit him to Prison, there to remain, untill he perform their said Order. And the Defendant saith, That  
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by reason of the command of such Commissioners, at such a Parish in Woodstreet; because he refused to come before them, he was committed to the Counter in Woodstreet, Et hoc paratus est verificare. Upon this the Plaintiff demurred: And now Pheasant for the Plaintiff took divers exceptions to the Plea: first, Because he doth not shew, That the Debtor, who complained was poor and a Citizen and freeman inhabiting in London, otherwise the Ad doth not give them authority to meddle. Secondly, Because the Battery and Imprisonment is alledged in Parochia sancti Nicholai, and he justifies in another Parish, and doth not traverse the Battery and Imprisonment alledged in the Declaration. Thirdly, the conclusion of the Plea is not well, Et hoc paratus est verificare, where there be two Defendants; for it ought to have been parati sunt, &c.

Martyn *versus* Nicholls.

**E**rror of a Judgement in an Ejectione firmæ. The Error assigned, Because the Declaration was of a Messuage and 40. acres of Land, Meadow and Pasture thereto appertaining, and it was not distinguished how much there was in Land, how much in Meadow, and how much in Pasture; Therefore the Judgement was reversed.

Canwey *versus* Aldwyn. Mich. 15 Car. rot. 132.

**A**ssumpsit. Whereas the Plaintiff at the Defendants request, amended such a Boat, and divers other Boats of the Defendants, That the Defendant promised to satisfy and pay him for his labour and charges about the amendment of the said Boats, tantum quantum meruit, and alledges in fact, quod meruit 30 l. and that he required the payment of the Defendant, who had not paid him according to his promise. The Defendant pleaded Non Assumpsit, which was found against him. And now moved by Griffin in arrest of Judgement, that the Declaration was not good, because he alledged, That he amended and repaired divers Boats for the Defendant, and shewes not what; so by reason of that uncertainty, the Defendant cannot know how much he should pay, and therefore compared it to Playters Case, Cok. lib. 5. fol. 34. Trespass. quare Pisces suos cepit, and adjudged ill, for the uncertainty. And of that opinion was Berkeley at the first, but upon better advisement, and reading over the Record; That he mended one and divers others. And upon a precedent cited by my Self, That an Action had been maintained here by a Taylor, for making a Gown, and divers other suits of apparell at the Defendants request, and that he promised to satisfy and pay tantum quantum, &c. And Hodgesden affirming there were divers precedents in the Court of this nature. Jones Berkeley, and my Self agreed, That the Declaration was good, and there was not any such uncertainty, but that the Defendant (at

whose request the said Boats were amended) might well take Connuſance, what Boats he deſired to have repaired: And the Verdict finding Quod aſſumpſit, and aſſeſſing damages, Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

Anne Healings Widow *verſus* the Major, Commonalty, and Citizens of London.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench, in Debt, brought by them upon an Obligation of 400 l. The Error aſſigned was becauſe the Judgement is, That the Major, Commonalty, and Citizens of London ſhould recover the Debt, and ſix pounds for coſts, eil-dem Majori & Communitati adjudged (omitting Civibus) and ſo no ſuch Coporization: which was held to be Error. But afterwards upon a motion in the Common Bench, and upon examination and peruſall of the Dogget-Roll (where it was well entred) it was awarded to be amended.

The King *verſus* Sir John Dryden, Gybbes, and others.

**R**ight of Advowſon againſt them as Coparceners. Upon a ſpeciall Verdict by the grand Aſſiſe it was ſhewn, That the Tenants were Coparceners, and that Margaret Gybbes one of the Tenants was dead *prieſ darraigne continuance* beſore this Term, which was pleaded in abatement of the writ. Hereupon the Kings Attur-ny traaverſeth that they were Parceners: And upon that it was demurred: And being moved in Court, it was adjudged without argument, That the writ ſhould abate, and appointed, that Judgement ſhould be ſo entred: For all the Court agreed, Although it were admitted, they were not Coparceners, but Joyntenants, yet the death of one of them ſhall abate the writ, being in a reall Action: and it is not like to the Caſe of an Aſſiſe of novel diſſeiſin, or of an Aſſiſe of Mortdaunceſſor, where death of one of the Tenants ſhall not abate the writ, as long as there is a Tenant living; for it is here allowed, that every of them is Tenant of a freehold: And although the Attur-ny Generall affirmed there were two expreſs Books in the point, viz. 13 Ed. 3. tit. Breve, 260. & 27 Ed. 3. 83. Yet upon view of the ſaid Books, they conceived, they doe not extend to this caſe; for it was only in a Scire facias upon a *Petition de droit*, which differs from this Caſe. Vid. 7 H. 4. 33. temp. Ed. 1. Breve 857. 858. 40. Aſſ. 15. 1. Aſſ. 12. 1 Ed. 3. 12. 6 Ed. 3. 270. 7 Ed. 3. 300. 43 Ed. 3. 16. 12 H. 6. 2. But it was afterword adjourned by Maſter Attur-neys impoſtunity untill Eaſter Term, pretending that he would then argue the caſe. Poſtea pag. 583.

Smith *verſus* James.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Court of the Pallace of Weſtm. by the Principall and Bayle: The Error aſſigned was as well  
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in the Principall Judgement, as in the Execution against the Bayl: And it was moved by Grimston, That therefore the writ of Error was not well brought: And all the Court were of the same opinion; whereupon the writ of Error was abated, then they brought severall writs of Error quæ coram vobis resident: And the Error assigned by the Principal was, That the Declaration was ill; and upon reading of the Record, it appeared in his Declaration, that upon 23. December, 13 Car. in consideration of such a summe of money, the Defendant assumed and promised, That he 23. January, 13 Car. would pay such a summe of money to the Plaintiff: And because it appears by his own shewing, That this Action was brought before there was any cause of Action, the Court held, That the Declaration was ill, and the Judgement (although it was after Verdict for the Plaintiff) was erroneous, and therefore reversed: and then the writ of Error by the Bayl is not examinable, but falls of itself.

*Sands versus Tresfuses.*

**A**ction upon the Case, for stopping a water-course running to his Mill, and declares, That he was seized in fee of a Mill, and had a water-course running in the Defendants Land, to assist that ancient water-course there, running from his Mill to the Defendants Mill, and that the Defendant had stopped this water-course. The Defendant pleads a dilatory plea; whereupon the Plaintiff demurred. And now Beare for the Defendant moved in arrest of Judgement, That the Declaration was ill, because he both not declare, that his Mill was an ancient Mill, and that the water-course was an ancient water-course, nor both he pretends to have a water-course in the Defendants Land. But all the Court held it to be well enough, & well maintains the Action upon the Case, That he was lawfully in possession, & the stopping of the Water is tortious, and a Damage to his Mill; and although he both not shew que Estare, that is not material: & it hath been divers times so ruled, viz. 13 Eliz. between Sly and Morham: But because this was made the last Day of the Term, Day was further given until the next Term.

*Earl of Oxford versus Waterhouse.*

**E**rror. After a speciall Verdict and request at the Bar, there was a Discontinuance entered by the Plaintiff, as it was agreed he might: It was moved, That costs might be assessed for the Defendant. But the Court doubted whether costs might be assessed, Because there was no Verdict given in the case.

*The Major and Commonalty of London versus Alford.*

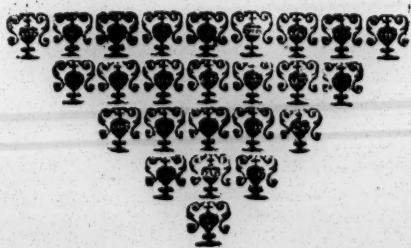
**T**Respass. Upon a speciall Verdict, upon Not guilty pleaded, and tried at the Barre, the case was, One Sir George Monox,

nox formerly Mayor of London, being seized in fee of 20. Messuages in London, holden in Burgage, where the Custome is, that they be devisable, as well in Mortmain, as otherwise, erected an Almshouse and a Schoolhouse in Walthamstow, in the County of Essex; and for the maintenance of the said Almshouse, Schoolhouse and a Chappell there, he devised by his will in writing, 33 H. 8. those Tenements, whereof one of them is now in question, to Giles Briggs, Roger Alford and four others, whom he made his Executors, Habendum to them, their Heirs and Assignes; Reciting, That whereas he had erected an Almshouse in Walthamstow, for 12. poor People, and a Schoolhouse and Chappell there, he devised those Tenements to the said six persons, and to their Heirs and Assignes, upon condition, and to the intent and effect, That his said Executors and feoffees, their Heirs and Assignes, should pay out of the Issues and profits of the said houses, 42 l. 7 s. 4 d. in manner and form following, viz. to an honest Priest which shall be School-Master, and teach Children, 6 l. 12 s. 4 d. yearly; and also pay weekly to the poor Almshouse people there 7 d. a piece, and 5 s. yearly to be bestowed upon an Obitt; and to pay to an able Clerk, to help to teach the Children there, 26 s. 8 d. and other charitable uses: And if any part of the said purposes remained undone and unperformed, Then they finde, That he devised the same to William Monox, and to the Heirs males of his body, upon condition, and to the intent to perform all the said trusts and purposes: And if he failed for two moneths, then he devised them to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, upon the same conditions, and to repair London-Bridge: And if they failed, That his Heir should enter & perform the same. And by a Schedule annexed to his will, he appoints and adds some other conditions to the said Estate, and appoints, That none of those Devises should hold by survivorship, but that the Heir of him who dyed should have his part by survivorship. And further it was found, That in 35 H. 8. the said Sir George Monox died seized in fee, and that the said six Devises entered and enjoyed the Tenements, but that none of them paid the Summes appointed to the Clerk who was to attend in the Chappell, but had failed in that point. They further found, That the said Roger Alford died Ed. 6. and that Edward Alford was his Heir, and entered into his part, but hath not performed the trust in this point, That in 5 Eliz. the Heir of Sir George Monox entered, for breach of the condition, and that Edward Alford entered and ousted him, and that afterward the said Edward Alford purchased the parts of the other Devises, by Deeds indented and enrolled in the Hustings, who in 11 Eliz. bargained and sold all their Estates and Rights in the said Tenements, to the said Alford and his Heirs upon trust that he should perform the purposes and Declarations in the will of the said Sir George Monox appointed, and that the said Alford was in possession: And that afterward, viz. 35 Eliz. he being in possession, A fine *sur* release with Proclamation was leised into him, and that he continued his possession, and died seized, which



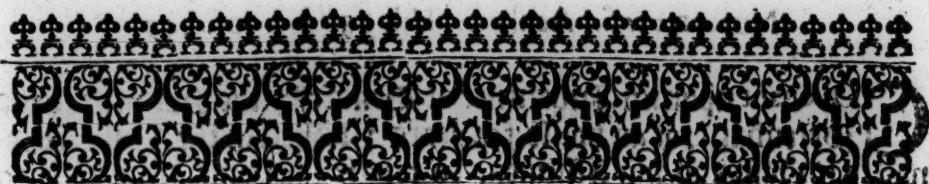
which Land descended to the Defendant his Sonne. They finde further, That the said summe of 26 s. 8 d. was never payed unto the said Clerk to this day: And that neither the said Heir of Sir George Monox, nor the Major of London and Commonalty had any notice of this will, nor of the conditions, nor of the non-payments, untill within these four yeers last past: And that after notice, the Major and Commonalty entered, and Aliord re-entered, whereupon the Action was brought. Et si super totam, &c. Judgment shall be given for the Plaintiff, was the question? And it was very well argued at the Barre for the Plaintiff, and by Serjeant Finch for the Defendant. Upon the argument three main questions were made: first, whether this be a condition or limitation appointed by the will? And admitting it be a limitation, and that it may, after the first limitation, be good to the Heir of Sir George Monox, whether such limitation may be good to the Major and Commonalty, being but a possibility? Secondly, Admitting that they be limitations, and good limitations of the Estate of the Devises, this being broken in the first yeer, and so de anno in annum, whether there be a good title of entry for the Heir of Sir George Monox, and after to the Major and Commonalty, for not performing of the trusts; and they not having entered, but suffered a fine with Proclamations, and five yeers to passe, whether this be not a barre to their entry? Thirdly, Admitting there hath not been performance of the will, but a breach of the trusts, whether the want of notice shall aid them? Because the words of the will are, If through oblivion or other cause, the trusts be not performed, then they shall re-enter. And the Court resolved, That the fine with Proclamations, and the five yeers passed, hath absolutely barred the Plaintiffs Estate: And they conceived also, That it is a void limitation to the Major and Commonalty, being a possibility upon a possibility. Vid. Coke lib. 1. Rector de Cheddingtons Case. And that the finding they had not notice, was not materiall; for there is not any appointed to give notice, and they at their perill ought to take notice of breach of the Estate. But for these two last points, they were not so unanimously resolved: But for the second, they all absolutely held, That the fine with the Proclamation, and the non-claim, and five yeers passed, hath absolutely barred them; whereupon Judgment was given against the Plaintiffs.

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Termino Paschæ, anno decimo sexto *Caroli*  
Regis, in Banco Regis.

Freemans Case.



**O** *Freeman* was brought to the Bar by Habeas Corpus out of the Fleet, and the Return was, That he was committed 14 Febr. 1639. by the Lords of the Privie Councell, for divers causes and misdemeanors, untill they gave order to the contrary, as appeared by their warrant there produced. It was also returned, That he was to be detained by another warrant from the said

Lords, 26. Aprill, 1640. wherein is mentioned, That he, being warned by a Messenger in December to appear before the said Lords, refused to come before them; and in contempt made a *rescous*, and caused thereby a great tumult in the Town; which being proved before the said Lords, by the oath of two persons therein named, they thereupon the 14. Febr. 1639. committed him. And now by this warrant appointed the Warden of the Fleet to detain him, untill they gave further order, &c. Hereupon Bagshaw for the Prisoner moved, That he might be discharged, or at least bayled. And as to the first Return, the Court held, If there had not been a second commitment returned he ought to have been bayled: But for the second, they gave time untill Saturday, for the Kings Councell to maintain the Return, and to shew cause, why he should not be bayled: And the Kings Councell said, They would proceed against him by *Indictment* or *Information*; and that there were divers *Presidents*, where such Informations have been brought in this Court for misdemeanors.

Anonymus.

**O** *Re J. S.* upon an Habeas Corpus was brought to the Bar, and returned, That he was committed by order of the *Exchequer*, 9 Car. for not paying of a fine of 50 l. by the Ecclesiasticall Commissioners imposed upon him: And although it were not shewn wherefore the said fine was imposed; yet because that commitment was by a *Judiciall Court*, this Court would neither bayle nor discharge him.

*Norton versus Acklane. Hil. 15 Car. rot. 549.*

**C**ovenant upon an Indenture of House by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, of an house for years: wherein the Lessor covenants for him and his Assignes, to repair the house from time to time, and to leave it at the end of the term sufficiently repaired; and for not repairing, assigns the breach. The Defendant pleaded, That he assigned (by Indenture shewn in Court, all his estate and interest in the term to Joh. St. such a day and year; who entred and paid his rent at such a feast after, to the Plaintiff the Lessor, who accepted thereof; and that there was not any default of reparations, before the assignment. Upon this plea the Plaintiff demurs: And Broome for the Plaintiff shewed, That the Action well lies against the Lessor, notwithstanding this acceptance of the Assignee to be his Tenant, or against the Assignee at his election, and he said that it was adjudged so in this Court, Hilar. 16 Jac. betwixt Brett and Cumberland (the Record whereof is entred Hil. 14 Jac. rot. 1486) And Brampton and my Self were of the same opinion (Jones and Berkeley being then absent, the one in Chancery the other in Parliament:) And because we conceived the Case to be clear, and so adjudged in the Case last cited, we gave rule, That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff, unless, &c. And Jones and Berkeley being informed thereof at Serjeants-Inne, agreed, That the Action well lay.

*Anonymus. Hil. 15 Car. rot. 1656.*

**A** writ of Distringas, Villatas circumadjacentes Villæ de Dorling, ad levandum Sepes & Fossatas, &c. prostratas per diversas personas ignoras, & ad inquirendum, &c. which Inquisition being returned and the Malefactor unknown, they found damages by virtue of the Statute of Westm. 2. cap. 46. And hereupon the Kings Atturney prayed a Distringas against the Inhabitants, And whether he should have it without a Scire Facias sued to answer, and what Proesse he should have, was much doubted: wherefore the Court would advise thereof.

*Reymond versus Burbedg. Trin. 15 Car. rot. 1656.*

**E**rror upon a Judgment in the Common-Bench in Debt, upon an Obligation, condition for performance of an award. Upon demurrer (because it was conceived the arbitrement was void) Judgement was given for the Defendant, Quod Querens nihil capiat per Breve. And now Godbold for the Plaintiff assigned, That it was Error; For the Action was there brought by an Atturney, by a Bill of privilege, and not by originall writ; so the Judgement ought to have been nihil capiat per Billam, and not nihil capiat per



per Breve; and it was hold a manifest Error, unless it might be the entry of the Clerk and amendable. But the Court doubted thereof, Because it was in the Judgement, which is by the Court, and is not to be accounted the entry of the Clerk only, 14 Eliz. Dy. 315. Error of a Judgement in Trespass against a Bishop; for that it was not *ideo capiatur*. But for this point the Court would advise.

John Bishop of Salisbury *versus* Hunt and others.

Trin. 15 Car. 10c. 543.

**T** Respass, for carrying away two loads of wheat being set out for Tythe, severed from the nine parts at Stapleham in the Parish of Damorham. The Defendant pleads, That Queen Eliz. was seized in fee of the Rectory appropriate of Damorham, and being so seized by her Letters Patents dated 20. Junii anno 22 Regni sui, granted and demised the Tythe of Corn and Hay growing in Damorham and Stapleham, to Anthony Ashley for his life, remainder to Robert Ashley for his life, that Anthony Ashley was seized for life and dyed, and afterwards Robert Ashley surviving was seized: And that the Defendants by his command, and as his servants, took the said loads of wheat, &c. The Plaintiff replies, That before the Grant to Anthony Ashley and Robert Ashley, Queen Eliz. in the fifteenth year of her reign, by her Letters Patents, granted the said tythes to Thomas Stockman for 21 years; and that in the 17 year of her reign by her Letters Patents, reciting the said Lease, she granted the reversion of the said Tythes to the Bishop of Salisbury and his Successors, whereby he entitles himself as Successor, and the Tythes being severed, &c. he entered to take them, and the Defendants had taken them, &c. Upon this replication the Defendants demurred, but shewed not any cause of demurrer. Maynard for the Defendants shewed the cause to be; for that the Defendants intitle themselves by Grant from Queen Eliz. anno 22 Regni sui, and the Plaintiff claiming by Q. Eliz. doth neither confess and avoid, nor traverse, &c. And being argued at the Barre, Berkeley and my self held, That there needs not any confession, nor traverse, when the Plaintiff claims by a former Grant from the said Queen, viz. an. 17 Regni sui, which precedes the title alledged by the Defendants: And if it be not a good Grant, the Defendants, who claim by a later grant, ought to have traversed the precedent grant to the Plaintiff, which is presumed to be good untill the contrary be shewn; and the Plaintiff needs not to answer to a puisny Grant, alledged to be after his Grant, and cited the case Cok. lib. 6. fol. 24. He-liers Case, & 2 Ed. 6. Br. Confess. & Avoid 66. Dy. 366. 10 Ed. 4. 6. But Brampton and Jones doubted, Because the Queen might peradventure have a later title & make a good Grant. This being argued in Hilary Term, was adjourned until this Term: And now Brampton said, That he had considered of the books cited and agreed that the Plaintiff claiming by a former Grant, needs not to make either a

confession and aboydance, nor traverse ; whereupon Rule was given (Jones absente) That Judgement should be entred for the Plaintiff, unless, &c.

Plowden *versus* Oldford. Mich. 15 Car. rot. 86.

**E**Rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench. The case upon the Record was, That Parson, Patron, and Ordinary, before the 13 Eliz. made a Lease for 99. years, there being a Grant of the next aboydance before this Lease : Afterwards the Parson, who made this Lease, died ; the Grantee of the next aboydance presents another, who being admitted, instituted and inducted, entred and aboyded this Lease during his time, and after ward died ; the Patron who joynd in this Lease for years, presents a new Incumbent, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted : And whether he shall hold it discharged of this Lease for years, as his predecessors did, was the Question ? And adjudged that he should ; for the Lease is totally aboyded by the entrance of the second Incumbent, and not for his time only. And of this opinion were Jones and Berkeley (for Brampton and my Self were in Chancery) and their reason was, Because the Parson hath the intire Fee, as a Parson may have of a Rectory, presentative : And when he is in, and hath evicted the Lessee, it is an absolute eviction of the intire Term, without expectation of reviver, and it is not only an eviction for himself, but for all his Successors ; wherefore they gave rule, That Judgement should be affirmed. And this being reported to Sir Joh. Brampton, chief Justice of this Bench, to Sir Edw. Littleton chief Justice of the Common Bench, to Dampart chief Baron, and to my self, we all agreed to that Judgement : And after ward the case being moved again by Godbold Serjeant, to have day till next Term, to speak in arrest of Judgement, the Court would not give any further day, but the Judgement was affirmed.

#### Torles Case.

**T**Orle, and four others of the Parish of St. Bartholmew, were brought to the Bar by Habeas Corpora, which returned, That they were committed to a Messenger, for contempt to the Ecclesiasticall Commissioners, for not performing of their order, in paying the Parish Clerk his wages, rated by their order at 4 d. the quarter for every house in Great St. Bartholmews, which they refused to pay but according to their custome, as they were rated by their Church-wardens and Vestry. And now Doctor Merrick and Doctor Eccleston moved, That they should be remanded ; For they said, This order was grounded upon the Letters Patents, That the Clerks should gather and receive their proper wages, by virtue of an order from the high Commissioners, and pretended, that for any contempt they might



might fine and imprison. And upon this return they were bayled untill the first Tuesday next Term.

John Parkers Case.

**J**ohn Parker being returned upon an Habeas Corpus out of the County of Suff. because upon a Certificate from the Chancelloz of Suff. into the Court of Chancery, of all Excommunications, he was taken upon an Excommunicato capiendo. It was pleaded that this Excommunicato capiendo was void, and that the party was not lawfully imprisoned, because by the Statute of 5 Eliz. the writ ought to have been brought into the Kings Bench, and to have been intolled, and delivered of Record in convenient time to the Sheriff. And all the Court resolved he was not duely imprisoned, and therefore he was discharged.

The Case of Sir John Dryden, ad secundam Domini Regis, Cujus principium ante pag. 574.

**W**As now in the end of this Term moved again, That the writ of Right of Admowson should abate by the death of one of the Tenants; although it be admitted that they were Joynt tenants. Now because neither Master Atturney, or any other, had argued for the King all this Term, all the Court retained their former opinion, That the writ should abate, and that Judgement should be entred accordingly. Vid. postea 585.

Thomas Bensted's Case.

**T**homas Bensted, die Jovis post clausum Termini, was indicted and arraigned before speciall Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in Southwark, wherein all the Justices and Barons were in Commission and present; at which time, upon conference with all the Justices, it was resolved; first, That going to Lambeth House in warlike manner to surprize the Archbishop, who was a Privie Councelloz, (it being with Drums and a multitude (as the Endowment was) to the number of 300 persons) was Treason. Secondly, That the sitting and inquiry and tryall of the Prisoners, all upon one day, by virtue of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, without any Commission of Gaol delivery, was good enough, notwithstanding the Book of 2 H. 8. which was held to be no Law. Thirdly, It was resolved by ten of the said Justices seriatim, That the breaking of a Prison wherein Traitors be in durance, and causing them to escape, was Treason, although the parties did not know that there were any Traitors there, upon the Statute of 1 H. 6. 5. And so to break a Prison whereby Felons escape, is Felony, without knowing them to be imprisoned for such an offence.

Termine



Termino Trinitatis, anno decimo sexto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, That in the vacation betwixt Easter and Trinity Term, by the nomination of Sir *John Finch* Knight, Lord Keeper of the great Seal, and Sir *Edw. Littleton* chief Justice of the Common Bench, these twelve were appointed to be Serjeants, *viz.* *John Stone*, *John Whitwick*, and *Henry Rolls* of the Inner-Temple, *William Littleton* (second Brother of the said Sir *Edw. Littleton*) . . . . . *Bryerwood*, and *Robert Hide* of the Middle Temple, *Richard Taylor*, *Edward Atkins*, and *John Green* of *Lincolns Inn*, *Peter Pheasant*, *Francis Bacon*, and *Sampson Evers* (the Kings Attorney in the Marches of Wales, and now made one of the Kings Serjeants) of *Greys Inn*, all of them then Benchers, and having been Readers of their respective houses, who had Writs delivered them, bearing *Teste 21. Maii*, returnable in Chancery *Octabis Trinitatis*, which was *die Luna*: And they appeared in Chancery *die Jovis*, being the *quarto die post*, and were sworn, and gave Rings, &c.

#### Leytons Case.

**R**ichard Leyton was endicted, for that he at S. in the County of Midd. had erected a Barn upon parcell of the High-way, leading from . . . . . and concluding ad grave & commune nocumentum omnium Leigeorum ac Subditorum Domini Regis, per viam prædictam euntium, transcuntium, equitantium, &c. And Grimston moved (the words contra pacem being omitted) That the Endicement might be quashed; for which cause Berkeley and my self being only in Court, agreed that the Endicement was ill: And I held, That it ought by the Law to be quashed. But Berkeley would not assent thereto, Because the usuall course is not to quash an Endicement for Nuisance in an High-way, without a certificate, That the Nuisance was removed and aboyded: And although there were a certificate by many of the Inhabitants, within the said Vill and places adjoining, That the Barn was not erected upon the High-way, nor the High-way straightned thereby, Yet Berkeley would not assent to have the Endicement quashed. But I conceived, Because the certificate was, That there never was any such Nuisance erected; and the Endicement being agreed to be vitious, it ought to be quashed for the said Error, when it is apparant, &c. For to traverse and try, it is a charge, and to no purpose, Because the party in an Action upon the Case, cannot recover his damages and costs, for falsely and maliciously endicting him, although he be acquitted; especially here when the Endicement is totally vitious.

John



## Abdy Alderman of Londons Case.

**J**ohn Abdy Alderman of London, having an house at . . . . in the County of Essex, where it was pretended, That Constables should be elected out of the Inhabitants in every house, by presentment every year in the Last of Sir William Hicks, Lord of the said Manor and Last; the said Alderman Abdy, by the name of John Abdy Esquire, was nominated in a Last holden such a day, to be Constable there, for the year following. And because he refused, one John Duke being Steward there, imposed a fine upon him, and denied him any privilege, to be freed by reason of his being an Alderman; whereupon this being suggested, it was moved, To have a writ out of this Court, directed to the Lord of the said Manor, or his Steward, to discharge him, Because he being an Alderman of London, ought to be there resident the greatest part of the year, and if absent, is fineable. And all the Court held, That he ought to be discharged by his privilege, as Attorneys attending in Courts are discharged of such Offices of Constables, and other Offices in the Parish. And although it was said, He might execute it by Deputy, and his personall attendance is not requisite by the custome of the said Manor, Pet non allocatur: whereupon the said privilege was awarded.

Sir John Dryden, Margaret Gybbs, and Will. Kingsmill Plaintiffs,  
*versus* Thom. Yates, and the Bishop of Peterborow.  
 Mich. 10 Car. rct. 1433. Ante pag. 583.

**Q**uare impedit, ad presentandum ad Ecclesiam de Middleton-Cheney: wherein the said Plaintiffs count, That William Wilks was seized in fee of the Advowson of the said Church, as in gross, and the Church being void, presented thereunto one Edward Broome, who was admitted and instituted in the time of Q. Eliz. and being so seized died, which descended to Robert Wilks his Son and Heir: And he being so seized, died seized without issue, which descended to Anne, Frances, and Margaret, as to his Sisters and Coheirs, whereby they were seized in fee. That Frances took to husband Sir Erasmus Dryden Baronet, who died seized of that part of the Advowson pro indiviso, with the other two Sisters, which descended to Sir John Dryden their Sonne (and so conveys the Descents to the other Sisters) and that by the Death of the said Edward Broome, the last Incumbent, it belongs unto them to present: And the Defendants disturbed them. The Bishop pleaded, That he claims nothing but as Ordinary. The Defendant Yates pleaded, That he is Parson Imparsoned of the presentment of the King: And that before the said William Wilks had any thing to doe in the said Advowson, Queen Eliz. was seized in fee of the said Advowson, jure Coronæ, as of an Advowson in gross: And after the death

of the said Incumbent, presented James Ellis, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted: That afterwards Queen Eliz. died, and the said Adbowson descended to King James, and from him to the King which now is, who presented the Defendant. The Plaintiff replies, as in his Declaration, That the Church being void by the death of Broom, they presented, &c. and traverse that James Ellis was admitted, instituted, & inducted, upon the presentation of Queen Elizabeth: And so joyned issue, and found by Verdict at the Common Bench, That the said James Ellis was not admitted, instituted, and inducted upon the presentation of Queen Elizabeth. as the Defendant hath alledged: And that the said Church the last of September 1633. vacavit per mortem of Will. W. . . the last Incumbent there, Et valet 260 l. per annum ultra Reprisas: And that the said Church is full of Thom. Yates ex presentatione Regis nunc: Ideo consideratum est, quod Querentes recuperent presentationem suam versus Defendentem: Et habeant Breve to the Bishop of Peterborough: Quod non obstante reclamacione of the said Tho. Yates, aclicer the said Tho. Yates was admitted, instituted, and inducted, into that Church, that he should amove the said Tho. Yates & idoneam personam ad presentationem of the Plaintiffs admittat sine dilatione: & consideratum est, That the Plaintiffs recuperent versus the said Tho. Yates damna sua pro valore Ecclesie pro dimidio anni secundum formam Statuti, which amounted to 100 l. Et predictus Tho. Yates in misericordia. And upon this Judgement Yates brings a writ of Error, and assignes for Error, first, That the Plaintiffs in their Replication, traverse the admission, institution, and induction of James Ellis, of the presentation of Queen Elizabeth. And here upon issue joyned and tryed, where they ought to have traversed the seisin of Queen Elizabeth, and not the admission, &c. The second Error, Because Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been for the Defendant. To these the Defendants pleaded, in nullo est erratum, And after divers arguments at the Barre, it was adjudged, That the traverse was good and well taken, and that the seisin in the Queen ought not to have been traversed; whereupon rule was given that Judgement should be affirmed. Vid. postea 589.

*Thorn versus Shering.* Hil. 25 Car. 1. 588.

**T** Respass de Clauso fracto. The Defendant justifies his entry by the command of J. S. The Plaintiff replies and shewes, That J. S. was seized in fee, and let unto him at will, and traverseth the command of J. S. The Defendant maintains, That J. S. commanded him to enter, and that he entered by his command, and traverseth the Lease at will. And hereupon it being demurred, it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, That the command was traversable: And that the Defendants rejoinder to make a traverse upon a traverse, as this case is, was not allowable; wherefore Judgement was given for the Plaintiff, Pasch. 38 Eliz. in Parkers Case, adjudged, that the command is traversable.





Termino Michaelis, anno decimo sexto *Caroli* Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

George Meade *versus* Sir John Lenthall.

**A**ction upon the Case, for disturbing him to execute the Office of Marshall of the Kings Bench, granted unto him by Patent for years. Upon Not guilty pleaded, and speciall Verdict found, the sole Question was, whether a Patent of this Office granted for years (which was the Plaintiffs title) be good or not? And it was argued by Jenkins and Maynard for the Plaintiff, and by Heath and Rolls for the Defendant. And after advisement of the Court untill this Term, it was agreed, nullo contradicente, That Judgement should be given for the Defendant. And Brampton chief Justice delibered all their opinions to be so, principally for the reasons given in the Case of Sir George Reignalds, Hil. 9 Jac. Cok. lib. 9. fol. 97. For this being an Office of great trust, and attendance continually in Court, great inconveniences would ensue if such Offices might be granted for years, which thereby might come in suspence upon probate of a will, untill administration were committed thereof: And it might fall, or be given to persons insufficient, of whom the Court could not conveniently admit: And whereas it was objected, That it may be granted in fee or in Tayle, &c. and so descend to an Infant, &c. and therefore for years, It was answered, That in such case, the Court hath used to put in another fit person for the time: And whereas it was objected, That Offices of Sheriffs were granted for years, untill restrained by the Statute of 14 Ed. 3. It was answered, That those Grants were de facto, but it never was debated, what inconveniency might ensue by the granting of such Offices in that manner, which concern the Justice of the Kingdome, and which require continuall attendance.

Lodge *versus* Hollowell, Trin. 15 Car. placita Reg.

**I**nformation for the King, the City of London, and himself, for that the Defendant being a Currier bought two Hides of tanned Leather, each of them of the value of 16 s. of persons unknown, and sold them unwrought, and not converted into made wares, to one James Mercer a Shoe-maker in London, contra formam Statuti; whereupon he demands the third part of the said value for the King, the third part for the City of London, and the third part for himself. The Defendant pleaded Not guilty. And the Jury finde an especiall Verdict, That the Defendant being a Citizen and Inhabitant of London, bought the said two Hides of persons unknown, and after

curried them with Dyle and Tallow and other things necessary, and after shabed and dyed them; and so being wrought, sold them to the said James Mercer a Shoemaker in London: And whether that be a buying and selling (not being otherwise, nor converted into made wares) against the form of the Statute? they prayed the discretion, &c. and found them to be of the same value, as in the Information, &c. And it was argued at the Barre by Rolls Serjeant, and Maynard for the Plaintiff, and by Mallet Serjeant, and Holbourn for the Defendant: And this Term by all the Court *seriatim*, Because it concerned a multitude of Curriers: And they all resolved, That it was an offence against the Statute of 1 Jac. cap. 22. and the value forfeited by the Statute; for this selling by a Currier not being cut out and made into wares, is against the letter and meaning of the Statutes of 5 & 6 Ed. 6. cap. 15. 27 Eliz. cap. 16. & 1 Jac. cap. 22. All which were well weighed and considered, and this Information is grounded upon the Statute of 1 Jac. for it demands the third part, which none of the other Statutes give: And the Statute of 5 Ed. 6. cap. 15. is perpetuall, which expressly forbids all persons to regrate for the buying and selling by whole sale, and all persons, who were not Artificers, to convert Leather into made wares: and this is a perpetuall Statute, not repealed by any, unless by the Statute of 1 Mar. sect. 2. which repeals 5 Ed. 6. as made and procured by the Shoemakers for their private gains: and the Curriers were restrained by the said Statute; and therefore the Statute of 1 Maria repealed the Statute of 5 Ed. 6. and allowed Curriers to buy and sell Leather to Artificers who work it into made wares: But this Statute of 1 Mar. was repealed by the Statute of 1 Eliz. cap. 8. which repeals eight severall Statutes there mentioned concerning Leather, and expressly revives the Statute of 5 Ed. 6. (because by the repeal thereof Leather was dearer, Boots and Shoes and other wares, sold at excessive prices to the undoing of many,) but only as to one clause therein, viz. That Shoemakers may sell Boots and Shoes and other wares at Callis (which then in the time of Ed. 6. was English.) But now because that part of the said Statute was repealed, it shewes, that all other parts of the said Statute are continued, and especially the Statute of 27 Eliz. cap. 16. is expressly in the point, That Curriers by name shall not buy and sell tanned Leather, unless it be wrought and cut out, and converted into made wares, now used, or hereafter into made wares; which shewes that Currying only is not accounted a converting into made wares. And Berkeley cited Bracton, who describes ware to be made by cutting out and sewing, and converting them into another species, and the Statute of 1 Jac. repeals the Statute of 1 Eliz. for it hath the same words No person or persons, &c. tanned Leather, &c. they who convert it into made Wares, &c. And although it was objected by Holbourn, That this Statute was never in use against Curries, but that currying and dressing hath been accounted made wares by their Trades: It was answered, That those



those Statutes being in force, & not repealed, the Currier was bound thereby and punishable, as it is held in the like case 4 Ed. 4. 1. & 11 H. 4. 38. Wherefore they all held, That a Currier may not sell nor buy by whole sale. But peradventure they may buy and sell in any other manner, not prohibited by any Statute, as to Coachmakers, Joiners, and others, for the making of Chairs and Stools, who use such Leather. And great inconvenience would ensue, if they should be permitted to buy and sell whole, not cut out, and made into some kinde of wares; Wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Orme versus Pemberton.*

**T**He Plaintiff prayed to have a writ granted to reboke Pembertons election, who was chosen by the Parson of St. Katherine in Colman-street, to be Clerk of the said Parish, whereas the Parishioners at their Vestry, according to the custome of the Parish, had elected the said Orme: And that the Court would direct them to admit the said Orme. And hereof the Court would advise, and appointed that presidents should be searched what hath been done in such Cases, Trin. 21 Jac. A Prohibition was awarded against a Parson and Clerk, who sued in the Spirituall Court to be admitted, as elected by the Parson, and the other elected in the Vestry.

*Yates versus Sir John Dryden and others.* Mich. 10 Car. rot. 1473. in Com. B. Ante pag. 585.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in a Quare Impedit: where the Judgement being upon Verdict, Yates brings a writ of Error, and hanging the writ of Error, the King brings a writ of Right of Advowson, And by motion to the Court, the proceedings in the writ of Error were stayed, untill the trial in the writ of Right, and when the Mife was joyned upon the Right, who had best right, and thereupon special Verdict given. After Verdict one of the Tenants died, and the question was, whether thereby the writ should abate? And after long debating, it was resolved, and adjudged, That the writ should abate in all: And afterwards the Court proceeded to the examination of the Errors. And the Court upon debate adjudged, That it was not erroneous, and gave rule that Judgement should be affirmed, unless cause were shewn the first Monday of this Term: And then no cause being shewn, rule was absolutely given, That Judgement should be affirmed. And in the interim, Yates exhibited a Bill in the Exchequer-chamber against the Defendants in the writ of Error, and served them, and upon their answer obtained an order to stay that Suit, that they should not draw up the said Judgement, and served all the parties and their Counsell therewith: And afterward the said Yates served the Prothonotaries of this Court with this Injunction, That they should not enter up the Judgement which the Court had commanded

ed to be entred up. And hereupon the Atturmy Generall exhibited a Plea, which was; That Margaret Gybbs held that Adbowson in Coparcenery, with the other two Plaintiffs by Knights Service, in capite, and died seized, which descended to William Gybbs her Son and Heir, of full age. viz. of 27. yeers: And for want of his suing out Liberty, it belonged to the King to present, And demanded Judgement si Executio. And all the Court held it to be no Plea, especially there being no Office produced finding the same: although the Atturmy and Solicitor generall much insisted, that a title appearing for the King, the Court ex Officio ought to award for the King, and relied upon 21 Ed. 3. 30. 12 H. 7. 12. That the King should have the Right of any Coparcener, and N. B. 38. That where title appears for the King, the Court shall award a writ to the Bishop for the King: Yet all the Court held, That here, as it is alledged, there is not any colour of Plea, but it ought to be rejected; for it is but matter in fact, especially in this writ of Error, the Judgement being given in the Common Bench, and Execution for damages given in the Case, and increased here by the Statute of 3 H. 7. which is not to be esopped, or the parties to be delayed by such bare surmises, not being grounded upon any matter of Record. And it was afterwards argued at the Barr, by Holbourn for the Defendants in the writ of Error, and prayed that Judgement might be affirmed: For there is no color for this Plea, nor any matter confessed of Record by pleading betwixt the parties, That the King hath title to present, For then, true it is, the Court ought to direct a writ to the Bishop for the King ex Officio, as it is in 11 Hen. 4. by Fitzh. 38. 12 H. 7. 12. 9 H. 7. 9. 16 Hen. 7. 12. per Fineux. But when it doth not appear upon the same Record, there is not in such case any book which maintains, That a writ should be sent to the Bishop for the King. And whereas it was here objected. That the Verdict in the writ of Right of Adbowson (being a writ of the highest nature) should controll the Verdict in the Quare impedit: For there the Verdict is, That the said James Ellis was not admitted, instituted and inducted, ad Ecclesiam prædictam, ad presentationem dictæ nuper Reginæ Elizab. modo & forma prout the Defendant hath alledged. And the speciall Verdict in the writ of Right finds, That the said James Ellis was admitted, instituted and inducted ad Ecclesiam prædictam, ex presentatione dictæ nuper Elizab. Reginæ, which being a more high Action destroyes the former Verdict in the Quare impedit; And therefore the Judgement and Execution is thereby to be aboyded, as Banks Atturmy generall, and Herbert Solicitor generall affirmed. Holbourn answered thereto, Admitting there had been two contrary Verdicts, yet the first Verdict in the Quare impedit, and Judgement thereupon ought not to be aboyded, unless by Error or attaint: And whereas it was alledged, That where the said Verdict, in the writ of Right of Adbowson, found good title for the King, therefore the Court ex Officio ought to stay the awarding of entering Judgement upon the Quare impedit, and ought to award a writ to the Bishop for the King, He answered



answered, Admitting there had been a good and absolute title found therein for the King, yet being a collaterall Record, the Court should have no regard thereto, but ought to proceed in the Judgement to the reversal or affirmance thereof, in the Common Bench, that being their Commission, and no other: And he said, as this case now is, there being no absolute, but an especial Verdict found; so as non constat what it is untill Judgement shall be given in the writ of Error, That the said Judgement cannot now be given, and therefore it cannot abold the first Judgement in the Quare impedit; because the writ is abated by the death of one of the parties. And of this opinion was Berkeley and my Self; for we have nothing to doe but to reverse or affirm the Judgement, especially as this case is, where Judgement is given, and damages and costs in the Quare impedit against the Defendants there, and no colour to stay Execution thereof: And where damages are increased by this Court, the said Judgement being affirmed by the Stat. of 3 H. 7. because the writ of Error was in delay of Execution: And this plea being matter of fact only, & demanding whether there ought to be Execution, there being no apparent Error assigned to reverse the Judgement, it cannot be good. And I insisted upon Hollands Case Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz. where it was agreed, That a writ of Error is but a Commission to examine Errors, & there much doubted, what things might be assigned for Error, and therefore was of opinion that Judgement being entered, and damages and costs signed, it ought to be affirmed: But because the Attorney and Solicitor generall were earnest to argue for the King: The Court gave them liberty to argue if they would, the Solicitor upon Monday 16 Novemb. and the Attorney upon the Monday following: And the Attorney said, That he for the King was to argue last, and that none should argue after him: But I doubted thereof: Afterwards, at the day appointed, the Attorney Generall argued very confidently, That no writ ought to be awarded for the Plaintiff to the Bishop in the writ of Quare impedit: But that the Court, ex officio, ought to finde for the King: First, Because the Statute in the Right of Abbotsdon (although it be an especial Verdict) findes expressly contrary to the Verdict in the Quare impedit: And this being an Action of an higher nature ought to be believed; For the Statute in the Quare impedit findes, That James Ellis was not admitted, and instituted, upon the presentation of Queen Eliz. And the Verdict in the right of Abbotsdon findes, That Queen Eliz. anno. 1. non habebat jus presentandi, presented the said James Ellis, who was admitted and instituted to the said presentation of the Queen, which is expressly contrary to the Verdict in the Quare impedit, and destroys the Plaintiffs title: For the Queen had gained right against all, but him who had the true and best right: And the Verdict good animus nostras, &c. is better than the other who hath no right: And the Cases in 11 H. 4. 71. and other Books before cited, were touched again, That where title appears for the King, the Record being in this Court, although the writ is abated by death, yet there is a sufficient Record

Record to entitle the King, whereof the Court ought to take notice, and he put many cases where by reason of Outlawry, or felony, the Court shall award the parties to be in execution. Secondly, he said, Although the grand Jury found that the Queen had minus jus habendi presentationem; yet for as much as the Queen presented, she hath gained the possession, the admission, and institution of her Clerk, and hath majus jus than he who hath not any title; and it appears not that the Plaintiffs have any title; wherefore he prayed that a writ might be awarded for the King. But afterwards all the Court, *scilicet*, delibered their opinion, That the Plea pleaded is merely void, being upon a surmise, and without any Record shewn, as 4 H. 7. 5. Secondly, That the Verdict in the writ of Right being but a speciall Verdict, it doth not appear (if the writ had not abated by death,) whether Judgement should have been for the King, or for the Defendants: And as I conceived clearly, Judgement ought to have been given for the Defendants; For the Verdict being, That Queen Eliz. non habens jus presentandi, yet presented to the Abbots-son as in suo pleno jure, as the presentation mentions, it is a void presentment; For the Queen was deceived in her presentment, which made it merely void, as to the Queen, who can doe no wrong: And the usurpation is only in the Incumbent, procuring himself to be instituted, and he is the wrong doer, and against him only the Quare impedit is alwayes brought, and no possession, or rather no right is gained unto the Queen by such presentment by usurpation. But the other Justices doubted of this point: But they all resolved, That there ought to be a clear title and right appear for the King, and confessed by the parties in pleading, or otherwise fully apparent; for if not, the Court ought not to award a writ, *ex Officio*, for the King: And as this case is, there is not any clear title appears; For by the death the writ of Right of Abbotson abated, and the Verdict of no force, and that there is no such contrariety appears by the Verdict; for the second Verdict, if it had been in force, is no concluding Record, but only evidence, which may well be contradicted. But it was resolved by them all, Although the Verdict had been in force, and had been to the contrary, yet being here by writ of Error, which is only to affirm, or reverse the Judgement given in the Common Bench, they all agreed to affirm the Judgement, and that there was not any Error therein: And in the Judgement of the Common Bench, there being a writ awarded to the Bishop to reinove the said Yates, that writ ought to be awarded; and neither Yates, nor any other, who hath pretence of title after the Judgement, or pendant the same, can hinder, but that the Judgement and execution ought to passe: And for the damages which were given in the Common Bench, and for the increase given in this Court, for the delay of execution (where 700 l. damages and costs are given for delay of execution, by the Stat. of 3 H. 7.) they were well given, and are due to the Plaintiffs who survived; and the death of one of the Plaintiffs doth not alter the Case: whereupon Judgement was affirmed, and writ awarded to the Bishop.



Richard Lees Case.

**T**He same day being Saturday, Richard Lee and seven others, were brought upon an Habeas Corpus from Colchester. And it was returned, That they were committed there to Gaol, being Anabaptists, using Conventicles, and absenting themselves from all parochiall Churches, and baptizing and preaching, being all mechanicall persons, viz. Taylors, Weavers, and such like: And it being proved by their own confessions, That one of their company of the age of 60. years, utterly disallowed of the Administration of the Sacraments, by the Ministers of our Church; whereupon an Endicement being found at the Sessions in Essex, before the Justices and others, finding their absence from Church for a moneth, and resorting to Conventicles, against the Stat. of 35 Eliz. cap. 1. made against such persons, they being severally arraigned, thereupon pleaded Not guilty modo & forma; which being returned, a triall was appointed to be at the Barre upon Tuesday, 24. November following: And the Statute was read unto them, because they pretended there was not any such Statute made against them, or that they knew of any such Statute, but only against Recusants; wherefore they were advised to consider thereof, and in the interim to submit themselves according to the said Statute, and avoid the penalty which would ensue upon conviction: whereupon they were appointed to be bailed, and to appear at the said day of triall, and in the interim to be of good behaviour.

Brices Case.

**B**Rice being committed by the Earl of Denby, brought his Habeas Corpus; And it being returned, That he was committed to the Gaole of Oxon by the said Earl (to remain there without bail or mainprize, untill he were delibered by the Justices in Eyre, before cause shewen) It was ordered he should be bailed for 12. dayes, and that in the interim they should amend the return; For the return being generall and no speciall cause shewen, It was held to be absolutely void: And if the return were not amended, and good cause shewen at the day, It was ordered that he should be absolutely dismissed.

Derby versus Hemming. Hil. 15 Car. 10r.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common Bench in Debt, upon an Obligation of 100 l. conditioned for the payment of 51 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Defendant pleaded, That he paid the for said 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. at the day (so mistak 21 l. for 51 l.) The Plaintiff replies, That he did not pay the said 31 l. 6 s. 8 d. at the day in the condition, prout the Defendant hath pleaded, Et hoc petit quod, &c. & Defendens similiter. And upon this Verdict, and Judgement for the Plaintiff, it was now assigned for Error; For that the Defendant pleads payment of 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. And the Plaintiff saith, non solvit the said 51 l. 6 s. 8 d. Et hoc, &c. so there is not any Issue. And the Court doubted

herein, if there might be a Repleader. But because it was adjudged in the Common-Bench, no issue being joyned, and damages, and costs given, it was held, there might not be Repleader. But it was reversed.

*Pelham versus Hemming.* Hil. 15 Car. rot. 999.

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench, in Debt, upon an Obligation of 100 l. conditioned, That if Henry Hemming or Robert Hemming the Defendant, paid 5 l. 6 s. 8. d. to Sir Robert Napper such a day, then it should be void. The Defendant pleads, solvit ad diem, and found against him, and Judgment for the Plaintiff, quod recuperet debitum & damna, &c. against the said Robert, & prædictus Henricus in misericordia (where it should have been Robertus; for Henry was no party to the Record. And Maynard for the Plaintiff assigned this ore tenus for Error. And all the Court held, That this entry is but a misprision of the Clerk; wherefore it was ruled; that it should be amended and the Judgement affirmed.

*Watkinson and Joan his wife versus Turnor.*

**E**rror of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in Battery, against the Baron and Feme, where the Defendant Watkinson pleaded generally Not guilty, and the Baron and Feme, quoad the wounding, pleaded Non culp. and quoad the Battery, the Feme pleaded Justification by the Feme, and concludes with an Averment, Et hoc parata est verificare, where it ought to have been parati sunt verificare. And this being assigned for Error, ore tenus, the Court much doubted whether it were good; For the Baron ought to have joyned with the wife; wherefore they all would advise and see the presidents in the Common-Bench, in this point.

*Tregose versus Wennell.* Mich. 15 Car. rot. 226.

**E**rror, of a Judgement in the Common-Bench in Replevin, brought in the Hundred Court by plaint, and removed into the Common-Bench by Recordare facias loquelam. The Error was assigned, because it doth not appear, That Pledges were returned upon the plaint; and it was much insisted upon at the Barr, That this was Error, and relied upon Husseys Case, Co. 9. 71. And all the Court agreed according to the said Case; That it upon the original writ Pledges be not returned (because the writ commands, That if Pledges be found, That then, &c. and it is to the Kings disadvantage if Pledges be not found, as the losse of his fine) it was Error; but whether it be so in this Case, because the Sheriff may make Replevin without Pledges finding: And here the Error is of the Judgement in the Common-Bench, and it is no Error in them: And peradventure Pledges were found and not returned, and it is at the Sheriffs perill if he doth not take Pledges, according to the Statute of Westmin. 2. cap. 2.

*Memorandum,*



**M**emorandum, That upon the sixth of November this Term, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privie Seal, Earl of Arundell Earl Marshall, the Earl of Pembroke Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Cottington Chancellor of the Exchequer, and all the Justices of both Benches and Barons of the Exchequer, were assembled in the Exchequer Chamber to nominate three persons of every County throughout England, to be presented to the King, that he might prick one of them to be Sheriff of every County, which is usually done, according to the Statute, upon the third of November, being *Craftino animarum*. But because it was the first day of the Parliament, and the Lords were to attend upon the King, it was resolved, by the advice and resolution of the major part of the Justices, with whom conference was had in this cause, that it might be well put off to another day. And the Lord Keeper notwithstanding the Statute, deferred it untill this day.

Sloper *versus* Child;

**E**rror. The Error assigned was, That in the writ of Venire facias awarded to the Sheriff of Somersetshire, the word Vicecomiti was omitted; yet the Sheriff of Somersetshire returned the Danell, and his name was indorsed, and after Habeas Corpora Juratorum, the Jury appearing, the Verdict and Judgement was for the Plaintiff. And this Error being assigned, It was held at later Error: But because upon the Roll, the writ was awarded Vicecom. Somerset. and the omission of the Sheriff is the fault of the Clerk, therefore all the Justices agreed, That it ought to be amended, and that the Judgement should be affirmed, unless, &c.

Sir Henry Williams Case.

**S**ir Henry Williams prayed a Prohibition to the Councell of the Marches of Wales, Because he was sued there for a Legacie above the value of 50*l.* viz. 60*l.* And it was answered at the Bar, That their Instructions were to hold plea of Legacies of any sum; but the Court doubted thereof, whether such instructions should be good to warrant their proceedings, because causes testamentary and Legacies are suable in the spirituall Court, and not elsewhere, notwithstanding their instruction; For they cannot warrant that which is not according to Law: And the Statute of 34 Hen. 8. warrants that Court.

Calmadies Case.

**C**Almady prayed a Prohibition to the Court of Requests, for that in an Action of *Trover* for Divers Goods, after Verdict and Judgement in this Court, and affirmed in a writ of Error, the Defendant surmised matter of equity, and that he was surprised in the Trial, and had not his witnesses there, having had two Verdicts before against this Trial. The Question being upon sale by the

Commissioners upon the Statute of Bankrupts: whereupon a Prohibition was granted, & the Court resolved, That so they would alwayes doe when ever any exhibited Bills there after Verdict and Judgement. Trin. 14 Eliz. rot. 1157. Flood verlus Stepney in the Common-Bench, where Durels was pleaded unto a Bond; and afterwards an Attachment issued out of the Court of Requests against the Defendant, and it was held to be a good Plea, and there resolved, That the Court of Requests cannot grant an Attachment of contempt: And in 37 Eliz. it was agreed per totam Curiam to be against Law, That the Court of Requests should commit any: And in 40 Eliz. in this Court, Austen verlus Breerton, in an Action and Judgement for the Plaintiff, the Defendant sued in the Court of Requests to be relieved. This Court upon examination did bayl the party, and Sir Thomas Gawdy was contented before the Queen for it; yet notwithstanding it was held good enough, and Breerton was enforced to satisfy the said Judgement.

Anonymus.

**P**rohibition was prayed; For that one J. S. (who was a Curate and Sequestrator of the Rectory of D. in London, by reason that Mr. Walker, for contumacie and other causes, was suspended from exercising his function there) sued four of the Parishioners in the spirituall Court for Tythes of their houses, and not before the Mayor, according to the Decree and the Statute of 37 Hen. 8. For they ought clerly to sue before the Mayor of London, and not in the Ecclesiasticall Court; And therefore divers Prohibitions have been granted; but whether in this case it was grantable, the said J. S. being neither Parson nor Vicar, was the doubt. And it was moved at the Barre, That for houses Tythes ought not to be paid, unless there be a speciall Custome, as in Cok. lib. 11. fol. 16. Doctor Grants Case, is clerly resolved; and the Statute is introductive of a new Law, and thereby is appointed how it shall be ruled, and before what Judges, and what remedy shall be for the party grieved, unless their order be obeyed; and then he may not sue in another place, nor before other Judges then the said Statute appoints: And if Prohibition should not be admitted for doing, it should be a defrauding of the Statute, and would make it of none effect; wherefore the Court doubted, and would further advise, and gave day to hear counsell on both sides.

Sir Matthew Mints Case.

**U**pon the 14. of November 1640. Sir Matthew Mints alias Ments, Knight of the Bath (who was convicted of Manslaughter of one Weeks, who was his Servant, by beating or restraining of him, whereby he was so bruised, that he instantly died, and had his Clergie and his burning in the hand) was respited: And



And now he pleaded his Pardon, whereby the burning in the hand for the Manslaughter, and all other felonies committed by him, & alia Malefacta, before the eighth of July last, were pardoned; And there was an especiall clause, That he should not finde Sureties for his behaviour; and the Pardon bore date 31 Octob. last: And although there were divers misdemeanors committed by him after the said eighth day of July, for which he deserved to be bound to the good behaviour; Yet he had his Pardon allowed, and was discharged from finding Sureties, &c.

*Aspye versus Pembridge.*

**P**rohibition was prayed to be awarded to the Council of the Marches of Wales, pretending, That a Coppholder in fee surrendered into the hands of such a Tenant such a Tenement, held of the said Manor by the Weirge, to the use of the Plaintiff; And that Pembridge the Steward of the Manor refused to admit him, and prayed that he should be compelled to admit him. The Defendant pleaded that the custome of the Manor is to surrender into the hands of two Tenants, and that the said Surrender ought to be done by the Weirge: And this Surrender was only by a Knife, sitting at the Table, and into the hands of one Tenant only; And that he who was pretended to make this Surrender was dead; and his Heir alledging that this Surrender was void, desired to be admitted, and was admitted: And that notwithstanding this answer, they proceeded to trie the Custome, which is void; whereupon a Prohibition was granted.

*Sherman versus Lylly. Hil. 15 Car. rot. 1198.*

**D**ebt upon an Obligation of 200 l. conditioned, That whenas Lylly had married such a woman, being a widow. If the Defendant should permit his said wife to make a will of her Husbands goods, to the value of 100 l. to be paid within one year after her decease, That then, &c. The Defendant pleaded, That he permitted his said wife to make a will; And thereupon the Plaintiff demurred, and Rolls Serjeant said, That he ought to have pleaded, That he paid accordingly; for otherwise he doth not answer to the Condition, but only to one part thereof. And of this opinion was all the Court; For To be paid is all one with And to pay, otherwise it is an idle thing to permit her to make a will, if he doth not pay; And therefore they all held, That the plea was ill; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

*Burwell versus Harwell. Hil. 13 Car. rot. 197.*

**R**eplevin. The question upon Demurrer was, First, whether the Grant of a Return charge, by the Comdoy of a Statute, after

after the Statute acknowledged, and after the time of the Extent of the Statute incurred, aberring that the Debt, Damages and Costs are satisfied, may distrain for the Rent and Arrearages without suing a Scire facias? And after argument at the Barre on both sides, Berkeley Justice Delibered his opinion, That the distress was lawfull, without a Scire facias; for he did not meddle with the possession, but distrained for his Rent: And he put a difference where a Man makes a gift in tale, reserving a Rent; and where a Donor grants a Rent out of a Reversion, in the one case the Rent may be Docketed and barred by recovery against Tenant in tail; but in the other case it cannot be destroyed by recovery, but the Rent shall remain, at least as a Rent-seck, &c. And Brampton said, peradventure he might enter and distrain; for where a Man hath *Profits a prender*, as Common for twenty Beasts, or twenty loads of *Esflower* every year, if he might not have them untill Scire facias, he should be at a great mischief: And I was of the same opinion, That he might distrain, if he at his perill will take notice, That the Extent is determined, and the Debt, Damages, and Costs leyed: And he cannot have a Scire facias, because he hath no title by Record whereupon to ground a Scire facias. The second Question upon the demurrer was, whether one who claims by the Conusor, by Fine or other Record, may maintain a distress without a Scire facias ad computandum, as 38 Ed. 3. 12. & 24 Ed. 3. 1, & 37. And in Michaelmas Term following, it was argued again by Shafroe for the Abowant, That the distress was lawfull, and that he might well maintain it, without a Scire facias ad computandum: And Rolls Serjeant for the Plaintiff much insisted, That for as much as the Conusor comes in by matter of Record, That without matter of Record he cannot be ousted by one who claims under the Conusor: And therefore the Grantor cannot distrain without first suing a Scire facias. Berkeley answered, That, true it is, none who claims Estate in Land under the Conusor, after the Statute acknowledged, can enter or avoid the Extent, without a Scire facias, or Venue facias ad computandum; wherein, if it appears that he hath taken the profits of the Land after the time of the Extent satisfied, he shall be allowed for them, and shall answer for the profits so tortiously taken. But Grantor of a Rent, after the Extent satisfied, may well distrain; so may Grantor of a Common; for they claim no interest in the Land, but profits out there of, wherefore he cannot have a Scire facias, or a Venue facias ad computandum; for he ought not to account with them, and therefore may distrain, or put in his Cattell to take the profits, otherwise he should be without remedy, for which, &c. And I was of the same opinion; And that the Rule holds not alwayes good, That where one comes in by matter of Record, he ought not to be ousted without a Scire facias, or matter of Record: for he who hath Lands upon an Elegit upon a Judgement, or by an Extent upon a Merogillance, after the Debts be satisfied, may enter without Scire facias; But the Conusor of a Statute (because he might have

Costs



costs or damages; which be not known) cannot be *assessed* without a Scire facias, wherefore, &c. And, the other Justices being absent, Rule was given, That Judgement should be entered for the Abowant, unless, &c.

..... *versus* Stringer. Hil. 15 Car. rot. 2.

**T** Respals, for breaking his Closse in Culham, &c. The Defendant pleads, quoad the breaking of parcell thereof in Culham, containing 42. acres, That Sir John Priors and his wife were seized of the Manor of Culham, and of the said 42. acres, parcell of the said Manor, and of a Messuage, and two Pard-lands, parcell of the said Manor, in right of his wife, for her life, Remainder over to J. S. And that they all joynd in a fine *sur Conscience de droit come ceo, &c.* of the said Messuage and two Pard-lands to the Defendant, and granted them to the Defendant and his Heirs, and further by the said fine, granted unto him Common for four Horses and five Brasses, and two hundred Sheep in the said Manor and Lands in Culham, and aboves the life of the said Baron, and that he put in his Cattell to use the Common, &c. And quoad his breaking the other part of the Closse he pleads, and shews a Lease for 99. years. Upon these Pleas the Plaintiffe demurred, and it was shewn for cause, That the first Plea is not good, because he doth not plead, That it was Waste or Common, &c. otherwise he might not claim Common, unless in Land commonable: But Berkeley and my Self held, That it was no cause of exception; but by the Plea (as the fine is) he may claim Common in any part of the Manor; for there is not any restraint to the Waste or Commons, but it is granted generally in his Manor, and not like to the Case in 9 Hen. 6. Grant of Common *ubicunque & quandoocunque averia sua ierint*; for there he ought to averre that the Cattell of the Grantor went in the same place: But Berkeley said, the clause of *Quandoocunque averia sua ierint* is void, because it restrains all the effect of the Grant; for if the Grantor will not put in his Cattell, he never shall have his Common. But I held the said restraint to be good; for he shall not have it, but where the Grantor hath Cattell there; and he is not totally restrained: And *Modus & conventio vincunt legem*; for it is not intendable, That the Grantor would totally forbear to put in his Cattell to defraud the Commoner of his Common: But for the principall point we both agreed (*ceteris iusticiariis absensibus in Parlamento*) to give Judgement for the Defendant, That that part of the Plea was good. But for the other part, wherein the Lessee prescribes to have Common, it is clearly ill; wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff, that this Plea was not good.

Termino

Termino Hilarii, anno decimo sexto Caroli Regis,  
in Banco Regis.

**M**emorandum, That Sir *William Jones* Knight, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, died at his house in *Holbourn*, upon the ninth of December, and according to his own appointment, was buried in the Walks under *Lincolns-Inne Chappell*; And Sir *Robert Heath*, one of the Kings Serjeants, was appointed to be Justice of the Kings Bench in his place; And upon the first Tuesday in Term, the said Sir *Robert Heath* was sworn Justice of the Kings Bench.

**M**emorandum, That the first day of this Term, being Saturday, Sir *Edward Littleton* Knight, who was chief Justice of the Common Bench, was designed and appointed to be Lord Keeper of the great Seal. And (having had the Seal delivered unto him by the King, at *Whitethall*, the Wednesday before, and sworn there the same day to be Lord Keeper thereof, by the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Chamberlain) signed divers Writs in the interim betwixt that and the Term. And Sir *John Banks* Attorney Generall, was designed by the King to be chief Justice of the Common Bench; And divers Lords and others accompanied him to *Westminster*: And all the Justices, and Barons, and Master of the Rolls attended the said Lord Keeper to *Westminster*, and yet notwithstanding he continued chief Justice of the Common Bench; And upon Wednesday, *Quintidena Hilarii*, the said Lord Keeper sat in the Common Bench, as chief Justice there, not in his Robes, but in his long Gown and Hat, as the Lord Keeper useth to sit, and swore a Philizet there, which Office he gave as chief Justice of the Common Bench, and afterwards went into Chancery: And then Sir *John Banks* appeared before him, by virtue of a Writ returned unto him, to take the degree of a Serjeant at Law. And after a speech made unto him by the Lord Keeper, and his Answer of humble thanks to the King for his grace and favour, he was sworn Serjeant; and after went into the Kings Bench, and made a motion within the Barre as Kings Attorney; And the next day being Thursday, he performed his Ceremonies in *Serjeants-Inne-Hall* in *Fleetstreet*, and went unto *Westminster* in his party coloured Robes, with the Warden of the Fleet, and other Officers attending upon him, and kept his Feast in *Serjeants-Inne-Hall*; And the next day, being Friday, he was sworn chief Justice of the Common Bench: And afterwards, the same day, *Herbert* the Kings Solicitor was made Attorney generall, and Mr. *St. John* of *Lincolns-Inne* was made the Kings Solicitor.



*Chambers versus Sir Edward Brumfeild*, late Major of London.

**T** Respals of false Imprisonment, for committing the Plaintiff to the Prison at Newgate. The Defendant justifies by virtue of the Kings writ dated 4. Aug. 11. Caroli, for not paying of money assessed upon him, towards finding of a Ship. And being argued at the Barre this Term, it was now moved to have Judgement without any further argument, Because it had been voted and resolved in the Upper-house and the House of Commons, nullo contradicente, That the said writ, and what was done by colour thereof, was illegal; therefore the Court would no further dispute thereof, but gave Judgement for the Plaintiff.

The Lord Greys Case.

**M**emorandum; That in this Parliament a question was moved concerning the Barony of *Ruthen*, where the Case was, That one being created a Baron to him and his Heirs, hath Issue a Sonne and a Daughter by one *Venter*; and a second Sonne by another *Venter*, and the eldest Sonne hath the Barony; and sits in Parliament, and afterward dies without Issue, Whether the second Sonne shall have that dignity as Heir to his Father, Or the Sister shall have it as *possessio Fratris*, in Lands, &c. and desired to have the opinion of the Judges therein: And all the Justices resolved; That there is not any *possessio Fratris* of a dignity, but it shall descend to the Sonne; For the younger Son is *Herēs natus*, and the Sister is only *Herēs facta* by the possession of her Brother, of such things as are in demesne, but not of Dignities and such like, whereof there cannot be an Acquisition of the possession, according to *Coke Litt. 17. & Cok. lib. 3. fol. 37. Ratcliff's Case.*

*Gertrude Bacon versus James Bacon and three others.*

Trin. 16 Car. rot. 456.

**T** Respals of his Clossbreaking in Cramford. Upon Not guilty pleaded, a speciall Verdict was found, That Thomas Bacon, late of Cramford aforesaid, was seized in fee of the Tenements in the Declaration mentioned; and had issue John and Thomas, and 15. Octob. anno 1610. died so seized, which descended to the said John; who, being a Merchant, went beyond Seas to Elvin in Prussia, which is in the Dominions of the King of Poland, ad Merchandizandum, and used the Trade of a Merchant there; and during his Trading, espoused there Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Cockley an English man, who exercised the Trade of a Merchant in partibus transmarinis: And that 31. Augusti 1615. the said John Bacon died, the said Elizabeth his wife being *grossi-mēte enscint* with the said Gertrude now the Plaintiff, which Gertrude was born the 31. Octob. 1615. apud Elvin aforesaid:

Gggg

And

And that the said Thom. Bacon was brother of the whole blood to the said John; and that the Plaintiff is the sole daughter and issue of the said John; and that she, the Plaintiff, entred into the said Tenements, and was seized prohi Lex postulat. And the said James as soune and heir of the said Thomas Bacon, entred and trusted her, and continued the possession prout in the Declaration, &c. Etsi super totam materiam, &c. the Court shall adudge for the Plaintiff, they finde for the Plaintiff, and assels damages 12 s. and Costs. And if, &c. This being argued at the Barre, Brampton, Berkley, and my self agreed, That Judgement should be given for the Plaintiff: For her father being an English Merchant, and living beyond the Seas for Merchandizing, his daughter is born a Denisen, and shall be heir unto him: And it is not material although his wife be an Alien, for she is, as Berkley said, sub potestate Viri, and quasi under the allegiance of our King: And, as Brampton said, although the Civil Law is, That partus sequitur ventrem, yet it is not so in our Law; but the childe shall be of the fathers condition: And he being an English Merchant, and residing there for Merchandizing, his children shall, by the Common Law, or rather, as Berkley said, by the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. be accounted the Kings Leiges, as their father is. And they all agreed the sooner in this opinion, by reason of a Caseouched to be adjudged secundo Car. which I remember was argued in the Dutchy Court, before Hobert and Yelverton Justices assisting there, where one Stephens being a Merchant, went over the Seas, and resided for his Merchandizing, and there had children, they resolved, by the advice of the other Justices, That those children were Denizens, and it is entred there accordingly. And so in this Case it was agreed, and Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.

#### Prinfor's Case.

**E**Dward Prinfor, Constable of Offenham, was brought into Court upon an Attachment of contempt; where it appeared by his examination, That he had arrested one Anthony Haslewood Esq; in the Church-yard, upon a Sunday, as he came from divine Service, by a Process for the Good-behaviour, out of the Sessions, when the said Anthony Haslewood shewed him, that he had a Certiorari out of this Court. But he pretending he could not read, arrested and detained him, until he went unto another house, and procured it to be read to the said Prinfor, who then discharged him. And for this contempt, because he was arrested upon a Sunday, immediately after divine Service, whereas he might have arrested him upon any Day of the week, the said Prinfor was fined 20 s. And for arresting and detaining him after the writ of Certiorari shewn, (his ignorance not excusing him) he was ordered to be bound with Sureties to the Good-behaviour: But the fine and imprisonment were discharged, Because the arrest was by Process of the Sessions of Peace,



Peace, although the Court declared, It was not well awarded according to the Statute of 21 Jacobi.

Kings *versus* Hilton and his wife. Trin. 16 Car.

**D**Ebt, against *Baron* and *Feme*, Administratrix of her former husband. Judgement being given against them, upon a Fieri facias, the Sheriff returned Nulla bona, &c. of the Intestate. Hereupon another Fieri facias was awarded against the *Baron* and *Feme*, with a clause in the writ, That if it be found, that the said *Baron* and *Feme* devastaverunt Bona & si constari poterit tunc Fieri facias, &c. Vide Cok. Rep. lib. 5. fol. 32. Petifers Case. And the Sheriff returned, That they had not in their hands any of the Goods of the Intestate: But that the *Feme*, being Administratrix to her first husband, had Goods of the value of 100 l. of the said Intestates, and had wasted them during her widowhood, and the husband had not wasted any of them; Et si devastaverunt according to the writ, the Jury prayed the discretion of the Court. And it was argued by Rolles Serjeant for the Plaintiff, That it was a debastation in both. And the Court held, That the Sheriffs return of the Enquisition, finding this matter, was good enough: Wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff.

Ball *versus* Trelawny. Pasch. 16 Car.

**B**ILL, against the Defendant in custodia Mareschalli, upon the Statute of 2 Hen. 4. cap. 11. for suing in the Admirall Court upon a Contract made on the Land at New-England, and not super altum Mare; where the Defendant had obtained Judgement in the Admirall Court, and taken the party in Execution for 112 l. And after Verdict here found for the Plaintiff, Hales moved in arrest of Judgement, first, for that the Suit is by Bill, and not by original writ, as the Statute appoints: But in regard it was returned, That he was in custodia Mareschalli, and he could not otherwise have his remedy, It was held to be well enough. Secondly, for that, being at New-England, it was not alledged to be in partibus transmarinis. And the Court, viz. Brampton, Berkeley, Heath, and my self, held, That it is out of the Admiralls Jurisdiction, and that he hath no authority to meddle therewith: Wherefore it was adjudged for the Plaintiff. And the Friday following, he appearing upon an Habeas Corpus, and this cause returned, and that he was in execution for this cause only, (which they held to be coram non Iudice) the party was discharged.

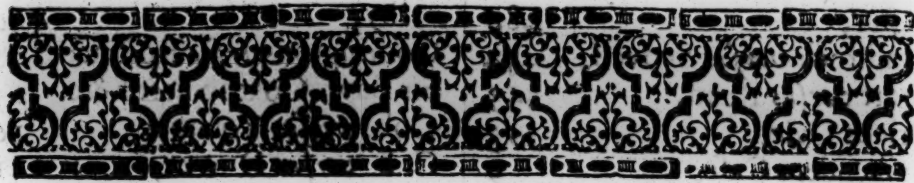
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*An alphabeticall Table of the Names of the  
principall Cases adjudged and reported  
in this Book.*

**A**

	Bdy, Alderman of London his Case, pag. 585
	Acton <i>versus</i> Symon, 414
	Adams <i>versus</i> Hilks, 164
	Adams <i>versus</i> Lord Warden of the Stanneries, 333
	Anonimi, 96. 139. 145. 201. 222. 229. 233. 264. 280. 297. 316. 336. 337. 339. 380. 403. 413. 464. 472. 499. 509. 561. 571. 579. 580.
	Ansley <i>versus</i> Chapman, 157
	Angell <i>vs.</i> Sir Will. Cooper, 517
	Appleton <i>versus</i> Stoughton, 516
	Arundell <i>versus</i> Sanders, 502
	Arundell <i>versus</i> Mare, 552
	Arcott <i>versus</i> Heale, 6
	Aspie <i>versus</i> Pembridg, 597
	Ascoughs Case in the Court of Wards, 525
	Atkey <i>versus</i> Heard, 219
	Audly <i>versus</i> Halsey, 148
	Aylesworth <i>vers.</i> Chadwell, 38

**B**

	Babington <i>versus</i> Wood, 186
	Bachelior <i>versus</i> Gage, 188
	Bacon <i>versus</i> Bacon, 601
	Bagnall <i>versus</i> Knight, 553
	Baker <i>versus</i> Hacking, 387. 405

	Baker <i>versus</i> Breerman, 418
	Baker <i>vers.</i> Willis & others, 476
	Baldry <i>versus</i> Packard, 46
	Ball <i>versus</i> Baggerly, 326
	Ball <i>versus</i> Trelawney, 603
	Banisters Case, 38
	Barnaby <i>versus</i> Rigalt, 301
	Barkhams Case, 507
	Bardsey <i>versus</i> Clifton, 541
	Barfoot <i>versus</i> Norton, 559
	Bathells Case, 570
	Baynes <i>versus</i> Brighton, 515
	Bayly <i>versus</i> Offord, 137
	Bauderock <i>vers.</i> Mackaller, 330
	Beale <i>versus</i> Beale, 383
	Beamond <i>versus</i> Long, 208. 227
	Beare <i>versus</i> Woodley, 154
	Bells Case, 449
	Benson <i>vers.</i> Flower and Black- well, 166
	Sir Simon Bennets Case, 104
	Sir Joh. Bennet <i>vers.</i> Easden, 55
	Bensteds Case, 583
	Bethill <i>versus</i> Parry, 189
	Berry <i>versus</i> Heard, 242
	Bigot <i>versus</i> Smith, 102
	Birt <i>versus</i> Manning, 425
	Bland <i>versus</i> Inman, 288
	Blage <i>versus</i> Gold, 447. 473
	Blunden <i>versus</i> Baugh, 302
	Blyzard <i>versus</i> Barns, 307
	Sir Jo. Bodvell <i>vs.</i> Bodvell, 170
	Bord <i>versus</i> Cudmore, 183
	Boulton <i>versus</i> Banks, 254
	Borston <i>vs.</i> Nicholls, 363. 401

## The first Table.

Bower and his wife <i>versus</i> Cooper,	486	Clothworthy <i>versus</i> Clothworthy,	436
Bradstock <i>versus</i> Scovell,	434	Godrington <i>versus</i> Rodman,	198
Brett <i>versus</i> Read,	343	Sir Edw. Cokes Sheriff, &c.	25
Brices Case,	593	Coke <i>versus</i> Younger,	16
Brikendens Case,	9	Coke <i>versus</i> Dowze,	241
Brian <i>versus</i> Cockman,	322	Coke <i>versus</i> Coke,	531
Bryan <i>versus</i> Wikes,	272	Cooks Case,	537
Bryan <i>versus</i> Wetherhead,	17	Collis <i>versus</i> Malon,	282
Brown <i>versus</i> Taylor,	38	Congham <i>versus</i> King,	221
Brown <i>versus</i> Hancock,	115	Copland <i>versus</i> Pyott,	244
Ld. Brooks <i>versus</i> Ld. Goring,	197	Coopers Case,	544
Broxhorn <i>versus</i> Dagar,	320	Corbet <i>versus</i> Barns,	443
Bull <i>versus</i> Wyatt,		Sir William Courtney, <i>versus</i> Sir Richard Greenville,	209
Bumpsteds Case,	438.448	Cort <i>versus</i> Bishop of St. Davids,	341.348
Butler <i>versus</i> the president of the Colledge of Physitians,	256	Coxs Case,	176
Burgoyne <i>versus</i> Spurling,	273.283	Crane <i>versus</i> Crampton,	31
Burgesses Case,	365	Carne <i>versus</i> Holland,	138
Bushell and others <i>vs.</i> Yaller,	408	Crayford <i>versus</i> Crayford,	106
Burwell and Harwells Case,	597	Crawleys Case,	567

### C

Calmadies Case,	595	Sir Randall Crew <i>versus</i> Sir George Vernon,	97
Canway <i>versus</i> Aldwin,	573	Cripps <i>versus</i> Gryll,	37
Caroons Case,	8.9	Crisp <i>versus</i> Prat,	548
Carlion <i>versus</i> Mills,	291	Crowley <i>versus</i> Dawson,	204
Castle <i>versus</i> Hobbs,	21	Arth. Crohagens Case,	332
Lady Cavendish <i>versus</i> Middleton	141	Crump <i>versus</i> Barne,	31
Cawdry <i>versus</i> Higheley,	270	Cule <i>vs.</i> Executors of Thorn,	186
Ceely <i>versus</i> Hopkins,	474.480	Cucko <i>versus</i> Starre,	285
Ceeley <i>versus</i> Hoskins,	509	Cusacks Case,	128
Chambers Case,	133.168		
Chambers <i>versus</i> Bromfeild,	601		
Chamberlayn <i>versus</i> Turner,	129		
Chapman <i>versus</i> Chapman,	76		
Chapman <i>versus</i> Allen,	271		
Chapmans Case,	340		
Chedleys Case,	331		
Lady Chichesley <i>versus</i> Thomson	104		
Child <i>versus</i> Greenhill,	553		
Cholmleys Case,	464		
Claphams Case,	79		
Claxton <i>versus</i> Lylborn,	522		
Cleve <i>versus</i> Veer,	450.457		

### D

Dalby <i>versus</i> Dorthall,	553
Daly <i>versus</i> Belamie,	542
Daniell <i>versus</i> Count de Hertford	542
Darrosse <i>versus</i> Newbott,	143
Davenport <i>versus</i> Pensell,	516
Davie <i>versus</i> Hawkins,	53
Dawton <i>versus</i> Lee,	566
Decrow <i>versus</i> Jenkins,	178
Delves <i>versus</i> Clerk,	285
Denns Case,	114
Dennis <i>versus</i> Payne,	551
Derbie <i>versus</i> Hemming,	593

Digbie



*The first Table.*

Digbie *versus* White, 426  
 Dike *versus* Ricks, 335  
 Dodson *versus* Lynn, 475  
 Done *vs.* Smethir & Leegh, 415  
 Dow *versus* Golding, 196  
 Down *versus* Hathwayte, 416.418  
 Downs *versus* Winterflood, 202  
 Dorchester *versus* Webb, 372  
 Drake *versus* Corderoy, 288  
 Drake *versus* Munday, 207  
 Drakes Case, 220  
 Sir John Dreydon, *&c.* *versus*  
 Yates and the Bishop of Peter-  
 borough, 585  
 Duncomb *versus* Smith, 164  
 Sir Edw. Duncombs Case, 366  
 Vicount Dunbarrs Case, 349  
 Dymmock *versus* Fawcett, 393

E

Eaton *versus* Ayloff, 110  
 Edgar & Webb *versus* Sorrell, 169  
 Edwards *versus* Wooden, 323  
 Edwards *versus* Rogers, 217.524  
 Eliot *versus* Skyp, 338  
 Sir John Eliot & Hollis Case, 181  
 Ellis *versus* Johnson, 261  
 Eve *versus* Wright, 75  
 Evans and Finches Case, 473  
 Evans and Corringtons Case, 506  
 Evelins Case, 551  
 Eyres *versus* Eyres, 51  
 Eyres *versus* Taunton, 295.312

F

Facy *versus* Long, 237.559  
 Fairewethers Case, 348  
 Faveley *versus* Easton, 269.276  
 Farrer *versus* English, 19  
 Farington *versus* Prince, 10  
 Farington *versus* Keymer, 112  
 Fawkner *vs.* Bellingham, 80.214  
 Sir Gregory Fenner *versus* Ni-  
 colson and Pasfeild, 61  
 Fenns Case, 314  
 Sir Hen. Ferrers Case, 371

Fines *versus* Norton, 278  
 Fish *versus* Wagstate, 318  
 Sir John Fitzherbert *versus* Firz-  
 herbert, 483.484.487  
 Flight *versus* Crafsden, 271.278  
 Flowers Case, 211  
 Flower *versus* Elgar, 214  
 Flower *versus* Baldwin, 217  
 Forger *versus* Sales, 147  
 Foster *versus* Smith, 31  
 Fortherbys Case, 61  
 Freemans Case, 579  
 Fryer *versus* Fawkenor, 164  
 Fulwoods Case, 482. 484.488.  
 492.  
 Fynch *versus* Lamb, 294

G

Gee *versus* Freadland, 47  
 Geery *versus* Reason, 128  
 George *versus* Harvie, 282.324  
 Gennings *versus* Lake, 168  
 Gilpin *versus* ....., 161  
 Gilbert *versus* Fletcher, 179  
 Girlings Case, 446  
 Gobbets Case, 339  
 Goodyear *versus* Plate, 471  
 Goodyear *versus* Bishop, 1265  
 Goldsmith *versus* Sydnor, 362  
 Goodwin *vs.* Sir Rich. Moor, 161  
 Goodwin *vs.* Ann West, 524.546  
 Goshawke *versus* Chiggell, 145  
 Gray *versus* Fielder, 209  
 Lord Grays Case, 608  
 Greens Case, 16  
 Green *versus* Guy, 146  
 Green *versus* Lincoln, 318  
 Grosse *versus* Gayer, 172  
 Gryffyth *versus* Jenkins, 178  
 Gryffyth *versus* Biddle, 275  
 Gryffyth and his Wife *versus*  
 8 Levis and his Wife, 444  
 Gryffyths Case, 390  
 Gryfyle *versus* Whitcock, 283  
 Gwyn *versus* Gwyn, 310  
 Gybbs *versus* Wibourn, 326  
 Gymblet *versus* Sands, 391

The first Table.

H

Hall <i>versus</i> Marshall,	497
Halleys Case,	87
Halley <i>versus</i> Stanton,	268
Halloways Case,	131
Hallyday <i>versus</i> Oxenbridge,	234
Hamond <i>versus</i> Dod,	5
Harisons Case,	503
Harlow <i>versus</i> Wright,	195
Harris <i>versus</i> Richards,	272
Harts Case,	350
Hawkins <i>versus</i> Bilhead,	404
Hayes <i>versus</i> Hayes,	433
Lord Hastings <i>versus</i> Sir Archibald Douglass,	343
Anne Healing <i>versus</i> Lord Major of London,	574
Hearn <i>versus</i> Allen,	57
Helier <i>versus</i> Hundred de Benhurst,	211
..... <i>versus</i> Heliers,	175
Herbert <i>versus</i> Laughluyn,	492
Hilton <i>versus</i> Bembridge,	440
Hilton <i>versus</i> Pawle,	92
Hill <i>versus</i> Thornton,	165
Hitcham <i>versus</i> Porter,	286.419
Hinsley <i>versus</i> Wilkenfon,	387
Hix <i>versus</i> Holingshod,	261
Hobert and Strouds Case,	209
Hodges <i>vs.</i> Moyle & Scriven,	45
Hodgkinson <i>versus</i> Whood,	23
Holms <i>versus</i> Savill,	116
Holm <i>versus</i> Lucas,	6
Holms Case,	376
Holt <i>versus</i> Sambach,	103
Holingsheds Case,	229
Hopestill <i>versus</i> Searle,	386
Sir Charles Howards Case,	59
Howell John <i>versus</i> Thomas,	91
..... <i>versus</i> Hopkins,	165
Hovell <i>versus</i> Barns,	382
Horn <i>versus</i> Barber,	421
Hughs <i>versus</i> Farrer,	141
Hughs <i>versus</i> Bennet,	495
Hughs Case,	196
Hughs <i>versus</i> Harris,	229

Hulm <i>versus</i> Heylock,	200
Humphry <i>versus</i> Knight,	455
Humphry <i>versus</i> Stanfeild,	469
Hyot <i>versus</i> Hoxton and Broughton,	153
Hynd <i>vs.</i> Bishop of Chichest,	237

I

James <i>versus</i> Heyward,	184
James <i>versus</i> Tutney,	497.532
Jaxton <i>versus</i> Tanner,	236
Jesses Case,	175
Jeffrys <i>versus</i> Payne,	510
Jenkins <i>versus</i> Young,	230
Jennings <i>versus</i> Vandepur,	263
Jeroms Case,	74
Jesson <i>versus</i> Laxon,	254
Inkerfolls <i>versus</i> Samms,	130
Johns <i>versus</i> Rowe,	106
Johns and Robinson <i>versus</i> Dodsworth,	192
Johns <i>versus</i> Stayner,	272.281
Johns <i>versus</i> Stratford,	309
Johnson <i>versus</i> Rowe,	265
Johnson <i>versus</i> Davie,	327
Ireland <i>versus</i> Blockwell,	570
Isham <i>versus</i> York,	14
Isham <i>versus</i> Morrice,	109
Juxon <i>versus</i> Thornhill,	132

K

Kadwallader <i>versus</i> Brian,	162
Keeley <i>versus</i> Manning,	180
Kerchevail <i>versus</i> Smith,	285
Kendall <i>versus</i> Fox,	145
Kenion <i>versus</i> Davies,	487
Kelland <i>versus</i> White,	494
Earle of Kent <i>versus</i> Steward and Scot,	358
Kemp <i>versus</i> Barnard,	513
Kiffyn <i>versus</i> Vaughan,	262
Kirtons Case, in the Court of Wards,	87
The King <i>versus</i> Maynard,	231
The King and Godrington <i>versus</i> Rodman,	198
The	



*The first Table.*

The	King <i>versus</i> Sir James Wingfeild,	251	Launder <i>versus</i> Brooks,	561
	King <i>versus</i> Eliot, Hollis, and Valentine,	181	Lawsons Case,	507
	King <i>versus</i> Hobert and Stroud,	209	Lawe <i>versus</i> Harwood,	440
	King and Barns <i>versus</i> Hill and Windsor,	232	Lewknor <i>versus</i> Cruchley,	140
	King <i>versus</i> Major & Commonalty of London,	252	Leycroft <i>versus</i> Dunker,	317
	King <i>vs.</i> Ward & Lyme,	266	Richard Lees Case,	592
	King <i>versus</i> Sherington Talbot,	311	Lee <i>versus</i> Boothbye,	521
	King <i>vs.</i> Bagshaw,	347. 361	Lee <i>versus</i> Rossell,	560
	King <i>versus</i> Archbishop of Canterbury & Preist,	543	Levetts Case,	538
	King <i>vs.</i> Sir Basill Brook,	409	Leytons Case,	584
	King <i>versus</i> Mynn,	410	Earle of Lincolns Case in Star-chamber,	65
	King <i>versus</i> Inhabitants of Epworth,	439	Sir Martin Lister <i>vs.</i> Homes,	544
	King <i>versus</i> Rooks,	491	Lister <i>versus</i> Bromley,	286
	King <i>versus</i> Hewayd,	498	Love <i>versus</i> Platers,	40
	King and Informer <i>versus</i> Freedland,	499	Long <i>versus</i> Nethercote,	143
	King against Sir John Dreyden,	511. 574	Lodg <i>versus</i> Hollowell,	587
	King <i>versus</i> Lord,	204	Major and Commonalty of London <i>versus</i> Alford,	574
	King <i>versus</i> Edwards,	320	Lloyd <i>versus</i> Gregory,	502
	King <i>versus</i> Coke,	384	Lutterell <i>versus</i> Lea,	297
	King <i>versus</i> Fitch,	414. 452	Lynnet <i>versus</i> Wood,	157
M				
L	Kings <i>versus</i> Hilton,	603	Marshall's Case,	9
	Knight <i>versus</i> Harvey,	25	March <i>versus</i> Culpepper,	70
	Kniveton <i>versus</i> Latham,	490	Mariot <i>versus</i> Kinsman,	219
	Kynaston <i>versus</i> Moore,	89	Sir Wil. Masham <i>vs.</i> Bridges,	223
			Mathews <i>versus</i> Whetton,	233
			Major <i>versus</i> Talbott,	285
			Major <i>versus</i> Brandwood,	260
			Manning <i>versus</i> Fitzherbert,	271
			LeMarchant <i>v.</i> Rawson,	274. 278
			Mackaller <i>versus</i> Toderick,	337.
			353. 361	
			Mayo <i>versus</i> Cogshall,	406
			Mann <i>versus</i> Bishop of Bristow and Hide,	505
			Martyn <i>versus</i> Nicholls,	573
			Mead <i>versus</i> Perkins,	261
			Mead <i>versus</i> Thurman,	393
			Mead <i>vs.</i> Sir John Lenthall,	587
			Meredith <i>versus</i> Jones,	244
			Merrick <i>versus</i> Hundred de Rapesgate,	376
			Sir Henry Mildmays Case,	59
			Mills <i>versus</i> Mills,	239. 241
H h h h Miller				

## The first Table.

Miller and Johns *versus* Manwa-  
ring, 397

Middlemore *versus* Goodale,  
503. 505

Sir Math. Mints Case, 596

Morrice *versus* Prince, 520

Morrice *versus* Fletcher, 53

Lord Morley *vs.* Bishop of Chi-  
chester in the Starchamber, 67

Morley *versus* Pragnell, 510

Moor *versus* Hodges, 90

Morant *versus* Cummin, 94

Morgan *versus* Green, 187

Morgans Case, 383

Mott *versus* Butler, 236

Mounson *versus* Cleyton, 255

Sir William Mounson *versus*  
Bourn, 519. 526

Moulin *vs.* Sir Joh. Dallison, 484

Moyser *versus* Gray, 446

Mulcarry *versus* Eyres, 511

Mynn *versus* Coughton, 109

Mynn *versus* Hynton, 329

### N

Nah *versus* Preston, 190

Needler *versus* Symnell and his  
wife, 417

Netter *versus* Percivall Brett,  
391. 395

Nevill *vs.* South & Delabarr, 286

Nevison *versus* Whitley, 501

Earl of Newport *versus* Sir Hen.  
Mildmay, 307

Nicholls *versus* Walker and Car-  
ter, 394

North *versus* Wingate, 559

Norton *versus* Acklane, 580

Norton *versus* Fermer, 113

### O

Orm *versus* Pemberton, 589

Owen *versus* Thomas ap Rees 94

Owen *versus* Long, 572

Oxford *versus* Rivet, 79. 93

Earl of Oxford *versus* Water-  
house, 574

### P

Martin Pages Case, 332

Palmer *versus* Knight, 385

Parker *versus* Grigson, 282

Parker *versus* Taylor, 316

Parker *versus* Blecke, 568

Parkers Case, 583

Peacock *versus* Steer, 29

Isabel Peeles Case, 113

Peto *versus* Pemberton, 101

Earl of Pembroke *versus* Bostock  
and Green, 173

Pewes Case, 183

Pewe & his wife *vs.* Jefferys, 456

Penson *versus* Gooday, 327. 329

Peck *versus* Ambler, 349

Peard *versus* Johns, 382

Perry *versus* Diggs, 494

Perkinson *versus* Gilliford, 539

Pelham *versus* Hemming, 595

Phelps *versus* Lane, 92

Pilchard, *versus* Kingston, 202

Pigot *versus* Pigot, 532

Platt *versus* Plummer, 24

Player *versus* Warn and Dewes, 54

Plowden *versus* Oldford, 582

Powell *versus* Plunket, 52

Powell *versus* Sheen, 531

Poynter *versus* Poynter, 194

Porter *versus* Hutchman, 315

Porters Case, 461

Priest *versus* Wood, 301

Prigions Case, 341. 350

Price *versus* Parkhurst, 420

Prinsors Case, 602

Proctor *versus* Chamberlain, 563

Prowles Case, 389

Pruet *versus* Drake, 300

Purchase *versus* Jeggon, 78

Hugh Pynes Case, 117

### R

Randall *versus* Scory, 313

Reymund *versus* hundred de

Oking, 37

Rey-



*The first Table.*

Reymund *versus* Burbage, 580  
 Reynell *vs.* Champernoou, 228  
 Reve *vs.* Malster & Barrow, 410  
 Reve *versus* Digby, 495  
 Reignalds Case, 63  
 Rhemes *versus* Humphreys, 254  
 Roe and Bond *versus* Devys, 563  
 Rowden *versus* Malster, 42  
 Rolt *versus* Sharp, 77  
 Roysons Case, 146  
 Rockey *versus* Huggens, 220  
 Robenlon *versus* Cleyton, 240  
 Role *versus* Bertlett, 292  
 Roboldham *versus* Vanlech, 378

S

Saverne *versus* Smith, 7  
 Sands *versus* Tretufes, 575  
 Sands *versus* Trevilian, 107. 193  
 Vicount Say and Seal *versus* Stephens, 135  
 Lord Sayes Case, 524  
 Salvin *versus* Clerk, 156  
 Salmon *versus* Percivall, 196  
 Lord Savills Case, 205  
 Sankill *versus* Stocker, 223  
 Sanders *versus* Cornish, 230  
 Sacheverill *versus* Porter, 482  
 Salter *versus* Brown, 436  
 Bishop of Salisb. *versus* Hunt, 581  
 Scavage *versus* Hawkins, 571  
 Seagood *versus* Hone, 366  
 Scaman *versus* Bigg, 480  
 Seels Case, 557  
 Shalmer *versus* Foster, 177  
 Shepheards Case, 190  
 Sharps Case, 352  
 Sheerman *versus* Lylly, 597  
 Sidley *versus* Doct. Monford, 63  
 Simms *versus* Smith, 176. 299  
 Skevill *versus* Avery, 138  
 Slaters Case, 470  
 Slocombs Case, 442  
 Sloper *versus* Child, 595  
 Smart *versus* Doct. Easedale, 199  
 Smith *versus* Crashaw, Ward, and Ford, 15

Smith *versus* Trynder, 22  
 Smith *versus* Wade, 32  
 Smith *versus* Richardson, 33  
 Smith *versus* Ashe, 58  
 Smith *versus* Executors of Poyndrell, 97  
 Smith *versus* Norfolk, 225  
 Smith *versus* Hodgeskins, 276  
 Mary Smiths Case, 465  
 Smith *versus* Smith, 410. 421. 425  
 Smith *versus* James, 574  
 Smith *versus* Smith, 507  
 Smith *versus* Cooker, 512  
 Smith *versus* Rosley, 529  
 Snape *versus* Norgate, 167  
 Snape *versus* Turton, 472  
 Sir Richard Snowd, *versus* . . . 321  
 Southley *versus* Price, 247  
 Southold *versus* Daunston, 269  
 South & others *vs.* Griffyth, 481  
 Spalding *versus* Spalding, 185  
 Sparrow *versus* Matterstock, 319  
 Spirt *versus* Bence, 368  
 Spencer *versus* Medbourn and his Wife, 420  
 Spooner *vs.* Day and Mason, 432  
 Sprigg *versus* Rawlinson, 554  
 Stanford *versus* Cooper, 102  
 Starr *versus* Buckhold, 309  
 Stephens *versus* Potter, 99  
 Stephens *versus* Facone, 379  
 Stephens Case, 566  
 Stephensons Case, 389  
 Stile *versus* Fynch, 381  
 Stirlie *versus* Hill, 283  
 . . . . . *versus* Stringer, 599  
 Stroud *versus* Hoskins, 208  
 Stone *versus* Linger, 467  
 Stone *versus* Newman, 427 460  
 Stockman *versus* Hamton, 441  
 Stonehouse *vs.* Corber, 381. 400  
 Suttons Case, 63  
 Swayn *versus* Rogers, 32  
 Swayn *versus* Stephens, 245. 333  
 Swifte *versus* Eyres, 546  
 Symonds *vs.* Mewdesworth, 193  
 Sir George Symonds *versus* Sir Michael Green, 208  
 H h h h 2 Symonds

*The first Table.*

Symonds *versus* Seabourn, 325  
 Sydenham *versus* Parr, 486  
 Doctor Sybthorps Case, 417  
 Sydown *versus* Holm, 422

T

Taylor *versus* Page, 116  
 Taylor *versus* Starkey, 192  
 Taylor *versus* Willis, 219  
 Talory *versus* Jackson, 513  
 Tankersley *versus* Robinson, 163  
 Taverner *versus* Skingle, 226  
 Terryes Case, 564  
 Thorowgood and Jaques *versus* Collins, 75  
 Thorsby *versus* Warren, 159  
 Thornton *versus* Lyster, 514  
 Thorn *versus* Shering, 586  
 Topfall *versus* Edwards, 163  
 Townley *versus* Chaloner, 312  
 Townsland *versus* Hunt, 408  
 Tolson *versus* Clerk, 438  
 Tomlins *versus* Brett, 517  
 Torles Case, 582  
 Tredimmock *vs.* Perryman, 259  
 Tregmiell *versus* Reeve, 437  
 Tregose *versus* Wennell, 594  
 Turner *versus* Lee, 471  
 Turner *versus* Palmer, 74  
 Tutter *vs.* Hundred de Dacorn, 41  
 Sir Humphry Tulton & Sir John Athleys Case, 144  
 Tyler *versus* Wall, 228  
 Tyndalls Case, 252  
 Tyldens Case, 264. 291  
 Tyffyn *versus* Wingfeild, 325

V

Udall *versus* Tyndall, 28  
 Venables Case, 10  
 Velej *versus* Harrys, 328  
 Vincent *versus* Lesney, 18  
 Vivian *versus* Shipping, 384

W

Walker *versus* Riches, 162  
 Walker *vs.* Sir John Lamb, 258  
 Ward *versus* Unicorn, 217  
 Ward *versus* Petiter, 362  
 Walsh *versus* Bishop, 239. 243  
 Watts *versus* Baker, 264  
 Waller and Petty *vs.* Sands, 274  
 Sir Wiliam Wallers Case, 373  
 Watkinson *versus* Turner, 594  
 Westley *versus* Allen, 94  
 West *versus* Treude, 187  
 Aquila Weeks Case, 203  
 Wells *versus* Some, 240  
 Webb *versus* Nicholls, 459  
 White *versus* Ryfden, 20  
 White *versus* Hanby, 525  
 Whytaces *versus* Hamkinson, 73  
 Witmore *versus* Porter, 88  
 Winfor *versus* Hundred de Farnham, 40  
 Wilcocks *versus* Bradell, 73  
 Sir Wilam Withipoles Case, 134. 147  
 Wicks *versus* Shepheard, 155  
 Wilson *versus* Chambers, 262  
 Wickham *versus* Enfeild, 351  
 Wilkinson *versus* Merryland, 447. 449  
 Marquesse of Winchesters Case, 504  
 Sir Henry Williams Case, 595  
 Woolf *versus* Hole, 91  
 Woolner *versus* Hold, 489  
 Woolnoughs Case, 552

Y

Yates *vers.* Sir Joh. Dreydon, 66. 589  
 Young *versus* Fowler, 555  
 Young *versus* Yonng, 86  
 Young *versus* Pride, 89  
 Young *versus* Stowell, 279





The second TABLE containeth the severall  
abstracted matters and points of Law,  
which are controverted and  
resolved in the Book.

*Abatement of Writts.*



**I**N Trespas against Ba-  
ron and Feme; because  
the Baron died be-  
twixt the day of *Nisi*  
*prius* and the day in  
*Banco*, pag. 509  
Because one of the Parceners or Joyn-  
tenants, Defendants, dyed, pendant  
the Writ, 574.583

*Acceptance.*

Where it shall take away title of Entry  
for a forfeiture, 96.193.234  
Of a bond, or other Security, before  
the day due, or after, whether it dis-  
chargeth the Bond, 85.86  
*Vide tit. Leases.*

*Accomp.*

What plea shall bee in barre, and what  
in discharge of an Accompt, before  
Auditors, 116  
Against one as Gardian in Socage,  
whether he ought to recite the Sta-  
tute of *Malbridge*, 229

*Actions.*

*Actio moritur cum persona*, how to be  
understood, 540  
Where it shall be brought upon the  
privy of Contract, and where up-

on the privy of Estate, 183.184  
Being transitory, it may be laid in any  
County, 444  
Action upon the Case, for falsly pro-  
curing, one to be indicted of Trea-  
son, 15.16.239  
For laying Felony to ones charge, 277  
286  
In matter of deceit, where it lies, 141  
142  
For misusing his Horse, 20  
For rescuing one out of Execution, and  
whether it lies for the party Debtee,  
107  
For falsly causing money to be twice  
paid, 141.142  
In nature of a conspiracie, whether it  
lies against one only, 239.271  
How it should be brought, 286.315  
553.554  
For keeping a Dogge used to bite  
Sheepe, 487  
For keeping a Dogge used to bite  
Hogges, which killed an Hogge, 254  
Against an Apparator, for falsly citing  
one, *ex Officio*, into the Spirituall  
Court upon pretence of fame, 291  
For stopping ancient lights in an house,  
325  
For stopping a Water-course, which  
ran to his Mill, 499.500.575  
For erecting a Tallow Furnace by a  
Chandler, to the annoyance of an  
Inn-keeper and his Guests, 510  
Against the Bayliff of a Liberty, for  
suffering one, who was arrested at  
the Plaintiffs Suit, to escape, 329.330  
H h h h 3 By

## The second Table.

By an Executor against the Sheriff, for not returning a Writ executed in *vita Testatoris*, 297

Whether it lies for a Commoner against his Lord or any other, who erects a Warren in the Land adjoining, and with Conies eat up the Common, 387.388

For disturbance of a Commoner by Enclosure, 432

Whether it lies in nature of a *valore Maritagii*, 502.503

For an Hawk, 544

Whether it lies against Tenant at will for waft done, 187

Whether it lies by *Baron and Feme*, for wrong done to the Estate of the *Feme* during coverture, 438

Action of *Trover & Conversion*, whether it lies for money out of a bagge, 89

Whether it lies of a Bond. What shall be said a conversion thereof: And whether the date thereof ought to be shewn, 262.544.545

Whether it lies for the Lessor, if he grant over, &c. against a Stranger, or the Lessee himsele, for cutting and carrying away timber-trees, during the Lease for years, 242

Whether it lies by the Lessee for life, for cutting the Loppings, which were reserved to the Lessee, upon excepting the Trees to the Lessor, 437.438

Whether *Trover & Conversion* of Timber-trees lies for the Bargaineer of him in Reversion, during the Estate for life, being felled and carried away by Tenant for life or his Grantee, 274

Whether *Trover & Conversion* lies for Cattell put to Pasture at a weekly summe, which are detained for not paying the pasturage, 271

*Trover* against *Baron and Feme* upon *Trover & Conversion*, of Goods to the use of them, 494.495

Whether an Action of *Trover & Conversion* is within the Statute of 21 *Jac. of Limitations*, 333

Action of Trespasse upon the Case, *Quod vi & armis cepit & chaseavit* his Cattell into the Cloffe of *J. S.* for which, being damage feasant, he

paid 40s. for amends to the said *J. S.* 325

Action upon the Statutes of Hue and Cry, how they shall be brought, 211.212.213

Whether a Writ of Error lies upon that Action, 142

Action upon the Statute of Maintenance, 232

Upon the Statute of *scandalum Magnatum*, 135.136

Action upon the Case for words: If the words be untertaine, it lies not, 283

For words spoken at two severall Daies, if damages be intirely given, and the words spoken at one time be not actionable, how Judgement shall be given, 237.327.328

Whether it lies for saying *J. S.* is the reputed father of such a Bastard, 436

Suspicion is no good cause to justifie the speaking of slanderous words, 52

For words slandering ones title, 140

141.469

Speciall prejudice must be therein alledged, 141.469

It is not within the Statute of 21 *Jac. of limitations*, 141

For words in scandal to his place or Office, 14. 15. 40. 192. 223. 229. 261.459.460.510.563

For words scandalizing his Trade or living, 31. 211. 236. 237. 265. 270. 282.317.319.382.472.515.516. 570

For words, whereby losse of life or corporall punishment would ensue, 52. 92. 135. 140. 163. 177. 236. 268. 269. 277. 282. 283. 288. 307. 318. 320. 321. 322. 324. 326. 327. 328. 329. 337. 378. 417. 474. 475. 480. 489. 509. 510. 512. 553. 572

For defamation and words of incontinency, 110. 155. 229. 261. 269. 285. 309. 322. 339. 356. 393. 404. 436. 456. 457. 469. 486. 487

### Adjournment.

How the adjournment of the Term, or any the Returns thereof is to be made, 11. 12. 27. 200. 460. 466

What day shall be the first day of the Justices sitting, after the adjournment, 200

Admini-



## The second Table.

### *Administration and Administrators.*

- To whom it shall be committed, 8.9.  
106  
Whether it belongs to the Husband af-  
ter the Wifes death, 106  
Where it shall be said to be granted ge-  
nerally, and where specially, 294  
Where an Administrator shall pay  
costs, 219  
Administrator sued in the Spirituall  
Court, to make distribution of  
goods after debts and legacies paid,  
shall have a Prohibition, 62.63.201  
202  
Whether an Administrator may have a  
*Liberate* upon an Extent sued by the  
Executor of the Intestate, who dyed  
before the Extent returned, and the  
*Liberate* sued, 451. 452. 457. 458.  
459  
Administrator, *durante minore atate*,  
bringing an Action, needs not shew,  
That the other is *infra atatem* 17 an-  
norum, 240  
Administrator *durante minore atate*,  
where his power determines, 516  
*Vide tit. Executors.*

### *Admiraltie,*

- Resolutions upon the Case of Admiral  
Jurisdiction, 296.297.603

### *Ad quod Damnum,*

- Sued for stopping an High-way, and  
how to be prosecuted, 266.267

### *Alien and Denisen.*

- Alien may be Administrator and take  
Administration of Leases, as well  
as of personall things, 8.9  
The Father a Merchant living beyond  
Seas, his Child born there shall be a  
Denisen, though the Mother be an  
Alien, 601.602

### *Amendment of Writs and Records.*

- Where it shall be of an Originall Writ,  
and in what manner, 74

After issue, 86.92.144.145.148.203.  
204.278

Of a Record after Verdict upon the  
misprision of the *Habeas Corpora*, 32  
Of Records after Writ of Error  
brought, 86.95.574

Of the name of a Juror, whether it  
may be by the Statute of 21 Jac.  
203.564

Of the *Nisi prius* Roll after Verdict,  
where the Entry of the *Nisi prius*  
Roll was in *placito Transgressionis*,  
and the Plea and Issue were in *placi-*  
*to debiti*, 274 275

Of the Record of a *Postea*, Whether it  
may be after the returne thereof, 338

In poynt of Judgement, and after cer-  
tificate thereof, upon a Writ of Er-  
ror allowed, 410

Upon misprision of the Clerk, after  
Writ of Error brought, 574.594.  
595

The Issue Role may be amended by the  
Imparlance Roll, but not *à converse*,  
46.92

A Record of *Quo Warranto*, amended  
two or three yeers after the entry,  
144

Where it is the default of the Clerk in  
judiciall Proceffe, there shall be a-  
mendment, 38

### *Amercements.*

Where the Amercement of the Plain-  
tiff ought to be severall, and where  
but one, 178

An Infant ought not to be amerced,  
410

Whether for amercements in Leets and  
Court Barons, upon a distresse, da-  
mages and costs ought to be given to  
the Avowant, 534.535

Of a Clerk for altering a Record, 278

How amercements in the Sheriffs turn  
ought to be estreated & levied, 275

### *Annuity.*

Whether it be a real or personall Acti-  
on, 171

Whether an Annuity for life granted  
to exercise the Office of Steward  
or Park-keeper, shall be determined  
by the determination of the Of-  
fice,

## The second Table.

fice, 59.60  
 Whether an Annuity may be demand-  
 ed by bill, 171.172  
 How the Judgement in a Writ of An-  
 nuity shall be for the Principall and  
 arrearages; and how it shall be  
 where it is against the heir, 436.437

### *Appeale.*

Whether it may be brought in the next  
 English County for a Murder in  
 Wales, 247.248  
 Of an Order or Sentence from one  
 Place or Court to another, which is  
 there confirmed or reversed. The Or-  
 der is made peremptory, 350.351  
 Appeale by the son and heir against his  
 Mother, for the death of his Father,  
 and Judgement thereupon, 531.532

### *Appendant parcell, &c.*

Where a new-building by incroach-  
 ment upon the Lords waste, was ad-  
 joyned to an ancient Messuage anno  
 33 Eliz. And in 19 Jac. the said  
 Messuage, cum pertinentiis, was de-  
 mised for years; The said new pur-  
 presture not being found to have  
 been used together with the house,  
 passed not by the words cum perti-  
 nentiis, &c. 17.18.169

Whether Land lying in D. four miles  
 distant from the Messuage of J.S. in  
 S. yet alwaies used and occupied  
 with the said Messuage, shall passe in  
 a Devise of the said Messuage, cum  
 omnibus & singulis pertinentiis, &c. 57

Whether Land may be said to be ap-  
 pertaining to an house in the Kings  
 case, where it hath been let and oc-  
 cupied together with it, 169

### *Arbitrament.*

What shall be good, 216. 217. 226.  
 263. 383. 433. 434. 541.

To pay money at a Strangers house,  
 whether it be a good Arbitrament,  
 226

At what time the nomination of an  
 Umpire may be appointed, if the  
 Arbitrators cannot agree, 263

Submission to Arbitrament by severall  
 Bonds, where it shall be said but  
 one submission, 433.434

### *Assets.*

How the Plaintiff shall have Judge-  
 ment upon Assets found, 373  
 Whether it shall be Assets by descent,  
 where the father deviseth his Land  
 to his sonne and heir, upon condi-  
 tion that he shall pay his Debts, &c.  
 17.18.161

### *Assignes.*

Whether an Assignee in trust with  
 others, shall be charged by the re-  
 ceipt of his companions, or only up-  
 on his one receipt, 312  
 Of what Covenants an Assignee of a  
 term shall take advantage by the  
 Common Law, or by the Statute of  
 32 H.8. 25. 137.503.580  
 How the Assignee of a Reversion shall  
 bring Covenant against Lessee for  
 years, 285  
 Whether an Assignee of an Estate, to  
 which a future use and contingent  
 Estate is annexed, may have benefit  
 of the contingent use, 358.359  
 Assignee of a Rent, with what Cove-  
 nants chargeable, 24.25.221.222  
 Assignee of a Reversion, of what Co-  
 venants he shall take advantage, 137

### *Affise.*

Of what things it lies, 555  
 Of Darraign presentment, 341  
 Of a Rent, 507.508.520.521  
 Where an Affise of Mortdauncester  
 lies of Land demisable, 563

### *Assumpsit, 384.385.*

What shall be said a good considerati-  
 on in an Assumpsit, 19.70.77  
 It lies not being grounded upon a per-  
 sonall promise in a reall Contract,  
 if the reall contract be executed, 415  
 Damages recovered in an Assumpsit  
 cannot be a barre to a Debt upon a  
 record or specialty, 6  
 In an Assumpsit to pay a Debt, the  
 Plaintiff



## The second Table.

Plaintiff must shew the cause of the Debt : But not so upon an Account, 116  
 Whether it lies for Rent upon a Lease for years, upon a generall *Indebitatus*, 343  
 In consideration that he shall make a Lease for years, A Lease is made for years, rendring Rent : If an Assumpsit lies for the Rent arrear, 415  
 Whether it lies presently, where the Contract is to pay at severall dayes, and makes a failer at the first, 241.  
 350  
 Whether one may plead in discharge thereof, without shewing how, 384  
 Upon consideration past is good, if it be upon the Defendants request, 409  
 To pay *tantum quantum meruit* for such a thing, or for doing such an act, where it shall be good, 77.573  
 To forbear a Debt *per paululum tempus*, whether it be good &c. 241  
 To forbear a Debt *aliquo tempore*, and he alledges that he forbore for a year, If it be good, 409.438  
 To pay money upon a Simoniacall Contract, 337.353.361  
 To pay money upon Interest, &c. 272.  
 273  
 In consideration that he should deliver a generall acquittance. He alledgeth that he delivered a generall acquittance to a stranger, to the use of the party, 19  
 In consideration, that they shall account together. And the Defendant, being found in arrearages, promised to pay, 116  
 Assumpsit to pay for wedding Apparell, to what apparell it shall extend, 53  
 To give so much in Marriage with his daughter, as he gave with any other daughter How to be expounded, 186  
*Firmum facere* to such a woman such a portion ; whether it amounts to a warranting of so much, &c. 202  
 To pay so many French peeces, whether they be to be intended French Crowns, 194.195  
*Vide* 384. 385. & *in tit. Consideration & Time.*

### Attainder.

In a Premunire, how it shall relate, 172  
 Attaint lies in a Writ of Enquiry of Waste, 414

### Attorney.

What priviledges he hath, 11.389  
 How punnished for dealing falsly in his place, 74  
 Whether he shall have an Action of Debt for sums which he laid out, as Solicitor, in another Court; wherein he is not Attorney, 160  
 For what summes laid out by him he shall be allowed, 107.159.160  
 Whether he shall maintain an Action for calling him common Barrettor, 192  
*Vid. in tit. Fines assessed, & priviledges.*

### Attornment.

Whether Attornment to the Grant of a Reversion may be by words of assent thereto, spoken to a meer stranger ; And what shall be a good attornment, 440.441

### Audita Querela.

What shall be a good surmise in an *Audita Querela*; 153.214  
 Against whom it shall be brought, where one recovers Debt and assignes the extent over, and afterwards releaseth all Judgements and Executions, 214  
 Upon a Judgement in Trespas by two, surmising that a third person was party to the Trespas, and after the Judgement, had made satisfaction for the same, 443.444  
 By three ; where Judgement is against all three, & one is only taken in Execution, Whether the two who were not taken in Execution may joyn with him, 443

### Averment.

When it may be against the words of a Deed, 501  
 Iiii Where

## The second Table.

Where it ought to be specially pleaded,

61

Where a generall Averment shall be allowed,

542.543

That a recovery against *J. S.* for Trespasse of Battery in one County and against *J. N.* for Trespasse of Battery in another County, is one and the same Trespasse,

444

### *Auncient Deameasn.*

Whether it may be pleaded after Imparlance,

9

Custome there, that the Lands are descendable to the eldest daughter,

484

### *Avowry.*

For part of a Rent, and shews not how he is satisfied of the residue, is ill,

104

Whether in an Avowry for an Hariot, the Avowant ought to shew the kinde of beaft and the price thereof,

260

Where costs and damages shall be allowed in an Avowry,

497.532.533.  
534.535

### *Authority.*

When it shall be said to be pursued,

213

What shall be Authority to an Executor, to sell after the death of Tenant for life; and whether a surviving Executor may sell,

382

### *Award. Vid. Arbitrament.*

### *Bankrupt.*

**W**hat interest he hath in Goods extended before the

*Liberate,* 149.166.176.177

How a Debt due to a Bankrupt by simple Contract and assigned to a Creditor by the Commissioners, shall be recovered,

187.209

Whether an Inn keeper be within the Statute of Bankrupts,

549.550

Whether a Shotmaker be within the said Statute,

31

*Vid. tit. Bargaine and Sale, & Copyhold.*

### *Bargain and Sale.*

Where, by Custome, Copyholder in Fee dying seized, his wife is to have it during her life: And he becoming Bankrupt, the Commissioners, by Indenture inrolled, bargains and sells the said Land: The Baron dies, the Feme is admitted, and afterwards the Bargaine admitted; Whether the Estate vested in the Bargaine before admittance,

568.  
569

### *Baron and Peer. Vid. Peer.*

### *Baron of the Exchequer. Vid. Judges.*

### *Baron & Feme.*

Where they ought to joyn in Actions,

419.437.438.505.554.594

Where they ought to be sued joynly,

254.417

Where he shall have the sole Action for beating his wife,

90.91.175

Baron and Feme are sued to outlawry, and before the outlawry the Baron or the Feme appear: What shall be done, and how the apparence shall be entred,

58.59

Baron and Feme Administratrix, recover Debt and damages: The Feme dies: The Baron shall not have *Scire facias*,

208.227.228.464

Baron and Feme Executrix, how the Judgement shall be upon a *Devastavit* of the Feme,

519.526

Baron releaseth the Suit of his Feme for Defamation, in the Spirituall Court. It is a good release *quoad* the Costs, but not *quoad* the Defamation,

222

Baron sued by his Feme in the Spirituall Court, inforced to pay his wifes costs in Suite against himself,

16

Baron and Feme sued in Trespasse; the Baron dies betwixt the day of *Nisi prius* and day in Banco: Whether Judgement shall be entred against the Feme,

509

Baron and Feme sued in Trespasse; The Baron is acquitted: whether the Judgement shall be against both

*quod*



## The second Table.

*quod capiantur*, 406.407.513  
*Baron* Copyholder in right of his *Feme*, forfeits it: whether the *Feme* and her heirs, after the death of the *Baron* shall be bound thereby, 7  
*Baron*, seized in Fee, makes feoffment to the use of himself & *Feme*, and to the heirs of the Survivor of them; and afterward makes a feoffment of the same Land, and dies: the *Feme* enters: The feoffment of the *Baron* hath destroyed the contingent use of the Fee, 102  
*Baron* and *Feme* Joyntenants in Fee by purchase, during the coverture: The *Baron* sole makes a Lease for 21. years by Indenture, tending the ancient rent, and dies: Whether it shall binde the *Feme*, 22.23  
*Baron* possessed of a Lease for yeares, he and his *Feme* joynt in a Lease, rendering rent to them and the Survivor of them: Whether the rent be good to the *Feme*, 288.289.290  
*Feme*, Tenant for life of an Hoppground, dies immediatly before their gathering, The *Baron* shall have them, 515  
Whether the *Baron* may devise the wearing Jewels of his *Feme*, 343.344.345.346.  
They cannot be joyntly charged for converting Goods to their own use; 254.494.495  
*Vid. sit. Feme.*

### *Baronet.*

Whether it be a name of dignity, and within the intention of the Statute of 1 Ed.6. cap 4. 104.371.372

### *Barrettor.*

Action brought by an Attorney, for calling him Common Barrettor, 192  
 Endictments for Barrettry, 340.348

### *Bar to Actions.*

Barre certain to common intendment is good, 6.195  
 If a Replication be not good, yet if the barre be ill in substance, Judgement shall be for the Plaintiff, 5

Being pleaded at large, where it may be answered by Replication at large, 384  
 In an Action of *Trover* for goods; That he recovered in *Treipasse* for the same goods, 35.36  
 Pleased in Debt upon an Obligation, although it answers not precisely to the condition, yet where good, 195

### *Bastard.*

Who shall be accounted the reputed father, 341.350.351.470  
 How he shall be provided for by the Parish, or reputed father, by the Statutes of 18 Eliz. and 3 Carol. 341.350.351.436.470.471

### *Battile.*

Battle gaged in a Writ of Right, 522

### *Bayle.*

Falsly offered and insufficient, how to be punished, 146  
 Baile sufficient, tendred to a Serjeant, who arrested upon a Plaint in London; whether the Serjeant be bound to accept thereof: And what remedy for the party, if he should refuse, 196  
 Bayle granted upon *Habeas Corpus*, 507.552.558  
 Writ of Error brought by the Bayle, for a Judgement given against the Principall, 562  
 Where a *Capias* is sued against the Bail, and he taken in Execution, without any *Scire facias* sued against him, it is Error, 562  
 Writ of Error brought by the Principall and Bayle, for an error in the principall Judgement, and execution against the Bayle; and therefore abated, 408.574.575  
 Bayle in the Kings Bench how it differs from Bayle in the Common Pleas, 481

### *Bayliff of Liberties.*

Whether he may make an Extent upon an *Elegit*, and deliver the moiety, 319  
 I i i i 2 Where

## The second Table.

Where he shall iustifie and excuse,  
where the Sheriff himselfe cannot,  
446.447

### *Bill of Exceptions.*

Where and when a Bill of Exception  
shall be for not admitting Evi-  
dence; and what shall be done  
thereupon, 342

### *A Bill of Review.*

Where it cannot lie, 40.312 351

### *Bis Petitum.*

Where aided after Verdict, 301

### *Bishop.*

What Grants or Leases of Bishops  
shall bind their Successors, 16.17.  
47.48.49.50.256.258.279.557  
Of an ancient Office, with an addition  
of a new Fee which is confirmed;  
Whether it shall binde the Successor  
for any part, 47.48.49 50.279.557  
May grant Letters of institution under  
any Seal, and out of his Diocese, 342  
His Certificate of accomplemt in loy-  
all Matrimony, 351.352

### *Brewers.*

Whether they may be said to be Victu-  
alers within the Statute of 21 H. 8.  
113  
Whether Brewers and Bakers be with-  
in the Statute of 5 Eliz. for using a  
Trade, &c. 499

*Brueria*, what, 179.

### *Burning of houses.*

Where it is felony, and where not,  
337.338

### *Burrough-English.*

The Custome thereof expounded, 411.  
412.413

### *By-law.*

What and whom it shall binde, 498

### *Capias.*

**I**T cannot be awarded against the  
Principall, without suing *Scire*  
*facias* against the Bayle,  
Where Judgement shall be *ideo Capi-*  
*tur*, 178. 340.406 407  
*Capias* omitted in an Enactment of  
Recusancy; and therefore erronious,  
505

### *Certificate.*

*De Accouple* in loyall Matrimony, how  
to be made, 351  
Of one being beyond Seas, under the  
Seale of the Town where he was resi-  
dent, without oath, for the truth  
thereof, and one sworn for the ex-  
position thereof, is not allowable,  
365

### *Cerciorari.*

Where it may be awarded to certifie  
another *Cerciorari*, 91  
Where it may be to certifie an origi-  
nall, where an originall is alledged  
to be certified, 91.410  
To remove an Endictment of Felony  
out of the Cinque Ports, how to be  
directed, 252.253.264.265.291  
To remove a Record out of the Kings  
Bench into the Chancery, whether  
allowable, 297.298  
Whether it may be directed into *Wales*  
to remove an Endictment from  
thence, 331.332

### *Chancery.*

How said to be alwaies open, 3  
Its Jurisdiction, 190.191  
Whether it can give relief against  
Dower, 191  
Whether a Decree in Chancery shall  
not be re-examined upon Bill of  
review, 40.312  
The proceedings there, upon a Statute  
Staple,



## The second Table.

Staple, 451.452.458.459

### *Cheaters.*

With false Dice how to be used, 234  
Judgement against one for cheating  
with false Tokens, 564

### *Churchwardens.*

Electd by the Parish, and not by the  
Parson, 589  
Writ awarded to the Ecclesiasticall  
Court, for admitting him to his  
Office, 589  
Where they shall have double costs in  
Suits against them, 175.285.467

### *Cinque Ports.*

Their Liberties, 247.252.253.291  
How Writs ought to be directed thi-  
ther, 252.253.264.265.291

### *Clergie.*

Where it shall be taken away from one  
who robs a Chamber in an Inns of  
Court, no person being in the said  
Chamber, but in other parts of the  
house, 473.474  
If the Principall prays his Clergie,  
and hath allowance thereof, the Ac-  
cessory is to be discharged without  
being put to his Book, 566.567

### *Collusion, Covin or Fraud.*

Where it shall be intended without be-  
ing found, 483.484  
Where it shall not be intended unless  
expressly found, 550.551

### *Commission and Commissioners.*

Commission in the time of one King  
executed in the time of another be-  
fore notice; Whether it be not de-  
termined, and to what purposes it  
shall be good, 97.98.99  
Commissioners for Ecclesiasticall mat-  
ters, how and in what causes they  
ought to proceed, by Fine or Impri-  
sonment, 113.114.220  
*Vide Court Ecclesiasticall.*

### *Common and Commoner.*

Whether a Commoner may kill Co-  
nies eating up his Common, 387.  
388.  
Common granted *ubicunque & quan-  
docunque averia sua jerint*; What  
passeth thereby, 599  
Common appendant cannot be seve-  
red from the Soile by Grant, 542  
Common appurtenant to a Manor,  
being certaine, may be annexed to  
parcell of the Manor, or may be  
severed from it, 432  
Whether Common appurtenant may  
be created by Deed within time of  
memory, and whether it may be di-  
vided, 482  
Common Granted to one in his Ma-  
nor and Lands of *D.* The Grantee  
may claim Common in any part of  
the Manor, 599  
None may entitle himselfe to any pro-  
fit *a prender in alieno Solo*, without  
Grant or Prescription, 542

### *Common Recovery.*

Against the King, not good, 96  
By an Infant, how good, 307.  
*Vide tit. Recovery.*

### *Conditions.*

What words shall make a Condition,  
128.129.455.456  
The performance of a Condition pre-  
cedent ought to be averred, 195.  
381  
Condition of an Obligation to enjoy  
such Lands; Whether the Obligor  
is to warrant it against unlawfull  
Titles, 5  
Condition to surrender, upon forfei-  
ture of payment of money at a day  
certain: The money is paid before  
the day, Whether it be a good per-  
formance, 284  
Upon an Obligation to perform all  
Covenants, Payments and Agree-  
ments in a Lease; Whether the Ob-  
ligor ought to pay the rent without  
demand, 76.77  
Lessee for one and twenty years, upon  
Iiii 3 con-

## The second Table.

condition that he shall not alien any part above three years, during the term; if otherwise, the Lease to be void: Who lets for three years, and so from three yeares to three years, during the term of his life, if he lived so long: Whether this were a breach of the Condition, 511.512

### *Confesse and avoid.*

Where one of the parties claime by a later Grant from one and the same partie, there needs not any confession and avoiding his title, 581  
What shall be a good confession and avoydance in a Plea; And where it shall be good without Traverse, and where not, 324.494

### *Confirmation.*

Where it may inlarge an Estate or make an Estate in *esse*, which was barred by a fine, 478.479  
Of a Lease by a Parson made in 9 *Eliz.* the confirmation being in 14 *Eliz.* by another Patron and Ordinary then were at the time of the Lease made, yet good, 38

### *Considerations.*

In an Assumpsit, 8.19.20.178.272. 273.409  
To raise uses, 529  
To forbare *paululum tempus*, 241  
*Vid titul. Assumpsit.*

### *Consultation.*

Granted for the probate of a Will *quoad Bona*, where the will is made of Lands and Goods, 165.166.391. 395  
Whether it shall be granted without motion without answering to the Prohibition, 238.239  
*Vid. Prohibition.*

### *Copyhold and Copyholder.*

How a Copyhold Estate shall be pleaded, 190  
What shall be said to be a reasonable

fine for a Copyholder to pay upon his admittance, 196  
A Copyholder by the Common Law without speciall Custome, cannot make a Lease for one year; but it is a forfeiture, 233.234  
Whether Copyholds be within the Statute of *Donis conditionalibus*, 42.43. 44.45  
Whether Copyhold be lyable to the Statute of Bankrupts, 549.550.568 569  
Copyholder by Lycence lets it by Indenture, with divers Covenants; and afterwards surrenders to the use of another: Whether his Assignee shall have benefit of the Covenant, 24.25  
Copyholder for life surrenders to the use of another; and the Lord accepts, and grants it to *Cestuy que use* for his life: He dyes: Whether the first Copyholder shall re have it, 205  
Copyholder surrenders out of Court; In whom the interest rests, untill he be presented and admitted, 273. 283.569.570  
Copyholder surrenders twenty acres into the Tenants hands, according to agreement upon condition, to be void, &c. And before the time prefixed, he surrenders one of the twenty acres to another, and afterwards performs the condition: Whether this second surrender be good, 273.274.283.284  
Copyhold surrenders to the use of one out of Court, upon condition to be void; and afterwards, before the condition performed, surrenders to the use of another: The condition is performed; the second surrender is presented and the party admitted, the first never being presented: Whether it be good, 273.274.283.284  
Lord of a Manor makes a Lease thereof and of a Copyhold therein, by the name of such a Tenement: Whether the Copyhold be not determined, 521  
Copyholder for life claims a Custome to cut down and fell trees, &c. 220. 221  
*Vide plus in tit. Surrender.*



## The second Table.

### Coroners.

Coroners Inquest, of what persons it  
ought to be taken, 134  
Where a Writ awarded to the Coro-  
ners, where the Sheriff is Plaintiff  
or Defendant, be error, 345.346

### Corporations.

What Acts they may doe without  
Deed, 160  
Where the misnaming of a Corporati-  
on shall make a Deed or Record ill,  
160.572.574

### Costs and Damages.

Whether they may be assised without  
Verdict, 582  
Where after speciall Verdict the Plain-  
tiff discontinued: Whether the De-  
fendant shall have Costs, 575  
Where costs and damages shall be al-  
lowed to Avowants, 497.533.534.  
535  
Where they shall be against an Admi-  
nistrator, or an Executor non-  
suited, 29.219  
The Defendant shall have costs, where  
the Declaration is ill, 175  
Costs given *pro dilacione Executionis* in  
a Writ of Error, 401  
Costs released in the Spirituall Court  
by the Baron for the defamation of  
his *Feme*, 222  
Costs paid in the Spirituall Court by  
the Baron for his *Feme*, upon his  
*Femes* suing him there, 16  
Where they shall be discharged by the  
generall Pardon, upon a Sentence in  
the Spirituall Court for Defamation;  
and where not, 46.47.114  
Where double Costs shall be upon a  
false Suit against Church-wardens  
and other Officers, 175.285.286  
Attaint brought by the Plaintiff upon  
an Action of Battery, which had  
passed against him, and now the first  
Verdict was affirmed: Whether by  
the Statutes of 21 & 23 H.8. the  
Defendant shall have any more costs  
542

### Covenant.

By what words made, and how to be  
construed, 128.129.207  
Where the word [*Provided*] in an In-  
denture shall make a Covenant, and  
where a Condition, 128.129  
In Covenant one may assigne severall  
breaches; but not in Debt upon an  
Obligation, for performance of Co-  
venants, 176  
The breach of a Covenant being in the  
time of an Assignee, and an Action  
brought by him, The Covenantree  
cannot release this Action, 503  
Whether a Covenant shall bind an In-  
fant to be an Apprentice, 179  
Where Covenants in Deeds shall be said  
to be distinct by themselves; and  
where they shall relate and be ex-  
pounded by precedent Covenants,  
107  
How Action of Covenant may be  
brought by an Assignee, for not re-  
pairing an house; and what shall be  
said to be a breach thereof, 24.25  
Brought against an Assignee or Gran-  
tee, 188.221.222  
Whether it lies against the Lessee, where  
he hath assigned over his Estate, and  
the Assignee is accepted for Tenant,  
188.221.580  
Made by an Assignee of a term for life,  
and by him in Reversion: Whether  
the Action shall be brought as As-  
signee of both, or of him who hath  
the Inheritance, 285  
Covenant to make surrender of a Co-  
pyhold upon request, 299  
That Land shall be of such value year-  
ly, and that he will stand seized, 494.  
495

### Covine Vid. Collusion.

### Counsell.

Assigned to one arraigned for Felony,  
147.365.483  
What matters they may plead and give  
in evidence, 365  
Where a person indicted shewes any  
exception in Law, any one not assi-  
gned may be of Counsell for him, 147

Counsell

## The second Table.

### *Counts and Declarations.* *Vid. tit. Declaration.*

#### *Courts.*

The Customes and Presidents in every Court, are the Lawes of the Court, 527.528  
Of what Customs the Courts are bound to take consance, without speciall pleading, 562  
The Court shall not take consance of any errors upon the Record, unless they be assigned, 53  
Where Title appears for the King ; whether the Court is bound, *ex Officio*, to award for him, 590.592  
Of Star-Chamber, its foundation and Jurisdiction, 168.531  
To what purposes Sentences there shall binde, 56.65  
Court of Chancery, *Vid. Chancery.*  
Court of Kings-Bench.  
Its power, 182.209.210.330  
Issue being joyned in Chancery and the Record delivered into the Kings Bench, may be well tried by *Nisi prim* out of the Kings-Bench, 313  
Court of the Common-Pleas.  
Its privileges for the Serjeants and Officers thereof, 11.84.85  
Different manner of proceedings betwixt the Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, 481.528  
Its ancient Jurisdiction in granting Prohibitions to Court Christian, where they proceed in prejudice to the Common Law, 88  
Court of the Exchequer,  
May demise as well for life as for years the Kings Lands, under the Exchequer Seale, 513  
*Vid. tit. Offices by Inquisition.*  
Court of the Exchequer Chamber.  
Of what antiquity, 514  
Whether an Error in Deed is assignable in Exchequer Chamber, 514  
In what cases Writs of Error lie in the Exchequer Chamber, 142.286.300.464  
*Vide tit. Judges.*  
Court Ecclesiasticall,  
Whether they may deprive any of his Office which he hath for life, 65

### Of High-Commission.

Its power, 113.114.220.582  
How fines imposed, are to be levied, 579

Court of Requests, 595.596  
Court of the Marshallsey, 318.751  
Court of the Stanneries in Cornwall.  
Their manner of proceeding, 333  
Court of the Marches of Wales, Its institution and Jurisdiction, 309.531.557.558.595

Court of the Admiralty, 296.297.603  
County Court, Turn of the Sheriff, and Court Leet. *Vid. Leet. & Turn De Vicount.*

### Court of Pypowders.

Where it ought to be held, & for what matters and Contracts in Markets and Fairs, 45.46  
Court Baron.  
Where the Courts of severall Manors may be held at on place ; and how they shall be good, and where not, 367

### *Vid. Amercement.*

Where inferiour Courts in pleading ought to shew their authority and creation, 46  
They cannot allow protections *Leygager, &c.* 112.146  
A *Superfedas* awarded to an inferiour Court, because an Utter-barister was not Steward, 79

### *Cum pertinentiis. Vid. Appurtenances.*

#### *Customs.*

How to be pleaded, 347  
What shall be good, 65.196.259.260  
The Customes and presidents of the Courts, are the Law in all Courts, 527.528  
Of what Customes Courts are bound to take cognusance, without special pleading, 563  
Severall Customes for the payment of Tythes, 113.237.339.403.404  
Custom to grant a Freehold by Copie ; whether it be good, 200  
Custom of Burrough-English, how it shall be construed, 411.412  
Custom, that every one shall be Constable in such a Village according to their habitations : Whether it shall bind



## The second Table.

binde a priviledged person, 389.585  
 Custome amongst Marchants upon  
 Bills of exchange : what shall be  
 good, and what remedy for non-per-  
 formance, 301.302  
 That a *Feme covert* in *London* shall be  
 sued without her husband, how to  
 be expounded, 68.69  
 Custome in *London* to arrest upon  
 Pleint entred in the Counter, with-  
 out any other warrant; If good,  
 and whether the Serjeant ought to  
 take Bayle, 196  
 Where a Custome in *London* may be a-  
 gainst a Statute, 347.361

### Curriers.

What Leather they may sell uncut, and  
 to whom, 588.589

### Damages.

**V** Here they ought to be in-  
 tirely given, and where  
 not, 20.21.186.414  
 Intire, for words spoken at severall  
 times, 236.237  
 Where damages found against one De-  
 fendant shall binde the other, 54.55.  
 192.193  
 Where they may be severally given a-  
 gainst Defendants, and shall be re-  
 covered accordingly against them :  
 And where the Plaintiff ought to  
 have but damages of one only, 54.  
 55.243  
 Recovered in an Assumpsit, cannot be  
 a barre to a Debt upon a Record or  
 specialty, 6  
 Where conditionall damages may be  
 given by the Jury, 32.33.143  
 Whether they shall be inquired by the  
 same Jury, where a demurrer is up-  
 on the evidence; or shall be inquired  
 of after Judgement by a Writ of  
 inquiry, 143  
 Damages awarded in a Writ of Error  
 upon Judgement affirmed, accord-  
 ing to the loss which the party su-  
 stained by not having his Execution,  
 145  
 Where damages and costs shall be af-

lessed or increased by the Court,  
 175.561  
 Whether treble damages may be given  
 by a Justice of Peace upon the Stat.  
 of 23 H. 6. of Extortion, 438.448  
 Where a penalty is given by a Statute,  
 there ought not to be any more gi-  
 ven for costs or damages, 560  
 Where a Statute gives a penalty certain  
 and gives an Action of Debt; If the  
 Defendant doth not pay it, but in-  
 forceth the party to Suit, he shall re-  
 cover his damages due by the Sta-  
 tute upon demand, and his costs also  
 560

*Vid. tit. Costs.*

*Darraign presentment. Vid. Assise.*

### Daughter.

A Daughter performs the Condition to  
 pay money upon a Mortgage; a  
 Sonne is born after : Whether the  
 Daughter may retain, or the Sonne  
 may oust her, 87  
 Custome in ancient Demesne, that  
 Lands are descendable to the eldest  
 Daughter, 484

### Day.

No day shall be given to a Defendant,  
 against whom a Verdict is found,  
 236  
*Feme* sole recovers in an Action and  
 before day in Banco takes husband;  
 she notwithstanding shall have  
 Judgement, 232  
 Whether it may be given against one  
 Defendant upon Verdict, where day  
 is given unto the other untill the  
 next Term, upon demurrer, 235.236  
 Where it may be given untill the next  
 Court, without mentioning a day  
 certain, 254  
 How Acts done in Term time, shall re-  
 late to the first day of the Term, 102  
 How the dayes in Term shall be recko-  
 ned, and to what purpose, 13  
*Quarto die post* of the Return, is pro-  
 perly the day for sitting, and not be-  
 fore, 14 102  
*Idem dies* shall not be given to any  
 who make default, 341  
 K k k k Death.

## The second Table

### Death.

Whether the Death of one of the Defendants before judiciall Processe awarded, be cause of Error, 426.574  
 Whether, when one sues a judiciall Writ and dyes, it being served by the Sheriff and returned afterwards, be good, 450.451.452.458.459.  
*Vid. tit. Abatement of Writs.*

### Decem tales. Vid. Tales.

### Declaration and Counts.

Where they ought to shew the beginning of the particular Estate, 571  
 Where it is but conveyance to the Action, it needs not be so precise as in a Plea, 139  
 Whether it be good, although not warranted by the originall Writ, 272.281.282.327  
 Declaration ill, because it therein appears that the Action was brought before there was any cause of Action, 575  
 Where it needs not be filed, 532  
 Where it shall be made good by the Plea in barre, 288  
 Where, being incertain, it is made good by the Verdict, 420.497.531  
 Where it shall be good if it hath sufficient substance, although it be not according to the usuall form, 209  
 Not good if by way of recitall only, and not direct affirmative, 553  
 Whether in Covenant it may be *per Testatum existit*, 188  
 Whether in an Annuity for life, it ought to be *in Dominio suo ut de feodo*, 186  
 Whether in an *Eject. firma* it be good, although it wants *vi & Armis*, 407  
 Whether in Trespasse *vi & Armis*, and not saying *contra pacem*, it be good, 325  
 Whether in debt upon an Obligation, and doth not say, *Quod per Scriptum Obligatorium concessit*, it be good, 209  
 Where in an *Audita Querela*, although vitious, it shall be good, if the Writ comprehend matter sufficient, 153

Where it ought to have precise certainty, 407.443.497  
 In an *Ejectione firma* of an hundred acres of Bogg in *territoriis de Ireland*, 511.512  
*De Piscaria* in Ireland, 492  
 In an Action upon the Case, for stopping a Watercourse, 499.500  
*Vid. tit. Error, & Judgement.*

### Deeds.

How they ought to be expounded, 230.386.417.548  
 To what time a Deed shall relate, being delivered by three at one time, and by a fourth at another, 263  
 If raised by the party himselfe after delivery; whether the interest thereby conveyed be as well determined as the Deed it self, 399  
 Whether if pleaded and misrecited in substance it be ill, 426.427  
*Vid. tit. Grants, & Mensurans de faiss.*

### Defaults.

Where the default of one Defendant shall prejudice the other, 251  
 After default, the Issue and pleading are out of the Court, 517

### Defence.

How it ought to be made in a Writ of Right, 310.311

### Demand.

Of Rent, how, and at what time it ought to be, 76.77  
 Of a Rent-Seck, where it shall be made, 508.521  
*Vide plus in Request.*

### Demise de Roy.

What Acts shall be determined by the Kings Demise; and what shall stand good untill notice, &c. 1.2.97.98  
 Whether it shall abate or discontinue originall Writs, upon a penall Act brought by the Informer, for the King and himself, 10.11

### Demurrer.



## The Jecond Table

### Demurrer.

Where a generall Demurrer may be without shewing cause by the Defendant in the conclusion of the Plea, viz. *& hoc petit, &c. or de hoc ponit, &c.* 162  
 Where there is a Demurrer upon Evidence, the Jury ought to be discharged without more enquiry, 143  
 A Demurrer cannot be waved without the consent of him who demurred, 513

### Departure in pleading.

What shall be said to be so, 76.77.228.  
 229.246.257

### Deputy.

Deputy is allowable in ministeriall Offices, 557  
 If he misdemean himselfe, it is a forfeiture, 557  
 Who ought to approve of the sufficiency of a Deputy. 557

### De son tort demesn.

Where it shall be to the Issue, 138  
 The party himselfe shall not take advantage thereby, 240.255

### Debt, Debtor, &c.

Whether it lies for Waste, where one is obliged to perform all Covenants and payments in an Indenture of Lease, 76.77  
 Debt upon a simple Contract lies not against an Executor or Administrator, 187  
 It lies not for an Attorney against him who retained him to prosecute for another, 193.194  
 Brought against the Executors of a Sheriff for money received by their Testator, upon an Execution, 539.540  
 Upon a Lease for years, Whether it may be brought by the Assignee of the reversion in another County, then where the Land lies, 143.183

Against one as heir to his brother, and it was found that he had the Land, as heir to his Nephew, 151

Upon a Contract assigned by commission of Bankrupts; The Debtor dies: If the Assignee shall have the debt against the Executors of the Debtor, or not, 187

Debt upon an Obligation good, although he declares *per scriptum Obligatorium*, 209

Upon a penall Statute, 256.257

Debt in the Common-Bench or other Courts, upon a Judgement in the Kings-Bench: If *Nul tiel Record* be pleaded, how it shall be certified, 297.298

Debtee, where he makes one of the Debtors his Executor; whether the Debt be determined, 372.373

### Devastation.

What shall be a *Devastavit* by an Executor, 490.491.564  
 In *Baron* and *Feme* for the Devastation of either, 603

### Devises.

How they shall be expounded, 23.24  
 39.129.130.157.185.186

Where a Devise shall convey an Inheritance by implicate words, 23.368.  
 369.447

What shall be a countermand and totall revocation of a Devise, and what not, 23.24

Devise of an house *cum pertinentiis*; Whether Land occupied therewith, passeth, 57

Of all his Goods and Morgages to his Executors, is a good Devise of the Land mortgaged, 37

Of all his Lands and Tenements: If he hath Land in fee & a Lease for years, What shall passe thereby, 292.293

Of Land paying such a summe out of the issues and profits thereof, How it shall be expounded, 158

Of Land to one son and his heirs, and of other Land to another son and his heirs; and if any of them die without issue, the other shall be his heir, Whether it be an Estate tail, and

## The second Table

and how to be expounded, 185.186  
 Devise to his brother and his heirs ;  
 and for default of such heirs, to the  
 Sifter and her heirs ; Whether it be  
 a good remainder, 57  
 Devise to three and their heirs, and to  
 every of them part and part like ;  
 They are Tenants in common, and  
 not Joynt-tenants, 75  
 To his sonne and heir of his Land, up-  
 on condition he shall pay his debts ;  
 Whether it shall be Assets by de-  
 scent. 161  
 To *John* his sonne and his heirs of his  
 body in fee ; and if he die in the life  
 of *Alice* his wife, That then *Willi-*  
*am* his second sonne shall be heir to  
*John*. Afterward *John* dies, having  
 issue a sonne in the life of *Alice* ;  
 Whether *William* shall have it in the  
 life of the sonne of *John*, 185  
 To his *Feme* for life, and that after-  
 wards his Executors shall sell and  
 distribute the money to such, &c.  
 Whether they have any interest in  
 the Land, or but an authority only,  
 and whether the Survivor may sell  
 it, 382  
 To his Executor for life, and that he  
 shall sell the said Land, if there be  
 not Assets to pay his debts ; he sells  
 by Deed inrolled ; Whether the said  
 sale be good, 335.336  
 Devise of his Lands in Lease to his Ex-  
 ecutor for life, the remainder over,  
 There ought to be a speciall assent  
 thereto by the Executor, as to a Le-  
 gacie, or else it is not executed, 293  
 Devise of his Lands in *A.* and *B.* to se-  
 verall persons and their heirs, and  
 all the rest of his Goods, Leases, E-  
 state, Mortgages, &c. whereof he  
 was possessed, to his wife, whom he  
 made Executrix ; an Estate only for  
 life passed, 447.449.450  
 Of an house called the *White-Swan* :  
 where *Nicholls* inhabits, whereas he  
 hath but three rooms therein ; Whe-  
 ther the intire house passeth, 130.  
 131  
 Of his corner house in the Tenure of  
*J. S.* and *J. N.* and the said house  
 is in the Tenure of *J. S.* and *J. D.*  
 and his house adjoyning is in the  
 Tenure of *J. N.* Whether and what

shall passe, 447.448.473  
 Devise of a term, with divers Remain-  
 ders over, to make a perpetuity ;  
 Whether good, 230  
*Vid. tit. Testament.*

### *Diminution of Records.*

Where, how and of what things it shall  
 be allowed, being certified upon a  
 Writ of Error, 90  
 At what time it ought to be alledged,  
 90  
 Whether it may be of a Writ originall,  
 when a Writ is before certified, 90.  
 91.272.

### *Discent.*

Of a Reversion expectant upon an E-  
 state for life, How it shall be con-  
 strued in case of Custome, 411.413  
*Vid. tit. Fines.*

### *Discharge.*

Where it may be good by Paroll in an  
 Assumpsit, without shewing how,  
 383.384  
 Where a Prisoner may be discharged  
 by Paroll, 447  
 Whether Forest Lands in the hand of  
 a Purchaser be discharged from pay-  
 ment of Tythes, 94  
*Vid. tit. Release.*

### *Discontinuance of Suits.*

What shall be said to be Discontinu-  
 ance of Proceſs, 235.236  
 Where it may be pleaded to part, and  
 not to all, 313  
 Whether it shall be discontinuance of  
 a plea, where day is not given to  
 one of the Defendants after verdict ;  
 Where the Court will advise till a-  
 nother Term, 236  
 Whether after Verdict it be aided by  
 any Statute, 235.236

### *Discontinuance in Lands.*

Where an Act may be a Discontinu-  
 ance now, and not be a discontinu-  
 ance by matter *ex post facto*, 406  
 Whether



## The second Table.

Whether it shall be a discontinuance of the possession, where *Baron* and *Feme*, Tenants to them and the heirs of the body of the *Baron*, Remainder over, makes a Feoffment, and afterwards levies a fine to the same Feoffee, and the *Baron* dies without Issue, and the *Feme* survives, 320.  
321.

Whether it shall be a discontinuance of the Reversion, where Tenant in tail and he in Reversion in Fee, joyn in a Lease for Life, 385.405.406

### Dispensation.

Whether a Dispensation to take a second Benefice may be upon condition, and by what words, 475.476  
To take a second Benefice *modo non fit ultra* twenty miles, how to be expounded, 475 476

### Disseisor and Disseisin.

Who shall be Disseisor and Tenant, where the Lessee at will makes a Lease for years, rendring Rent, and the Lessee for years enters and pays the rent, 303.304  
Whether it be a disseisin, where Lease for life is made with Letter of Atturmy to make livery, *Habendum a die datus* of the livery, 388.389  
Disseisin of a Rent Seck, for refusing to pay it, being demanded, at the place where it is Issuing, 508  
Tenant in Remainder disseised, not knowing thereof, levies a fine to a Stranger; Whether it shall barre his Right, and inure to the benefit of the Disseisor, 303.305.484

### Distresse.

Where a distresse may be maintained by one who claims by a Conusor by fine or other Record, without a *Sci-re facias*, 598  
Distresses for *valore Maritagii* relief, or for Amercement in Leet; Whether maintainable, 533.534

### Divorce.

What be absolute, and what temporary, 462.463  
*Propter sevitiam*, 16.461.462.463

### Double Plea.

Where it shall be, if he confesse and avoid and traverse, and how it ought to be specially alledged upon Demurrer, 61

### Dower.

Of what things it is demandable, 300.  
301  
Demanded against equity and the husbands agreement, at the time of the purchase (That instantly he should reconvey it) Whether it shall be recovered in a Court of Equity, 190.  
191  
*Nunques accouple que Dower* pleaded, 351.352

### Ejectione firma.

Of what things it lies, 555  
Whether it lies for Tythes, 301  
Whether it lies for him who hath only *primam consuram* in Land, 362  
Of 100 acres of Bogg in *Ireland*, 512  
Of a Piscary, 492  
*De uno Repositorio*, 554.555  
What speciall Plea is allowable therein 404

### Election.

Where it is at the election of the party injured to have severall Actions, 242.243. 303.539.540

### Elegit.

Whether the Bayliff of a Liberty, who hath return of Writs, may make an extent upon an *Elegit*, and deliver the moiety, 319  
Where the Writ recited the Judgment, & *quod elegit executionem* of the Goods and moiety of the Land;  
K k k k 3 and

## The second Table.

and in the Precept to the Sheriff the words, *Medietatem terrarum & tenementorum* were omitted : whether it might be amended, 162.163

*Emblements*, 515.

*Enclosure* 432.433.

*Endictment.*

Where a person endicted is not convicted or acquitted, he may be arraigned upon a new Endictment, 147

Where the person endicted shews any exception in Law, any one not assigned may be of Counsell for him, 147

Whether void by the outlawry of one of the Jurors, 134.147

Where it shall be avoided for false Latine or want of form, 464.465

It cannot be found but by Jurors of the County, although it be in a Corporation whose Liberty extends into two Counties, 379

Endictment for Nufances ought not to be qualshed without a Certificate, that the Nufances be avoided or removed, 584

Endictment for perjurie ought to shew the cause of the perjurie: But otherwise in an Action for words concerning perjury, 322

Endictment of Trespas before Justices of the Peace, and traversed : Whether it may be tryed the same day or Sessions, 315.340.438.439.448.449

Endictment of forcible entry, upon the Statute of 8 H.6. in *Tythes*, 201

Of a Common Barrettor, *contra formam diversorum Statutorum*, 340

For pejury, 352.553

For ingrossing a great quantity of Hay and shews not what quantity, viz. Loads or Trusses, &c. is void for the incertainty, 380.381

Endictment of seven and twenty persons, for ingrossing and selling together, 380.381

Endictment for scandalous speeches of a Justice of the Common-Bench, 503

Upon the Statute of *Westminster* 2. cap. 46. for throwing down Inclosures of improvements, and the proceedings thereupon, 280.281.439.440

Upon the Statute of *primo Jacobi*, for taking a second Husband, the first living, 461.462.463

Upon the Statute of 4 & 5 *Phil & Mar.* for taking a Maid against her will, 465

Upon the Statute of 3 H.7. for taking a woman against her will and marrying her, 482.483.485.489.493

Endictment of Battery, for abusing an Infant under ten years in lying with her, 332

Endictment for robbing a Chamber in an Inns of Court ; and whether it may be said to be *Domus mansionalis* of him who is Robbed, 473.474

For burning of his own house *ea intentione ad comburendum ades alias*, 376.377

Of an Anabaptist, upon the Statute of 35 *Eliz.* 593

Endictment for Recusancy, 10.504

*Enfant.*

What Contracts, Covenants, Obligations or other Acts shall binde him, 179.502

Whether he may be Grantee of an Office, after an Estate for life *exercendum per se vel sufficientem Deputatum*, 279.556.557

Whether he shall avoid by error a Recovery against his Gardian, the Judgement being by default of the Vouchee, 307

Enfant Executor takes the principall money upon a Bond forfeited and makes a release: whether it be good, 490

Enfant, Lessee for years, takes another Lease for the same term & the same rent, and with the same conditions, &c. 502

Whether he shall be admitted to sue by Gardian or by *prochine Amie*, 86.161

Ought not to be amerced, 410

What Office he is capable of, &c. 556.557

*Enquisition*



## The second Table.

### *Enquisition and Enquests.*

For preserving enclosed grounds, upon the Statute of *Westminster* 2. 280. 281. 439. 440

### *Enquiry of Damages.*

Whether it ought to be by the Jury after demurrer upon evidence; or by Writ after Judgement, 143

### *Equitie.*

Whether an Assignee in trust be chargeable with the receipt of his Companion, 312  
Whether Dower demanded against Equity and the husbands agreement shall be recovered in a Court of Equitie, 190. 191

### *Error.*

Whether it may be assigned against the Record, 53  
Whether assigned against the Record, it be insufficient, although a Demurrer be thereupon, 53  
Not to be assigned, where it is for the ease or advantage of the party who would assigne it, 437  
Because the Judgement was *Ideo in misericordia*, or *Ideo capiatur*, where it ought not to be; and where it is in other manner than it ought to be 32. 340  
Where the Verdict findes damages absolutely, upon part whereof is a demurrer, where it ought to have been generally and conditionally given upon the Issue found; so mearily cros, It is not amendable, 32. 33  
Whether Error may be brought in the Exchequer-Chamber of a Judgement in the Kings-Bench, in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, 142. 143  
Error for that the Court being created by Patent, the Process was awarded *secundum Consuetudinem Ville*, 143  
Error brought to reverse a Judgement for preposstrous and too prolix pleading, 164

Whether error lies, where Judgement is entred against one Defendant in Trespasse, and a *Nolle prosequi* was entred before against the other Defendant, 239  
Error for giving day till the next Court, without mentioning a day certain, 254  
Error for omission of a *Capias* upon an endictment of Recusancy, reversed for that cause, 505  
Error, because the triall is by six Jurors, only, although it were alledged to be *secundum consuetudinem*, 259. 260  
Error where there were proceedings in an inferior Court after an *Habeas Corpus cum causa* delivered and allowed, how it shall be tried, 262  
Error, of a Judgement in an inferior Court, because the Pleint differed from the stile of the Court, 572  
Error of a Judgement in Battery against *Baron* and *Feme*: Where the *Baron* pleaded generally *Not guilty*; and *quoad* the wounding, the *Baron* and *Feme* pleaded *Not guilty*; and *quoad* the Battery, the *Feme* pleaded justification with an averment, *Et hoc parata est, &c.* 594  
Error of a Judgement in the Exchequer-Chamber, where it lies and where not, 286. 300  
Error in the Exchequer-Chamber upon a Judgement in a *Scire facias* to have execution upon a Judgement in the Kings-Bench, 246. 464  
Whether Error lies for the Principall and Bayle, for an Error *tamen in iudicio quam in Executione*, 300. 408. 481. 574. 575  
Brought by the Principall and Bayle for an error in the principall Judgement and Execution against the Bayle, & therefore abated, 574. 575  
If it lies for the Bayle for an error in the principall Judgement and in the Execution, or for the Execution only, 481. 561  
Brought by the Bayle for a Judgement given against the Principall, 561  
Where an Infant suffers a recovery by his Guardian, the Judgement being by default of the Vouches, 307  
Where Judgement is given for all where

## The second Table.

where the Tenant pleads but to part  
in a Writ of Right, and Issue taken  
and tried thereupon, 310.311  
Whether it lies for the King upon an  
Endicment of Recusancie, 505  
Error to reverse a Fine acknowledged,  
415.416  
Error, because more Jurors than twelve  
were in a Writ of Enquiry of Waste,  
414  
Error where Writ is awarded to the  
Coroners, where the Sheriff is Plain-  
tiff or Defendant, 345.346  
Where three Executors sue and the one  
is seuered, and Judgement given for  
the two who prosecute; whether it  
be error, 420.421  
Error brought against three Executors,  
where one appeared and confessed  
the Action and Judgement, *Quod*  
*recuperet Debitum* against the three,  
an Execution *de bonis Testatoris, si*  
*tantum*, and damages *de Bonus pro-*  
*priis* of him who appeared, and  
*Misericordia* against all, 564  
Where the *Venire facias* is against two  
Defendants and the Issue tried;  
whereas the one was dead before the  
*Venire facias* awarded, Whether it  
be Error, 426  
Where Justices of Peace proceed to  
tryall upon an Endicment of Tres-  
pass, the same day that it is found  
and traversed, It is erroneous, 340.  
438.448.449  
Error of a Judgement in an inferiour  
Court, because it was *Ideo concessum*  
*est*, where it should have been *Ideo*  
*consideratum est, &c.* 442.443  
Whether it be error in a Judgement of  
Waste, where it was assigned in cut-  
ting down 20. Appletrees; and the  
Jury find the waste in cutting down  
two Appletrees & no Judgement of  
*Ideo in Misericordia pro re fiduo*, 453  
Error of a Judgement in the Common-  
Bench; if it may be reversed in part  
and affirmed in part, 471  
Error brought here of a Judgement  
given in *Ireland*, and reversed; How  
the proceedings shall be thereupon,  
511.512  
Error lies not where Judgement is en-  
tered against the Defendant by de-  
fault, 517

Error, because the Judgement was  
*Quod Querens nil capiat per Breve*,  
where it should be *Nil capiat per*  
*Billam*, 580  
Error in part of an Order cannot viti-  
ate the whole Order, 471

### Escape.

Where it shall be where a prisoner goes  
at large with his Keeper, by colour  
of an *Habeas Corpus*, 14.466  
Whether the Escape of one in Execu-  
tion, be cause of discharge of the o-  
ther Debtor, 75  
Escape and breach of Prison, the diffe-  
rence, 210

### Essoyne.

How, and when to be made by the  
Judges, 13.14.200  
Ought not to be cast for the Defen-  
dants or Tenants, where they appear  
by Atturney, 511  
After once default and resummons, an  
Essoyn is not allowable, 341

### Estate.

There cannot be a fraction of Estates  
in Deeds, 548  
Estate contingent, by what act it shall  
be destroyed, 102.103.364.529  
Where an Estate of Inheritance shall  
be created by Devise, 230.447  
Estate limited to *Baron* and *Feme* in  
the *Habendum* to the use of them  
and the heirs of their bodies; whe-  
ther it be an Estate taile, 230.445  
Estate for life limited by exprets limi-  
tation, shall not be an higher Estate  
by implication, 367  
Estate upon surrender of a Copyhold  
to the use of one for life; and for  
want of Issue of his body, to the use  
of another and his heirs: What  
Estate the first hath, whether for life  
only, or not, 367

### Estoppel.

Lease by Indenture shall estopp the  
party in pleading: But the truth  
being found by the Verdict, the  
Court



## The second Table.

Court ought to adjudge according  
to the truth, 110  
Where an Estoppel may be against an  
Estoppel, 478

### *Estranger.*

Whether a party named in a Deed that  
doth not seal it, shall be counted a  
Stranger unto it; and when he shall  
take advantage thereof, 289

### *Exception.*

Whether it may be after the limitation  
of an Estate, 437

### *Exchequer. Vide Court.*

### *Excommunicato capiendo.*

How it ought to be made, 197. 199.  
583

Whether it shall be good, not being for  
any of the five causes mentioned in  
the Statute of 5 Eliz. 197. 199

Whether, being at the Suit of the party,  
he shall be discharged by a general  
pardon in Parliament, he not being  
excepted therein, 199

### *Execution.*

Execution without satisfaction, is no  
barre, 75

Taken against one is no barre, but that  
he may sue the other, 75

One taken in Execution in London, and  
removed by *Habeas Corpus* into the  
Kings Bench, shall be committed  
there in Execution for that Debt;  
and having discharged all causes in  
the Kings Bench, shall be remanded,  
128

Whether it shall be awarded, where the  
party formerly taken, rescued him-  
self and escaped, 75. 109. 203. 240.  
255

It cannot be of a Judgement in an in-  
feriour Court by *Cerciorari* and  
*Mittimus* thereupon, 34

What Execution shall be taken forth  
against him, who, hanging the Suit,  
is made a Peer of the Realm, 205.  
206

Execution upon a Record of Attain-  
der of a Felon removed out of ano-  
ther Court, 176

Upon a *Scire facias* by the husband,  
upon a Judgement in Debt brought  
by him and his wife, as Administra-  
trix, 464

### *Executor.*

Who may be an Executor, 9

Whether upon a Non-suit he shall pay  
Costs, 29

Whether he shall be charged in the  
*Debet* and *Detinet* in Debt, for  
Rent, upon a Lease for years made  
to the Testator, arrear after his  
death, 225

Whether he may distrain for a Rent-  
charge granted by the Testator for  
divers years, the years being deter-  
mined, 471

Whether an Executor or Administra-  
tor shall be enforced to finde Bayle  
upon the Statute of 3 Jac. in a Writ  
of Error, or shall have a *Superedeas*  
without Bayle, 59

Where an Executor suffers a Judge-  
ment in Debt, for a Debt of the Te-  
stator, and dies intestate; Whether  
a *Scire facias* lies upon this Judge-  
ment against the Administrator of  
the first man, 167

Whether Judgement shall be against  
an Executor for the intire Debt,  
where it is found that he hath Assets  
but for part of the Debt, 167

Whether an Executor shall be charged  
in Debt by a Contract assigned by  
the Commissioners of Bankrupts,  
187

Where an Executor or Administrator  
shall be said to be Assignee, 289

How the authority of Executors may  
be divided, 293. 420

What shall be said to be an Assent of  
an Executor unto a Legacie, 293

Whether he shall have an Action a-  
gainst a Sheriff for not returning a  
Writ, and for what wrongs done *in*  
*vita Testatoris*, 297

Where an Executor shall be charged *de*  
*bonis propriis*, 518. 519. 526. 527. 565

Whether he may plead a Statute for the  
payment of money at a day to come  
LIII against

## The second Table.

against a Debt upon an Obligation, 363

Whether the Executor of an Obligee, being also Executor to one of the Obligors, may have Debt against the surviving Obligor, 372.373

Whether an Executor, accepting the principall Debt upon a Bond forfeited, and making a Release, it shall be a *Devastavit* for the residue. 490

Whether Executors shall have the next avoidance of a Benefice granted unto their Testator for life only, 505. 506

Executor *de son tort*; whether chargeable where an Administrator hath fully administered the Testators goods, 88.89

### Exposition

Of Statutes, how to be made, 34.83. 84.85.533

Of Deeds, 173.548

Of words, 222.393

Of the words *cum pertinentiis*, 17.18. 57.169.482

*Firmum facere*, 202

Provided, 128.129

*Si modo*, 475.476

*Terdecem annos*, 386

*Quinginta* for *quingaginta*, 259

*Solvendo*, 289

*Catalla*, 293

*Repositorium*, 555

*Cum sera appensa*, 562

### Extent.

How goods extended before the *Liberte* are bound thereby, 149

How to be made by the Bayliff of a Liberty upon an *Elegit*, 319

Whether it may be awarded for a common person against one who is in Execution for Debt to the King, 389.390

Upon a Statute Staple; whether it may be by the Sherif when the party dies, after the *Teste* of the Writ and the inquisition taken, 451.452.457. 458.459

### Extinguishment.

Where it shall be of a Way by unity of possession, 418.419

Parson, Patron, and Ordinary, before 13 *Eliz.* made a Lease for ninety nine years, (there being a former Grant of the next avoidance: The Parson dies; the Grantee presents an Incumbent, who avoided the Lease, It is thereby totally extinguished, as to his Successor, 582

*Extortion*, 438.448.449

### False Imprisonment.

**W** Here one is arrested upon a *Capias* and the Writ not returned at the day, 446.447

### Fees.

What Fees Sheriffs shall take for serving Executions, 286.287

### Felony.

Whether the burning of a mans own house maliciously, to burn the houses adjoining, be felony, 376.377. 378

Whether it be Felony in a Souldier to depart from his Conductor without Licence, 71

Where Felony committed in one County may be tryed in another adjoining County, and where not, 247.248

Whether it be Felony in a woman divorced to take a second husband, the first living, 461.462.463

Where one attempts to break open an house, with an intent to commit Burglary, or to kill any therein, and a Stranger within the house kills him, it is no Felony, 544

### Feme.

What shall be said to be forcible taking a Maid against her will, 488.489

*Feme* sole recovers in an Action, and before



## The second Table.

before day in *Banco* takes *Baron*,  
shall have her Judgement, 232  
*Feme* sole Merchant, how to be sued,  
68.69  
*Feme covert*, where she shall be preju-  
diced in her Inheritance by her hus-  
bands Acts, 7  
Whether, if sued with her *Baron*, she  
may appear to avoid imprisonment,  
&c. 58.59  
Cannot be charged with her husband  
for conversion of Goods to the use  
of them, 254.494 495.519  
What Goods a *Feme covert* may have,  
519.554  
*Feme* Obligee takes one of the Oblig-  
ors to husband, It is a discharge for  
all the Obligors, 551  
Joyn with her husband in a Letter of  
Attorney to deliver a Lease, 165  
To what intents she may make a Will;  
and where the husbands is tyed to  
perform it, 219.220.376.397  
*Feme* divorced takes a second husband,  
the first living; whether it be felony,  
461.462.463  
*Vid. tit. Baron & Feme.*

### *Fieri facias.*

*Baron & Feme* Executrix sued in  
Debt: And upon Judgement and *Fi-  
eri facias*, *nulla Bona* being returned,  
the Plaintiff procured a new *Fieri  
facias*; & *quod scire faciat* to the  
Defendants, to be in Court such a  
day; who then appeared and de-  
murred upon the Writ: which being  
adjudged good, and that they  
should answer, they imparling,  
Judgement was given by *Nihil di-  
cit*; That the Plaintiff should have  
Execution *de Bonis propriis*, 518.519  
526.527.528

### *Fines of Lands, 524. 525*

What shall barre the heir in taile, 434.  
435.543  
Fine and Nonclaim, what Actions it  
barres, and who may take advantage  
thereof, that hath nothing in the  
Land, 110.156.200.201.576.577  
Fine with Proclamations, at what time  
and by whom they shall be avoided,  
156.157.200

With Proclamations and five years  
passed, whom it shall barre, 576.577  
With Proclamation to the heir, who  
enters during the Nonage of the  
Devisee, and Nonclaim within five  
years; whether it shall binde the  
Devisee, 200.201  
Levied by *J. S.* Uncle of *A.* an Ideot,  
who was seized of the Inheritance,  
(the said *J. S.* dying in the life of  
*A.*) shall not barre the Grand-child  
of the said *J. S.* 524  
Fine levied by the Disseisee to a Stran-  
ger; where it shall enure to the be-  
nefit of the Disseisor, 303.305.483.  
484.  
Levied by a Disseisee to a Stranger, not  
knowing of the Disseisin; how it  
shall enure, 484  
Levied by the eldest Sonne, heir in taile,  
who dies without Issue in the life of  
his father, Tenant in taile: whether  
his younger brother shall be barred  
by this fine, 434 435  
Levied by him who occupies in trust,  
and hath the Inheritance and Non-  
claim; whether it shall barre his  
Lease for years, 110  
Whether it may be levied of a place  
known, without mentioning of any  
Vill or Hamlet; where it lies, 219.  
269.276  
*Quod partes finis nihil habuit*, 514.514  
524

### *Fines assessed in Courts.*

Assessed by Judgement openly in  
Court, cannot be qualified, 251  
How they shall be assessed in Judge-  
ments upon Informations, 251  
Assessed for Trespass in a Forest, may  
be levied by Process in the Kings-  
Bench, 409.410  
Assessed by the High-Commissioners,  
how to be levied, 113 114  
Imposed upon an Attorney, for prose-  
cuting Actions without suing origi-  
nall Writs, 74  
Imposed upon an Attorney, for falsi-  
fying and forging a Writ of *Capias*,  
74  
Imposed upon a Clerk, for entring and  
certifying a too prolix Record in  
abuse of the Subjects, 164

## The second Table.

For amending a Record before and  
without direction of the Court, 278  
For a misprision in a Record, 278  
Fine not imposed, *quia pauper*, 74

### *First Fruits and Tenths.*

The Books of the valuation of them,  
when composed, 456

### *Foldcourse.*

Whether a Foldcourse may be divided,  
432

### *Forcible entry.*

Endictment upon the Statute of 8 H.  
5. of forcible entry in Tythes, 201  
Whosoever is owner of the Soil may  
enter lawfully and detein with force  
against any who pretends to have  
Common there, 488.489

### *Forfeiture.*

What shall be forfeiture of a Joynture  
within the Statute of 11 H. 7. 244  
By the husband of his Copyhold in  
right of his Wife : where it shall  
bind the wife and her heirs, after the  
husbands death, 7  
Whether a Copyhold may be forfeited  
by making a Lease thereof for one  
year without the Lords Licence or  
speciall custome, 233.234  
Whether it may be forfeited for not  
paying the set fine, 196

### *Forest.*

Where the Justices Seats are to be held  
in Forests, 409.410  
How fines, in Justices Seats in Forests  
affessed, may be levyed, 409.410  
Whether Forest Lands purchased from  
the King, which were exempted  
from payment of Tythes, shall be  
discharged in the hands of the Pur-  
chasors, 94

### *Franchises and Liberties.*

How they may be destroyed or deter-  
mined in Parks, 59.60

Where they shall be seized for abusing  
them, 253

### *Franktenement.*

Where it may be granted by Copy, 200  
Whether he shall be said to have a  
Franktenement who hath *primam*  
*tenuram* only in a Meadow, 362

### *Fraud. Vid. Collusion.*

### *Gavelkind-Land.*

**I** Ts properties and Customes, 584.  
561.562

### *Grants.*

Grants of Land and Common ; whe-  
ther it shall be intended to be in  
gross or appurtenant, 300.301.  
Of a Rent ; whether it shall be by the  
word *Reddendum* & *solvendum* in  
an Indenture of Lease, 288.289  
There cannot be a Grant of an Inheri-  
tance *in futuro*, 448.547  
Of a term, *Habendum* after the death  
of the Grantor ; It is an immediate  
Grant and a void *Habendum*, 155  
Of the next avoidance of a Church  
unto one during his life ; whether  
his Executors after his death shall  
have it, 505.506  
None may entitle himself to any Copy-  
hold, but he must shew a Grant  
thereof, 190  
The addition of a falsity in a Deed or  
Grant, shall never prejudice, where  
there was any certainty before, 548

### *Vid. tit. Deeds.*

### *Grants of the King.*

Where it shall be void for non-recitall  
or misrecitall of a former Grant  
thereof ; And where a *non obstante*  
shall help it, 198.548  
Where an Office is found for the King  
by Commission under the Great  
Seal ; where the Kings Grant shall  
be good, and where not, 172.173  
Of a Messuage and Land appertaining  
thereto ;



## The second Table.

thereto ; how it shall be construed ;  
and what Lands in the Kings case  
shall be said to be appertaining, 21.

22

Where there is a falsity in point of pre-  
judice to the Kings benefit, or a mis-  
information of the Kings title, or  
upon a false suggestion, There all  
Grants made by the King shall be  
void, 548

### *Habeas Corpus.*

**I**N an *Habeas Corpus* the return of  
the cause of the commitment of  
the Prisoner ought to be certain,  
133.558.559.593

If no cause of commitment be returned  
in the *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner  
shall be discharged by Bayle, &c.  
507.552

*Habeas Corpus*, and *Cerciorari* to re-  
move a prisoner attainted for Felony  
in another County ; and Judge-  
ment to have execution given in the  
Kings Bench, 176

To remove a Prisoner in execution,  
How, and in what manner he ought  
to be used ; And where it shall be an  
escape, under colour thereof, 466

For a Prisoner committed by the  
Lords of the Councell, and return-  
ed thereupon, 133.168.579

To remove a cause, and the proceed-  
ings thereupon, out of an inferior  
Court, 261

Upon *Habeas Corpus*, Prisoners dis-  
charged without Bayle, 569.570

*Habeas Corpus* by one who was com-  
mitted by Order of the Exchequer,  
for not paying a fine imposed upon  
him by the Ecclesiasticall Commis-  
sioners, 579.582

### *Habendum.*

Where repugnant to the Grant, how  
to be construed, 155.400

To one, to the use of another and his  
Heirs, Whether this limitation of  
the use gives more than the Estate  
for life, 230.245

### *Habere facias Possessionem.*

How to be awarded into Ireland, 512

### *Hariots.*

Whether he who demands an Hariot,  
and demands thereupon, ought to  
shew the kinde of beast, and the  
price thereof, 260

### *Heir.*

The words in a Will which disinherit  
an Heir, ought to have an apparent  
intent, 369.450

How the heir shall be charged, where  
he denies the Deed to be his Fathers,  
336.337

How he shall be charged in a *Scire fa-  
cias* upon a Recognizance of his Fa-  
thers, 295.296.312.313

Whether he shall have the rent, where  
the Lessee covenants to pay the rent  
to the Lessor, his Heirs and Assignes,  
207

Upon a Mortgage for the payment of  
mony, performed by the Daughter ;  
a Sonne is afterwards born : Whe-  
ther the Sonne or Daughter shall  
have the Land, 87

### *Honour.*

Where an Honour consists of severall  
Manors, How the Courts of the  
Manors are to be holden, 367

### *Hostler and Inn-keeper*

May detain the Horses of his Guests  
for non-payment of their pasturage ;  
But so cannot a private man, 271.  
272

Whether an Inn-holder is within the  
Statute of Bankrupts, 549.550

### *Hue and Cry.*

When and how it shall binde, 37  
Whether it may be made in the adjoyn-  
ing Hundred, 37.41.379.442

LIII 3

High

## The second Table.

*High-way*

Inclosed, an Information brought thereupon, 184.185.266.267

### *Jeofayle.*

**VV** Here it is aided in the Kings Suit, 312.315  
 In a *bis petitum* in Dower, 301  
 Where the recitall of the Bill is in *placito transgressionis*, and the Declaration is in an Action upon the Case, 325  
 Where the Declaration is variant from the original Writ, 327  
*Vid. plus in Statutes.*

### *Implication.*

Where it shall increase an Estate, and where not, 367

### *Imprisonment.*

Where it shall be appointed by the Commissioners for Ecclesiasticall causes, and where not, 114  
 Imprisonment during life is not usually awarded, but where there is an awarding of forfeiture of Lands during life, 504  
 None may stay or imprison any without an Officer, unless in felony, 235  
*Vid. plus Prison and Prisoners.*

### *Inducement.*

What certainty an Inducement to a plea ought to have, 138  
 Inducement to a Travers ought always to be sufficient in matter, 336

*Infant, Vid. Infant.*

### *Information.*

Against an under-Sheriff for several crimes and misdemeanors, 566.567  
 For non-residency before Justices of Assize, 146  
 Upon a penal Statute; where it may be in *London*, or in an inferiour

Court, 112.146  
 Against the Major and Commonalty of *London*, for suffering offenders to escape, who had committed murder publicquely, 252  
 For a Riot and Rescous, 251.252  
 For inclosing an High-way, 266.267  
 Where it shall be good for the King where it is ill for the party who informs for the King and himself, 331  
 Information brought in the Kings-Bench for misdemeanors, 579  
 Where Informations are brought upon a penall Statute, where part is given to the King and part to the prosecutor, there it ought to be *Qui tam pro Domino Rege, &c.* Otherwise it is where the King is only named as an offence against him, 336  
 Information for the King, the City of *London*, and himself, against a Currier, 588.589  
 Informers, how to be sworn, and to have the moiety, &c. 316

### *Ingrossing.*

What shall be said to be Ingrossing and within the Statute of 5 *Ed. 6.* 231.232.314.315

*Inn-keeper. Vid. Hostler.*

*Irollment. Vid. Relation, & Bargain and Sale.*

*Institution and Induction,*  
 354.355.356.357.

Under what Seal it may be, 342  
 Triall of Institution shall be by the Bishop: Of Induction *per pais*, 380  
 Without a presentation is void, 99  
*Vide plus in Quare Impedit.*

### *Intendment.*

Where it shall make a Declaration and Plea good, 6.63.64.80.195.221.272.301.387.341.363.383.386.392.401.413.426.458.461.472.497.539.555  
 Where it shall make a Sheriffs return good, 189  
 It shall be taken according to the common



## The second Table.

mon parlance, 192.226.510  
 It ought to be construed according to  
 the rules of Law and reason, 413  
 Intendment shall not make a Replica-  
 tion good, 80.94  
 Where the Condition of a Bond shall  
 be made good by intendment, 226

### *Joynder in Action.*

Where it may be by the King and a  
 common person, 256.257  
 Where it ought to be by *Baron* and  
*Feme*, 419.437.438  
 In *Audita Querela* by three, where one  
 onely was taken in Execution, 443.  
 444

### *Joyntenants.*

Devise of Lands to three, part and part  
 like; whether they be Joyntenants  
 or Tenants in common, 75  
 Action real brought against Joynte-  
 nants or Coparceners; the death of  
 one of them shall abate the Writ,  
 574.583

### *Joynture.*

What shall be said to be a Joynture  
 within the Statute of 11 H. 7. 244

### *Ireland.*

How *Habere facias possessionem* shall  
 be awarded into *Ireland*, 512  
 Whether a Prohibition lies for a thing  
 done there, 264

### *Issue joyned.*

Where it shall be found for him who  
 pleads, when it is found in substance  
 but not in words, 148  
 Upon payment made 31. Septemb. 78  
 Tryed upon an ill and void plea; how  
 it shall be good, 25  
 Whether it shall be an Issue, and may  
 be well tryed when it is in the affir-  
 mative without a negative, and the  
 conclusion is, *Et de hoc ponit se super*  
*patriam, & Querens similiter*, 80.  
 316.317

*Quod ipsi non sunt culpabiles* in an

Action against the *Baron*, for the  
 wrong done by his *Feme* 417  
 Although the Plaintiff joyneth issue  
 upon a defective Plea, yet having  
 a good Declaration, and found for  
 him, Judgement ought to be given  
 for him,

### *Judgement.*

Where Judgement sha'l be *Ideo in mi-*  
*sericordia*, and where *Ideo capiatur*,  
 32.178.561

Where the Defendants are found sever-  
 ally guilty for several causes and  
 several damages given, Judgement  
 that one of them be in *Misericordia*,  
 and that one *Misericordia* be against  
 the Plaintiff, where the Defendants  
 are severally found *Not guilty* for  
 part, 54.55

Where the Defendant after impar-  
 lance pleads outlawry; and, upon  
*Nul tiel Record* pleaded, fails of the  
 Record, Judgement shall be abso-  
 lutely given, and not a *Respondes*  
*ouster*, 566

*Baron* and *Feme* sues in Trespass; the  
*Baron* dies betwixt the day of *Nisi*  
*prius* and day in *Banco*, no Judge-  
 ment shall be entred, 509

Judgement against *Baron* and *Feme*  
*Executrix*, by *Nihil dicit*, to have  
 Execution *de bonis propriis*, 518.519  
 526.527.528

Judgement against *Baron* and *Feme*  
*Quod capiatur* in Trespass, where  
 the *Baron* is acquitted, 406.407.  
*Et è contra*, 513

Judgement against an Infant, *Quod*  
*non sit in Misericordia*, 410

How it ought to be given in a Writ of  
 Right, 310 311

How it shall be where several damages  
 are found against several Defen-  
 dants, 54.55.192.193

Given for the Plaintiff, where the Issue  
 is found for him upon an idle and  
 void Plea, 25

Erroneous, because it was *Ideo con-*  
*cessum est*, 442.443

Against an Executor, when it shall be  
 of the intire, where Assets is found  
 but for part of the Debt, 167

Against an Executor or Administra-  
 tor

## The second Table.

tor for costs, 219  
 Against an heir where he pleads a false  
 plea, which lies not in his conscience,  
 436.437  
 Judgement reversed in an *Ejectione firmæ*, because the Declaration was of  
 a Messuage and fourty acres of Land  
 Meadow and Pasture, and doe not  
 distinguish how much of every one,  
 179.573  
 Judgement reversed, because it appear-  
 ed by the Declaration, that the Acti-  
 on was brought before there was  
 any cause of Action, 575  
 Judgement reversed in the Common-  
 Bench, because an Atturney there  
 brought his Action by a Bill of Pri-  
 vilege; and the Judgement was,  
*Quod Querens nihil capiat per Breve*  
 where it should have been *per Bil-  
 lam*, 580  
 Judgement reversed in Debt, because  
 the Defendant pleads payment of  
 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. And the Plaintiff saith  
*Non solvit* the said 51 l. 6 s. 8 d.  
 and so there was not any issue, 593  
 Where it shall be for the Plaintiff after  
 Verdict for him, although there be  
 no original Writ nor Bill filed, 281.  
 282  
 Where it may be reversed for part, and  
 affirmed for part, 471  
 Judgement to reverse a Judgement in  
 an inferiour Court, in a *Formdon*  
 given for the Defendant. The Plain-  
 tiff's Declaration being ill, how it  
 shall be given, 444.445  
 How it shall be where Tenant by Re-  
 ceipt makes default, 263.264  
 Judgement against an Atturney, who  
 falsely demeaned himself, 78  
 Against one who offered himself as a  
 Subsidie man to be baile, and so did  
 swear that he was, and afterwards  
 confessed it to be false, 148  
 Against one for publishing a Libell,  
 175  
 Against one for scandalous speeches  
 used to a Judge sitting in Court,  
 504  
 Against one for striking in *Westminster*  
*Hall, sedentibus Curis*, 374  
 Of the Pillory and fine, for Ryot in a  
 Rescous, 506.507  
 Judgement against one for cheating

with false tokens, 564  
 Judgement upon an Endictment for  
 taking a childe under the age of ten  
 years, although the party did not  
 ravish nor carnally know her, 332  
 Judgement upon an Endictment upon  
 the Statute 31 H. 8. for taking a  
 Maid Inheritrix forcibly, and mar-  
 rying her, &c. 484.488.492  
 For burning his own house in a City  
 voluntarily, to the intent to burn the  
 adjoining houses, 378  
 In Treason, for counterfeiting Coyn,  
 what it shall be, 383  
 In Treason, upon the Statute 25 Ed. 3.  
 for speaking traitorous words a-  
 gainst the King, 332.333  
 Upon every conviction in Endictments  
 the Judgement ought to be *Quod*  
*capiatur*, 505

### Judges and Justices.

Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench, how  
 made and amoved, 52.65.225.403  
 Removed, and pleads afterward as a  
 Serjeant at Law, 375  
 Justices of the Kings-Bench, their au-  
 thority, 213.464  
 Justices of the Common-Bench made  
 Justices of the Kings-Bench, and  
 how their Seniority may be pre-  
 served, 127.128  
 Chief Justice of the Common-Bench  
 and Lord-Keeper of the Great seal,  
 both one person at one time, 600  
 Chief Justice of the Common-Bench  
 discharged, and another made, 375  
 Justices of both Benches made, 1.2.3.4  
 211.225.268.339.375.403.567.  
 568  
 Chief Baron of the Exchequer hath his  
 Office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, but  
 the Judges of both Benches are  
 made *durante bene placito Regis*, 203  
 Chief Baron being commanded by the  
 King to forbear the exercising of his  
 Judicial place in Court, would not  
 leave his place nor surrender his Pa-  
 tent without a *Scire facias*, 203  
 Judge and Officer, who may be, 138  
 Justices of the Forest, 409.410  
 Justices of Oyer and Terminer, whether  
 they may try Soldiers departing  
 from their Captain or Conductor  
 without



## The second Table.

without Licence, 72  
 Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, whether they may inquire and take traverse, and determine Endictments the same day, 448  
 Justices of *Nisi prius* or Assises, their authority, 112.211  
 Justices of the Grand Sessions of *Wales*, their authority, 342  
 Justices of Peace, whether they may be made by Patent, 223  
 What Acts he may doe as Justice of Peace out of the County, 212.213  
 Their power of inquiring about Informations, 112.113  
 Cannot compell any to enter Recognisance, or may use any coercive power out of the County, 213  
 Whether they may take Enquests, try, and determine civil offences in one and the same day, 438.439.448.449  
 May take money to lye in *deposito* for the security of the Peace, 446  
 Their power upon the Statute of 5 *Eliz. of Laborers*, 213  
 Ought not to assess damages themselves without enquiry by the Jury, 448.449  
 Their power about making Orders in Case of *Barrady*, 213.341.350.351.470.471  
 Their power upon the Statute of 15 *R. 2. of forcible entries*, 486  
 Whether, at their Sessions, they may try Soldiers running from their Captain or Conductor, 72  
 A Warrant from a Justice of Peace to an Officer for the levying of a rate unduely taxed, will not excuse the Officer, &c. 394.395  
 How Justices of Peace are to proceed against one who, being elected an Officer, refuseth to be sworn, 567  
 Words Actionable of a Justice of Peace, *He is but an half-eared Justice*, 223. *I could never get any Justice but injustice at his hands*, 14

### *Jurors.*

Whether one outlawed in a personall Action may be admitted to be a Juror, 134  
 Challenged after he was marked to be

sworn, cannot be withdrawn without consent, 291  
 Where if mis-named it shall be a mis-tryall, 194  
 Jurors having layn all night and not agreeing, one of them, by consent, was withdrawn, 484  
 Whether Jurors in a private Jurisdiction, have power to assess damages for the Plaintiffs loss in another County, 571

### *Justification.*

Every one may justify the apprehending of a Common Cheater with false Dice, to carry him before a Justice of Peace, 235  
 None can justify the cutting of anothers Netts who fisheth in his Piscary; but he must take them damage feasant, 228  
 Where in Trespas of Assault and Battery the Defendant justifies at another day and place, 514.515.572.573

### *King.*

**VV** Hether the King may enter into warranty as Vouchee by the Atturney General; And how a Remainder in tail in him may be barred by barring the Remainder over, 96.97  
 Where the King may take advantage of a Condition broken without Office, and where not, 99.100.172.173  
 Where the King and a common person may joyn in Action, 256.257.336  
 The King may wave a demurrer or Issue; but not any other person, without the Atturney Generals consent, 347  
 The King may present to any Church which he hath in right of Wardship, either under the Great-Seal or under the Seal of the Court of Wards, 99.100  
 May trie his Issue at the barre or by *Nisi prius*, at his pleasure, 247  
 The King shall never render in value upon Voucher, 97  
 M m m m A com-

## The second Table.

A common person shall not have execution against the Kings Debtor, untill agreement for the Kings Debt, 390  
 The omission of a Clerk shall not prejudice the King, 349  
 Whether Error lies for the King upon an Edictment of Recusancy, 504  
 Whether a successor King may take advantage of a lapse incurred in the time of his Predecessor, 335.336  
 Where a Freehold may passe from the King, without a Patent under the Great Seal, 513  
 Where title appears for the King, the Court, *ex Officio*, ought to award for him, 590.591.592

### Lapse.

**VV** Here it shall incurre, 357  
*Vide plus in Quare impedit.*

### Leases.

Lessee for years assigns over his Lease in trust for himselfe; and after purchaseth the Inheritance and occupies the Land, and levies a fine with proclamations: Whether this interest be barred, the Trustee not claiming his Lease within five years, 110  
 Where one Covenants and grants, That *J. S.* shall enjoy such Lands for six years; and *J. S.* covenants to pay annually such a sum unto him: Whether this be a Lease for years, 207  
 Lease for years by Indenture, by him who hath nothing therein: Whether it shall binde being found by Verdict, 110  
 Whether a Lease for years may be devised to one and the heirs of his body, with remainders over, and shall be bindeed by way of limitation, 230  
 Lease, *Habendum a die datus Indentura*, for life, with Letter of Attourney to make delivery after the day; and livery is made accordingly: Whether it be a good Lease, 95  
 If the Lessor sell the trees, living the Tenant for life, and the Tenant for life cut them down: Whether the

Vendee shall have *Trover & Conversion*, 274  
 Whether the Lessor may have *Trover & Conversion*, when a Stranger, during the Lease for years, cuts down and carries away timber-Trees, 242.243.274  
 Lessee for years assigns over his terme, and the Lessor accepts of the assignment; The Lessor notwithstanding may still maintain his Action, of Covenant against the Lessee, for a Condition broken by the Assignee, 187.580.  
 Lessee for yeares, upon condition that he shall not alien any part above three years, during the term; and if he doe, That the Lease should be void: Who lets for three years, and so from three years to three years, during the terme of his life: Whether this be a breach of the Condition, 511.512  
 Lease for years, upon condition, that he shall not alien above three years, during the term, *ut supra*; who lets *ut supra*: The Lessor accepts the Rent of the Assignee at a day after: Whether this acceptance makes the Lease good, &c. 511.512  
 Lease for years, to begin after a former Lease determined, which is misrecited; *Quare* when the last Lease shall commence, 398.399.400  
 Lease for years by Deed is raised in a materiall part by the Lessee, after the delivery: Whether the interest and term be determined and void as well as the Deed, 399  
 Lease by a Bishop by Indenture, reserving the ancient rent (but mentions not any rent certain, nor lets not all the Manor together, which was usually demised under one rent) is a void reservation and a void Lease against the Successor, 95  
 What shall be a good Lease within the Statutes of 32 H. 8. and 13. Eliz. 22.23  
 Lease made by Parson, Patron, and Ordinary being avoided by the next Incumbent, dischargeth all his Successors, 84.85  
 Lease for years by Baron and Feme, of the Lands of the Feme: Whether void



## The second Table.

void or voidable, 22.185  
 By *Baron* and *Feme*, of the Lands of  
 the *Feme*, *Habendum* from *Mich.*  
 for life; and *Livery* is made after  
*Mich.* Whether it be good, 171  
 Lease for one and twenty years, ren-  
 ding the ancient Rent, by the *Bar-*  
*on* only, of the Lands whereof he  
 is Joyntenant with his *Feme* in Fee:  
 Whether it shall binde the *Feme*,  
 22.23  
 Lease for years by *Baron*, seized in right  
 of his *Feme*, Or by Tenant by the  
 Courtisie, is void by his death, and  
 not voidable, 398.399

### Leets.

Where it may be, within another Leet,  
 and the difference betwixt a Leet  
 and a Tonnage, 75.76  
 Whether for amercement in Leets and  
 Court Barons upon a distress, dama-  
 ges and costs ought to be given to  
 the Avowant, 533.534.535

### Letter of Attorney.

By *Baron* and *Feme*, to deliver a Lease  
 upon the Land: Whether it is void  
 or avoidable only by the *Feme*, 185  
*Vide plus in Leases, and Livery & Seisin.*

### Libells, 175.

### Liberate.

Whether it may be by an Administra-  
 tor, upon an Extent sued by the  
 Executor, 451.452  
 Whether the sale of the Goods of a  
 Bankrupt by the Commissioners, to  
 another of them, be good after a  
*Liberate*, 149.150  
*Vide ut. Extent.*

### Licence.

To inclose an High way, when, and  
 how it ought to be obtained, 266.  
 267

### Limitation of Estates.

What shall be said to be Limitation of

an Estate, and what a condition,  
 230.231.367.577  
 Limitation of an Estate upon a possi-  
 bility after a possibility is void, 577

### Limitation of Actions, 115.

### Vide plus in Statutes.

### Livery and Seisin.

By an Attorney upon a Lease for life &  
*dis. da. us*, made the same day of the  
 date, is a void Lease and Livery, 94-  
 95.388.389

### London.

Where a Custome there, may be plead-  
 ed against a Statute, 347.361  
 How the Customes there, are to be cer-  
 tified into other Courts, 516.517  
 One taken in Execution in *London* and  
 removed by *H. b. as Corpus* into the  
 Kings Bench, shall be committed  
 there, in Execution for that Debt;  
 and having discharged all causes in  
 the Kings Bench, shall be remanded,  
 128  
 Custome for a *Feme covert* Merchant  
 there, 68.69  
 Custome, That one being Apprentice  
 and made Freeman, may use any  
 Trade, 347.361.516.517  
 Custom, That every Citizen and Free-  
 man of *London* may devise his Lands  
 in Mortmain, 248.576  
 Custome, That the Wife shall have the  
 moiety of the Goods whereof her  
 Husband dyed possessed, 344.345  
 An Action may be maintainable in  
*London*, which is not actionable in  
 the Courts at *Westminster*, 350.387  
 Where and how Wills of Lands in *Lon-*  
*don* are to be proved, 296  
 Aldermen of *London*, their priviledges,  
 585  
 Why the Archbishop of *Canterbury*  
 never makes any visitation in *Lon-*  
*don* Diocess, 340  
 Act of Parliament for the relief of  
 poor Citizens and Freeman of *Lon-*  
*don*, being sued there under fourty  
 shillings, 572  
 Custome for the payment of Tythes  
 M m m m 2 for

## The second Table.

for houses in *London* and where the  
Suit shall be, 596

### *Maintenance.*

**W**Hether it be Maintenance  
for an Attorney to sollicite  
another's businels in another Court  
then where he is Attorney, 107.  
160

Information upon the Statute of  
Maintenance, 232.233

### *Manor.*

What it is, and what shall be reputed  
parcell thereof; And what time is  
sufficient to gain a reputation, 308

### *Marriage.*

If a woman be violently taken away  
and married, although she assents  
thereto by force, It is a Marriage  
within the Statute of 3 H. 7. 488  
Whether a *Feme* divorced from her  
Husband and marrying a second in  
his life, be a Felon &c. 461.462.463  
Fine to the King for inveigling one,  
being drunk, to marry in the night,  
&c. 557

### *Marshall of the Kings-Bench.*

The Office thereof not grantable for  
years, 587  
The Prison of the Kings-Bench is not  
any locall Prison, confined to one  
place, 210.466

### *Messuage.*

What Land passeth by the Grant of a  
Messuage *cum pertinentiis*, 17

### *Misnomer.*

Of a Corporation, where it shall make  
the Deed void, 160  
Of a Juror in his Christian name, whe-  
ther aided by the Statutes, 202.203.  
564

### *Misprison, Vid. Amendment.*

### *Misrecital.*

Of a Statute, *quid operatur*, 135.136.  
232  
Of the Kings Patents, where it shall  
make them void, 197.198  
Of a former Lease, *Quare* when the  
second Lease shall begin, 397.398.  
400.502

*Misreturn of the Sheriff*, 223.224.

### *Mis-suing of process.*

Where aided by the Statute of Jeo-  
fays, 90.91

### *Mis-triall.*

What shall be said to be a Mis-triall,  
17.20.202.203.275.284.480  
Where it shall be by misnaming a Ju-  
ror, 202.203  
Where twenty three are only returned  
upon the *Venire facias*, and twenty  
four in the *Habeas Corpora*, and the  
twenty fourth Juror not returned,  
was sworn, Whether it be aided by  
the Statute of Jeofails, 278  
Where it is not aided by any of the  
Statutes, 284

### *Monasterie.*

Whether Monasteries dissolved by the  
Statute of 27 H.8. which were freed  
from the payment of Tythe, be  
within the Equity &c. 422.423.424

### *Monstrans de faits.*

He who comes in by Act of Law, needs  
not shew the Deeds of his estate,  
209  
Where upon a Deed of Covenant to  
raise an use out of a particular estate  
to which he is not party, and yet  
claimes by that Deed, Whether he  
may plead the said Deed, without  
shewing it; And where it ought to  
be shewn, 441.442  
Where the Obligation shall be shewn  
by him, who is Assignee from the  
Commissioners of Bankrupts, 209  
Mort-



## The second Table.

### *Mortgage.*

Devise of all his Goods, and Mortgages to his Executors, is a good Devise of the Land Mortgaged, 37  
 Devise of his Lands in *A.* and *B.* to severall persons and their heirs, and all the rest of his Goods, Leases, Estate and Mortgages, &c. whereof he was possessed to his wife, whom he makes Executrix, an Estate for life only passed, 447.449.450  
 Upon a Mortgage a Daughter performs the condition to pay the money, a Sonne is born after: Whether the Daughter may retain, or that the Sonne may *oust* her, 87

### *Mortuary.*

Whether a Prohibition lies for suing for a Mortuary in the Ecclesiastical Court, 237.238

### *Murder.*

What shall be said to be Murder, 131. 537.538  
 To kill an Officer which comes to arrest one, although he useth not the words of Arrest, nor shews his Warrant, is Murder, 68.183.537. 538  
 The often striking and killing one who makes no resistance, is Murder, 131

### *Name.*

**N**ame of dignitie accepted by the Plaintiff, hanging the Writ: Whether it be cause to abate it, notwithstanding the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 6. 104  
 Name of dignity of a Baron descends upon one who is sued by the name of Knight: What remedy he hath that Execution shall not be awarded against him, but as against a Peer of the Realm, 205.206  
 Name of dignity of Baronet omitted; Whether it be cause to abate the Writ, and within the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 6. 371.372

Name of Corporations mistaken, 572. 574

Name of a Juror mistaken, by what Statutes aided, 202.203  
 Whether a Sheriff ought to add his name of Office to Returns, 189. 190.570.595  
 Where Letters Patents name Lands by another name then when they came to the King; yet by a name certain *quid inde operatur*, 168.169

### *Nolle prosequi.*

Whether it may be entred against one Defendant, and Judgement prayed against the other, 238.243

### *Non obstante.*

Whether a *Non obstante* of a non-recital or mis-recital of a former Grant in the Kings Patent, shall aid the Grantee or not, 198

### *Non suit.*

Upon a Record of a *Nisi prius* Roll, varying in substance from the Plea roll, and a new *Venire facias* awarded, agreeing to the Plea roll, 203. 204

### *Notice.*

When, and to whom it ought to be given, 34.35.132.133.574.577  
 Where it ought to be taken upon perill, &c. 392.393  
 Of a By-law, when, and how it ought to be given, 498

### *Nul tiel Record*

Pleaded, 297.298.568

### *Nusances.*

Whether the erecting of a Gtten upon the High-way, to open and shut with the hand, be a Nuisance, 184.185  
 Whether every one may abate a Nuisance upon the High-way, 184.185  
 Erecting of a Tallow-Furnace, &c. a Nuisance, 510  
 M m m m 3 Nusances

## The second Table.

Nuſances ought to be certified into the Court, That they are abated or avoided before the Endicement ſhall be quaſhed, 584

### Oath.

**VV** Here an Oath may be enlarged by direction of State, for the executing of an Office, without an Act of Parliament, 26

### O'ligation.

Obligation with a Condition and a Bill obligatory, the difference, 515  
Shall not be void by vicious writing, 416 418

Obligations and Bills obligatory, how they differ, 515

Obligation general for the performance of Covenants doth not alter the nature of Rent, but that it ought to be demanded, 76.77

Obligation with condition, for performance of a ſimoniacall Contract, is void, 361.425.426

With a condition to reſigne a Benefice upon requeſt; whether the Condition be ſimoniacall and makes the O'ligation void, 180

With a condition to pay upon the 31. of Septemb. Payment is pleaded to be at the day: And the Verdict found, there was no payment the ſaid 31. day, 78

With a Condition for the payment of money at a day; How it ſhall be diſcharged by acceptance of another Bond before the day or after, 85.86 193

With a Condition, That the Baron ſhall ſuffer his *Feme* to enjoy the goods of her firſt husband without claim; What ſhall be ſaid to be a breach thereof, 204

By the Baron, with a Condition to ſuffer his *Feme* to make a Will; Whether it ſhall binde him; and what Will the *Feme* in ſuch caſe may make, 219.220 597

With a Condition; Where it ſhall be good according to the intention of the parties, though not according

to the words, 219.220  
With a condition; Where it ſhall be taken according to common practice, &c. 226

Whether an O'ligation may be taken by a Sheriff, 287

Obligation, *quinginta* for *quinginta*, 416 417

### Occupancie, 477.

### Offices and Officers.

Officer and Judge, where one may be, 138

Where an Officer ſhall be puniſhed, although what he doth is by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, 395

By what Acts, and for what cauſes Offices may be ſeized, 59.60.211. 491.492

How they may be ſurrendered or determined, 198

Where, if granted in reversion after an Estate for life, *exercendum per ſe, vel ſufficientem Deputatum ſuum*, it be good 279 556.557.558

In Miniſterial Offices Deputies are allowable, 557

The Office of Maſtall of the Kings Bench, not grantable for years, 587

Of the cuſtody of a Park or Stewardſhip of a Manor granted with the caſual profits; how it may be diſcharged or determined, 59.60

Of a Biſhops Chancellor, to whom grantable; and whether the Grantee may be ſued in the ſpiritual Court and deprived there, and thereby loſe his Frechold, 65

A Sentence in the Star-Chamber, cannot take away an Office, which is a Frechold, 56

Office of Commiſſary; whether it may be granted to a Lay perſon, 258 259

What Offices be within the Statutes of 1 & 13 *Eliz.* of ſpiritual perſons, 259.556.557

What Offices an Infant is capable of, 556.557

### Offices by Inquiſition.

Where they ought to be found, before the



## The second Table.

the King can take advantage of a condition broken, and where not,

100.173

The difference and several uses of Offices by Commission under the Great Seal, and by Inquisition under the Exchequer Seal, 173

*Oxford University.*

Its Charters and Priviledges, 73.87.88

*Paraphernalia.*

**W**Hat they be, and whether the husband may dispose of them by his Will, 343.344.346.

347

*Parceners. Vide Joynttenants.*

*Pardons.*

Exposition of a generall Pardon, 349  
Whether a generall Pardon by Parliament shall discharge costs taxed after the Parliament, for offences committed before, 9.46.47. 67.68. 193

Whether it shall discharge costs in the Spiritual Court in a Suit for Defamation, 160.193

Whether a general Pardon extends to pluralities, 354.358

Whether the Kings Pardon after a Sentence in the Star-Chamber, shall discharge the offences and all disabilities appointed by the Sentence, 55.56

To what things the Kings Pardon by Parliament, of all offences before such a day, except for things depending by Bill, &c. shall extend unto, 67.68.176

Whether the Kings Pardon by Parliament, shall discharge Excommunication or Process of contempt, at the Suit of the party, 199

Where in a general Pardon by Parliament, there be divers offences excepted; whether the Court shall allow and discharge the party, without pleading it, 449

Pardon granted in Man-slaughter, that

the partie shall not finde Sureties for his good behaviour, 597

*Parish.*

What shall be said such a Parish as may make taxation for their Poor, 92.

93.394.395

Clerk of the Parish elected by the Vestry, 589

*Parliament.*

Seditious Acts and Conspiracies plotted in Parliament, may be punished out of Parliament in the Kings Bench, 181.182.209.210

*Parson, Patron, and Ordinary.*

354 355.357.

Parson, Patron, and Ordinary, before 13 Eliz. made a Lease for ninety nine years, there being a former Grant of the next avoidance. The Parson dies; the Grantee presents an Incumbent, who avoided the Lease: It is thereby totally avoided as to his Successors, 582

Whether an Obligation entred by the Parson to his Patron; to resigne, be Simonie, 180

*Patents.*

Where Letters Patents ought to be pleaded *sub Magno sigillo Anglie.* 460

Where Letters Patents name Lands by another name then when it came to the King, yet by a name whereby they are then known, *quid inde operatur.* 168.169

Where the Kings Patents do not recite or mis-recite a former Grant of the same thing; Whether it shall be void, or whether a *non obstante* shall not help it, 197.198

Patents of the places of the Justices of the Kings-Bench and Common-Bench, how they vary from the Barons of the Exchequer, and how they shall be determined, 203

Whether there can be a Patent for Oyer and Terminer in Civill causes, 318 Justices

## The second Table.

Justice of Peace by Patent ; whether it  
may be, 223

### Payment.

Where payment of damages to the  
Plaintiff shall be pleaded in a *Scire*  
*facias*, to have Execution or restitu-  
tion, 328  
Where payment, being against matter  
of Record, cannot be pleaded as a  
discharge, 328

### Peers of the Realm.

What Execution shall be taken forth  
against him, who, hanging the Suit,  
is made a Peer of the Realm, 205.  
206  
Whether he shall answer in the Star-  
Chamber, &c. upon his Oath or up-  
on his Honour, 64  
Sued by Process to outlawry ; what  
remedy he hath to stay it, 205. 206  
Vicount, of what antiquity, 136  
There cannot be *possessio fratris* of a  
Barony, 601

### Places.

In what place and County every Affi-  
on is to be brought, 143. 183. 184  
Whether a Fine or Recovery may be  
by the name of a known place, out  
of any Vill or Hamlet, 269. 276

### Pleas and Pleadings.

What amounts only to a generall issue  
is not good, 157  
Where adjudged ill for misprision,  
427. 436. 437  
Where the pleading the performance  
of a Condition in the generality ac-  
cording to the words of the Condi-  
tion, is good, 195  
Where necessary circumstances shall be  
intended in pleading, 160. 186. 195  
How a Copyhold Estate shall be  
pleaded, 190  
Statute Staple, how it ought to be  
pleaded, 363  
Where the pleading of an *Exoneravit*  
without shewing how, shall be good,  
384

Pleading of the performance of Cove-  
nants, according to the Condition  
of the Obligation, where one of  
them is in the dis-junctive, is not  
good, 422

Pleading the Inducement to a Travers  
needs not be so precise as another  
Plea, 442

Of a Commission by Letters Patents  
or Proclamations, and doth not say  
*sub magno sigillo* : Whether it be  
good, 180. 181. 461

Pleading of a Feofment, and doth not  
say by Deed, and yet good, 482

A payment being against matter of  
Record cannot be pleaded as a dis-  
charge, 328

Where matter of Fact may be pleaded  
in discharge of a Record, 329

Estates determined need not be men-  
tioned in pleading, 420. 421. 506

How a generall pardon where divers  
offences are excepted, is to be plead-  
ed, 449

Surrender *Dismissionis prædictæ*, and not  
of the Estate or Tenements, &c.  
Whether good pleading, 101

*Vide tit. Payment.*

### Pledges.

Where Pledges *ad prosequendum* are  
omitted : Whether it shall be cause  
of stay, or to avoid the Judgement,  
92. 161. 594

Whether money may be taken for  
Pledge, 446

### Possibility.

Cannot be transferred over, 477  
Limitation of an Estate upon a possi-  
bility, after a possibility, is not good,  
577

### Possessio fratris.

Cannot be of a dignity, 601  
*Possessio sororis*, 87

### Preamunire.

Attainders therein, how they shall re-  
late, 172

### Prerogatives.



## The second Table.

### Prerogative. Vide King.

#### Prescription.

To have Warren, how it ought to be pleaded, 311  
 That *per Legem Terra*, he ought to be discharged of the payment of tythes for wood spent in his house for firing, or for Fences, is not good, 113  
 Where it lies for Inhabitants or occupiers of Land, 418.419  
 Where Prescription ought not to be personal, but in the thing prescribed, 325.326.419  
 Prescription against a Prescription cannot be, but the one ought to be traversed and put in Issue, 432  
 Prescription *de non Decimando* of Lands in the hands of the King or Spiritual person; If they come to a Lay-man, the Prescription is determined. And so where a Spiritual person hath a discharge by privilege, 94

#### Presentation to Churches.

By the King, under what Seal it ought to be, 99.100  
 Whether the presentation or vacancy be traversable in a *Quare Impedit*, 61.62  
*Presentation ad Ecclesiam* is alwaies to be intended of a Parsonage, 74

#### Principall & Accessory.

Accessory ought not to be condemned, but where the principall is attainted 567

#### Prison and Prisoner.

Every place where one is restrained of his Liberty is a Prison, 210  
 Prison of the Kings-Bench and Fleet, how they may be removed to other places, 210.466  
 Prisoners how to be ordered, 14.466  
 Prisoner for Felony, where he shall have Counsell, and in what matters, 134.147.175.365  
*Vide plura sit. Imprisonment.*

### Priviledges.

Of the Universities, 73 74 87.88  
 For Serjeants at Law, and their Servants, to be sued in the Common-Bench, and not elsewhere, 84.85  
 For Attorneys and Clerks of the Courts, not to be pressed for Soldiers, 11  
 Not to bear Offices in their Parish, 389

#### Priviey.

Where Actions shall be brought upon the priviey of Contract; and where upon the priviey of Estate, 143.184.188

#### Procedendo.

Granted into *London*, where the Action is maintainable, which lies not in the Kings-Bench, 350.487

#### Process.

Where Process mis-sued, is aided by the Statute of Jeofails, 90  
*Subpoena*, how it ought to be served, 540

#### Proclamations.

How they ought to be made and pleaded, 180.181

#### Prohibition.

What surmises shall be good in a Prohibition, to stay Suit for Tythes, 393  
 For Suit for Tythes of Forest Land purchased of the King, 94  
 To stay a Suit for Tythe of Fish taken in Rivers and in the Sea, 264.339  
 To stay a Suit for Tythe of young Trees planted in a Nurcery upon purpose to be rooted up and sold to be planted in other Parishes, 526  
 To stay Suit for Defamation, for matter suable at the Common-Law, 110.201.285.309.340.456.457  
 Where the wife sues the husband in the Spiritual Court *propter fornicationem*, &c. 16.220

N n n n

Whether

## The second Table.

Whether grantable to stay a Suit in an Appeal for saving costs, the principal cause being discharged by the Pardon, 46

To stay a Suit in the Ecclesiasticall Court against an Administrator, to make distribution amongst the Kindred, after Debts and Legacies paid, 62 63. 194

Where the Chancellorship of a Bishop is granted for life; and he questioned in the Ecclesiasticall Court concerning his ability to exercise that Office, thereby to deprive him, A Prohibition was granted, 65

For suing in the Vicechancellors Court at Oxford, for temporal causes, 73. 88

To stay a Suit in the Spiritual Court for a Will of Goods and Lands, 94. 115. 165. 166. 395. 396. 397

Prohibition denied, because the party who prayed it, had long and often before in that Suit, admitted the Jurisdiction of those Ecclesiasticall Courts, 97

Upon the Statute 23 H. 8. for suing out of the Diocess in the Prerogative Court, for a Legacy, upon a Will proved there, 97. 162

To the High-Commissioners, where they Sentence a cause after a general Pardon, or meddle with a cause not warranted by *primo Elizabethæ*, although it be in their Commission, 113. 114

Prohibition for two, If grantable where they severally sued in the Spirituall Court, 162

Where a Prohibition may be granted after consultation upon the same Libell, 208

Where it may be granted upon a Suit for a Mortuary, 238

If granted, and the party still prosecutes his Suit in the Spiritual Court he shall pay damages and costs for his contempt, 559

Where a Prohibition lies upon surmise That the Lands of the Monasteries were discharged by the Statute of 31 H. 8. from payment of Tythes, 422. 423. 424. 425

Whether a Prohibition lies for a thing done in Ireland, 264

Prohibition to stay a Suit in the Stan-  
neries, 333

To the Court of the Marches of Wales, 531. 595. 597

To the Court of Request for suing there where he was barred by the Common-Law, or by the Statute of Limitations, 595. 596

### Property.

Whether the property of Timber Trees, cut down in the time of the Lessee for life, belongs to the Lessor or Lessee, 274

In Creatures *feræ naturæ*, how to be claimed, 544. 545. 554

### Proviso.

Where a Proviso in a Statute may be given in Evidence without pleading, &c. 315

How Provisoes in Deeds are to be construed, 128. 129. 183

### *Quare Impedit.*

**W**Hether the Incumbent who comes in, *pendente Brevi*, shall plead in barre, 105

What damages shall be recovered in a *Quare Impedit*, 145. 175. 342. 348

Presentation alledged and vacancie thereof by resignation or death; Whether the presentment or the manner of vacancie may be traversed; and what matter is principally traversable, 50. 51. 105. 174. 380. 586

Whether a general Pardon extends to pluralities, 354. 355. 356. 357. 358

The King may present to any Church which he hath in right of his Ward, either under the Great-Seal or under the Seal of the Court of Wards, 99. 100.

Whether a succeeding King may take advantage of a Lapse incurred in the time of his Predecessor, 335. 336

### *Quæ Estate.*

Where it ought to be shewn, 54. 575

*Quod*



## The second Table.

### *Quod ei desorceat.*

Whether it lies at the Common-Law, 444.445  
 How it shall be brought in *Wales*, 178.  
 179.262.310.311.444.445  
*Vide plus in tit. Writ.*

### *Quo Warranto.*

Where amendment shall be in a *Quo Warranto*, 144

### *Rasure of a Deed.*

**W** Here it shall determin the Interest passed thereby, 398.399

### *Recognisance.*

*Pro pace conservanda*, how it ought to be taken, 390  
 For the good Behaviour, what acts shall be breach thereof, 498.499  
 Recognisance by Bayle in the Common-Bench, how it differs from the course of Bayle in the Kings-Bench, 481

### *Record.*

Whether a Record of the Kings-Bench may be removed by *Cerciorari* into the Chancery, and sent by *Mittimus* into other Courts to be executed or otherwise, 297.298  
 Whether a Record may be avoided by matter of *fayte*, 329  
 Where a Record for the prolixity of the pleadings therein was ill and the Clerk fined therefore, 164

### *Recovery.*

Of damages in one Action where it shall be a barre in another Action, 35.36  
 Against an Infant by his Gardian, who vouches, &c. whether it shall binde the Infant, 307  
 Of the moiety of Land, is good for a third part, where he who suffered the Recovery had but a third part of the Land recovered, 110

Common Recovery against a Disseitee to an use, is good against him and his heirs, 388.389

*Vide tit. Common Recovery.*

*Recusants and Papists*, 10.18.504.333

### *Relation.*

How Acts done in Term time, shall relate to the first day of the Term, 102  
 To what time a general Pardon shall relate, 9

Whether a Judgement acknowledged shall relate to the first day of the Term or to the *quartodie post*, 102

How Deeds inrolled shall be construed to have relation to make Acts good, 110.217.218.571.572

Relation of a *Liberate* to the Extent and Return, 148.149.150

Of an Attainder in a *Premunire*; whether it shall be from the time of the offence, 172

### *Release.*

Whether a Release shall be from the time where a *Nolle prosequi* is entered against the one Defendant, and Judgement is given against the other, 239.551

Release by a *Covenantee*, where it shall be a barre against the Assignee of a Covenant, the breach being after the Assignment, 103

Release by *Baron* of his Wife's Suit in the Spiritual Court for Defamation, is a good Release *quoad* the costs but not *quoad* the Defamation, 232

Two Obligees jointly and severally; One being sued and pleading, the Plaintiff enters a *Retraxit*; Whether this be a Release and discharge to the other, 54

### *Relief. Vide Ward.*

### *Remainder.*

Whether the Remainder of a Term may be limited after the death of the first Devisee, without Issue then living; and whether it may be destroyed by the alienation of the first Devisee, 230

## The Second Table.

Remainder to the first Sonne, Tenant for life, who hath Issue, and to his heirs ; and so to the second Sonne, Remainder to his heirs : Whether the Fee vests presently, 364  
*Vide Reversion.*

### Remitter.

Where it shall be estopped by a Warranty descended, 145

### Rent

Ought to be demanded, although there be an Obligation for the performance of all Covenants and payments, 76.77

Rent-charge for life suspended by acceptance of a Lease for years of the Land, is again revived by surrender of the Lease, 101

Rent, charged by Tenant for life, and confirmed by him in remainder within age ; how it shall enure and how binde, 103

Where Rent is granted of 14 l. *per annum*, *Habendum* 7 l. from such a time for 38. years, and the other 7 l. from another time for 28. years : And if the said 14 l. *per annum* be behind, &c. that he may distrain, &c. Whether this be one or severall rents, 154

Where the Lessee Covenants to pay to his Lessor and his heirs such an annual summe ; Whether this shall be accounted a Rent reserved, 207

Where in a Lease for years Rent is covenanted to be paid to the Lessor, his Heires and Administrators : Whether it shal be paid to the Heirs and Executors, 207

Whether Rent reserved to one during the Term shall go to his Executors, 289

*Reservando & solvendo* Rent to the Baron and Feme, upon a Lease of Land of the Baron's : Whether it shall be a good Reservation to the Feme, 288.289

Reservation in a Lease of the ancient Rent, not mentioning what is certain, if it reserves or accepts any part anciently demised, it makes it a

void Reservation, 95.96  
Rent Sect granted out of *Dale* payable at *Seale*, demand thereof at *Dale* is good, 508  
Rent Seck granted, and 6 d. delivered in name of Seisin thereof good, 508  
Assise brought of a Rent-Seck, 508

### Repleader

Shall not be allowed where admission, institution and induction is pleaded, and Issue is joyned upon the admission, and institution, where it ought to have been upon the induction, 380

### Replication.

Where a Replication at large may be to a Barre at large, 384

Intendment shall not make a Replication good, 80.94

If the Replication be not good, yet if the Barre be ill in substance, Judgment shall be for the Plaintiff, 5

Where a Replication shall be ill, because he did not conclude his plea ; *Et hoc petit, Quod inquiratur per patriam*, 164

Where there ought to be a speciall Replication, 514

### Repugnancie.

Where a repugnant clause to the premises shall be void, and shall not destroy the premises, 367

Where a Verdict shall be void, by reason of Repugnancie, 495

### Request.

Where it ought to be alledged in an Assumpsit, 34.35.139

Where speciall request ought to be alledged 386

Where a man is bound to doe a thing upon Request, or reasonable Request, 299.300

*Vid. tit. Demand.*

### Receipt.

Where Receipt shall be after Receipt, and



## The second Table.

and what shall be a Travers where  
cause of Receipt is alledged; 262.  
263

*Rescons. Vide Execution.*

*Reservation. Vid. Rent.*

*Respondes onster.*

Where it shall be awarded, 9.568

*Return.*

What shall be a good return by the  
Sheriff in a *Scire facias* upon a Re-  
cognisance against the Heir and  
*Terr-Tenant*, 295.296.312.313  
Upon an extent made after the death  
of the Conusee, 450.451.452.458.  
459

Whether a return by the Sheriff of a  
*Venire facias*, by his name and addi-  
tion, *nuper Vicecomes*, be good or  
no, 189.190.570

In an *Habeas Corpus*, the returning the  
cause of the commitment of the Pri-  
soner ought to be certain, 133

*Retraxit.*

Two Obligees jointly, and severally,  
one being sued, and pleading, the  
Plaintiff enters a *Retraxit*: whether  
this be a release and discharge to the  
other, 551

*Reversion.*

Where a Reversion only is granted,  
whether Lands in possession passe  
thereby, 400

Where the Lessor waives the posses-  
sion, the Reversion falls in *Esse*, be-  
fore the Lessee for years enter, 110

Grant of a Remainder or Reversion  
to commence *in futuro* is not good,  
548

*Revocation.*

What shall be said to be a Revocation  
of a Will, 23.24

What shall be said to be a Revocation  
of a former Deed, 472

*Riots.*

Judgement in a Riot and Rescous,  
506.507

*Scire facias.*

**I**T cannot be upon a Judgement in  
any Court, but in that wherein  
it was given, although it be remo-  
ved in Chancery by *Cerciorari* &  
*Mandamus* by *Mittimus* out of the  
Kings-Bench, 34

The first *Scire facias* upon a Recogni-  
sance to have Execution, ought to  
be in the County where it was ac-  
knowledgeed, 313

Two *Scire facias*'s into two several  
Counties, although death be alledg-  
ed in the one, it shall not prejudice  
the other, 518

Granted against the Administrator  
upon the Recovery of a Debt a-  
gainst an Executor, who died inte-  
state of a Debt of the Testators, 167

Whether *Scire facias* lies, to have Exe-  
cution, where the party taken in  
Execution by *Capias* Elcapes and  
rescues himself, 240.255

To have Execution of a Judgement in  
Debt by the *Baron*, 208.227

Upon a Reconusance of the Fathers  
against the Heir and *Terr-tenant*;  
how it ought to be returned, 295.  
312.313

Brought to avoid a Patent of an Office  
upon cause of forfeiture, 491.492

Whether one claiming by a Conusor  
by fine, or other Record, may main-  
tain a distress without a *Scire facias*,  
598

No Writ of Error lies in the Exche-  
quer-Chamber upon a Judgement  
in a *Scire facias*, 286.300.464

Whether a *Scire facias* may issue a-  
gainst the Bayle, where no *Capias* is  
awarded against the Principall, 408

Brought for not paying a fine asselled  
upon him at the Justices Seat of the  
Forest, 409

Upon a Recognisance of the Good  
Behaviour, 498.499

## The second Table.

### *Seale.*

Where *sub magno Sigillo Anglia*  
ought to be pleaded either in Letters  
Patents or Proclamations, 180.181.  
461  
What things shall passe under the Ex-  
chequer Seal, 513.528  
What shall passe under the Seal of the  
Court of Wards, 99.100  
For institution and induction, it needs  
be under the Episcopall Seal, 342

### *Seisin.*

Where in an Avowry Seisin of the  
Rent ought to be alledged ; and  
wherein it is only traversable, 82.  
83.84  
Jury finding Seisin of one Coparcener  
is a sufficient finding for both, 521

### *Serjeants at Law.*

Their manner of Creation, 1.2.3.4.67.  
85  
Created, 12.71.84.197.567.584.600  
Their Writ ought to be returnable at a  
day certain in Term, 3  
Where they and their Servants ought  
to sue and to be sued, 84  
Serjeant and chief Justice, the same per-  
son sworn the same day, 2  
Chief Justice removed doth practise  
after as a Serjeant at Law, 375

### *Servant.*

Where in justification he shall be in a  
better condition than his Master,  
447

### *Sheriff.*

When he is to be chosen and nominated  
in the Exchequer, 13.14.595  
His oath, by what Law, and how there  
may be an addition thereto, 25.26  
Whether he ought to add his name of  
Office to returns, 189.190.572  
573.595  
Whether he may execute a Writ where  
himself is party, 416  
If he arrest one by *Capias*, and returns

not the Writ at the day, it is a tor-  
tious arrest. But not so in his Ser-  
vant or Bayliff, 446.447  
Upon escape of one in Execution, it is  
at the parties election to sue the Pri-  
soner or the Sheriff, 109  
How he ought to Execute Judiciall  
Writs, notwithstanding the death of  
the party, 450.451.458.459  
What fees he ought to take for serving  
Executions, 287  
What Actions his Executors are sub-  
ject unto, 539.540  
Information against an Under-Sheriff  
for severall foul misdemeanors, 569

*Ship money*, 524.601.

### *Simony.*

What it is, and if it were an offence be-  
fore the Statute of 31. *Eliz.* where-  
of the Common-Law took any no-  
tice, 331.353.361  
Whether it be such an offence as shall  
avoid an Assumpsit or Obligation,  
337.351.361.425  
Whether an Obligation entred by the  
Parson to his Patron to resigne, be  
Simony, 180

### *Soldiers.*

Whether their departing from their  
Conductor without licence be Fe-  
lony, 71  
Clerks and Attorneys of the Courts at  
*Westminster* ought not to be pressed  
for Soldiers, 11

### *Solicitor.*

Who may be a Solicitor, and whether  
he may take any fees, 160  
Solicitor Generall, his annuall fee, 376

### *Statute Staple.*

How it ought to be pleaded, 363  
The proceedings thereupon in Chan-  
cery, 451.452.458.459  
Whether one who claims by a Conu-  
sor by fine or other Record, may  
maintain a distresse without a *Scire*  
*facias*, 598

*Statutes.*



## The second Table.

### *Statutes.*

How they are to be expounded, 34.83.  
84.85.533

Where a proviso in a Statute may be  
given in evidence without pleading,

315  
Where a Statute mis-recited shall  
make the Declaration ill, 135.136  
232.233

Statutes of explanation must be con-  
strued only according to the words,  
and not with any equity or intend-  
ment,

*Vide tit. Damages.* 34

Statute of *Merton* cap. 1. of *Dower*, 43  
Statute 12 *Ed. 1.* of *Rutland* of *Quod ei*  
*desorceat*, 445

Statute of *Winton* 13 *Ed. 1.* for *Hue*  
and *Cry*, 26. 37. 41. 158. 197. 336.  
379

*Westm. 2.* anno 13. *Reg. Ed. 1.*

*Westm. 2. c. 1. de Donis Conditionalibus*,  
whether it extends to Copyhold,  
43.533

*Westm. 2. Cap. 2. of Pledges found upon*  
*Replevin*, 446.594

*West. 2. cap. 3. cui in vita*, 43

*West. 2. cap. 4. Quod ei desorceat*, 445

*West. 2. cap. 20. of Elegits*, 44

*West. 2. cap. 46. concerning casting*  
*down of Hedges, &c.* 280. 281. 439.  
440.580

*Statuta edita tempore Reg. Ed. 2.*

Anno 12 *Ed. 2.* cap. 5. of *Return by*  
*Sheriffs*, 189

Anno 12 *Ed. 2.* for *Essoyns*, 341

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Ed. 3.*

Anno 4. *Ed. 3.* cap. 17. of *Actions by*  
*Executors*, 297

Anno 9 *Ed. 3.* cap. 3. of *Apparance*, 564

Anno 18. *Ed. 3.* of the *Sheriffs Oath*, 26

Anno 25. *Ed. 3.* cap. 1. concerning *Lapse*  
of *Benefices*, 335.336

Anno 25 *Ed. 3.* cap. 2. of *Treason*, 167.  
332.333

Anno 25 *Ed. 3.* cap. 19. for *Execution*

against the *Kings Debtors*, 390

Anno 31 *Ed. 3.* cap. 11. concerning *Ad-*  
*ministrators*, 106.201

Anno 31 *Ed. 3.* cap. 17. for the *She-*  
*riffs Turn*, 275

Anno 50 *Ed. 3.* cap. 46. of *Prohibi-*  
*tions*, 208

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Ric. 2.*

Anno 2 *Ric. 2.* cap. 5. de *scandalo*  
*Magnatum*, 135.136

Anno 15 *R. 2.* cap. 2. of forcible *Entries*,  
486

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Hen. 4.*

Anno 2 *H. 4.* cap. 11. of the *Admiralty*,  
296.297.603

Anno 11 *H. 4.* cap. 9. of returne of *Ju-*  
*rors*, 134

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Hen. 6.*

Anno 8 *H. 6.* cap. 9. of forcible *Entries*,  
201

Anno 8 *H. 6.* cap. 12. of *Jeofailes*, 203.  
278.564

Anno 23 *H. 6.* cap. 10. concerning  
*Sheriffs and their Officers*, 287.309.  
438.448.449

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Ed. 4.*

Anno 1 *Ed. 4.* cap. 1. concerning *Fines*  
and *Amercements in Sheriffs Turns*,  
275

*Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Hen. 7.*

Anno 3 *H. 7. c. 1.* of the *Star Chamber*,  
168

Anno 3 *H. 7.* cap. 2. of carrying a *Wo-*  
*man away against her will*, 483.485.  
488.493

Anno 3 *H. 7.* cap. 10. of *Costs*, where the  
Defendant sueth a *Writ of Error*,  
145.401.425.590.591

Anno 4 *H. 7.* cap. 24. of *Fines*, 175.  
183.194.435

Anno 7 *H. 7.* cap. 1. of *Soldiers*, 71.72

Anno 11 *H. 7.* cap. 20. of *Joyntures*, 244

*Statut.*

## The second Table.

### Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Hen. 8.

Anno 3 H. 8. cap. 1. Soldiers,	71.72
Anno 7 H. 8. cap. 4. for damages and costs to the Avowant,	498.533.534.535
Anno 14 H. 8. cap. 5. of Physicians,	256.257
Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 5. of Administration and probate of Testaments,	106.201.202
Anno 21 H. 8. c. 6. of Mortuaries	238
Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 13. of Pluralities,	146.354.355.356.357.428.475.476
Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 19. for damages, and costs to the Avowant,	498.533.534.542
Anno 23 H. 8. cap. 4. for selling Beere, &c.	112
Anno 23 H. 8. cap. 9. for suing out of the Diocese,	97.162.329
Anno 23 H. 8. cap. 15. for costs upon Nonfuit,	542
Anno 24 H. 8. cap. 5. of Felons,	544
Anno H. 8. cap. 6. upon Endictments in cases of Felonies, to be enquired of in adjoining Counties,	332
Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 13. of forfeiture for Treason,	427.428.429.430
Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 10. of Uses,	44.218
Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 16. of Enrollments,	109.110.217.218
Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 28. of Monasteries,	422.423.424
Anno 31 H. 8. cap. 1. of Joynttenants,	44
Anno 31 H. 8. cap. 13. of Monasteries to be discharged of Tythes,	422.423.424
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 1. of disposing Land, &c.	34
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 2. of Limitations,	81
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 9. of Champerty,	43.232
Anno 32 H. 8. of Assignees,	24
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 28. Leases, &c.	22.23.44.158
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 30. of Feofailes,	90.278.281
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 32. of partition betwixt Joynttenants and Tenants in Common,	43
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 34. of Grantess of	

Reversion,	44
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 36. of Fines to bar the Issue in Taile,	435
Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 37. for Executors to recover rents, &c.	471.472
Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 1. for false tokens,	566
Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 20. Forfeiture in Treason,	427.428.429.430
Anno 34 H. 8. of Wales,	171.595
Anno 34 H. 8. cap. 8. of Physicians and Chyrurgions,	256.257
Anno 34 H. 8. cap. 26. of Wales,	342
Anno 37 H. 8. cap. 17. Doctors of Law, &c.	258.259

### Statut. edit. temp. Reg. Ed. 6.

Anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 7. of discontinuance of Prozesse,	104
Anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 14. of Chanteries,	81.248.249.455.456
Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13. for not setting out Tythes,	513
Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13. Tythes of barren Heath,	208
Anno 5 Ed. 6. cap. 4. for striking in Church,	464.465
Anno 5 Ed. 6. cap. 14. of Ingressors, Forestallors, &c.	231.314.315
Anno 5 Ed. 6. cap. 15. of Carriers,	588

### Statut. edit. temp. Reginz Marie.

Anno 1 Mar. cap. 9. of Physicians,	256.257
Anno 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. cap. 12. of Distresses impounded,	561
Anno 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. cap. 8. for taking a Maid, &c.	465

### Statut. edit. temp. Reginz Elizab.

Anno 1 Eliz. concerning the High-Commission,	113.114.210.222
Anno 1 Eliz. cap. 19. of Leases and Grants by Bishops,	16.17.47.48.49.50.95.96.258.279.280.556.557
Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4. for using a Trade not being Apprentice, &c.	316.347.499.516.517
Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4. for binding out Apprentices,	179
Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 9. for Perjury,	99.353.354

Anno



## The second Table.

Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 9. for Witnesses ad  
testificandum, 522.523.540.541  
Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 22. concerning Lea-  
ther, 588  
Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 23. de Excommuni-  
cato capiendo, 583  
Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 7. for Bankrupts,  
149.568.569  
Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 10. of Leases by  
Spiritual persons, 583  
Anno 18 Eliz. cap. 3. of Bastards, 341.  
350.351.436.470.471  
Anno 18 Eliz. cap. 13. of Amendments,  
92.203.223.278.282  
Anno 27 Eliz. cap. 5. of Demurrers, 185  
Anno 27 Eliz. cap. 8. of Errors in the  
Exchequer Chamber, 142.286.300.  
464.514  
Anno 27 Eliz. cap. 13. of Hue and Cry,  
26.37.38.40.212.213  
Anno 27 Eliz. cap. 16. of Curriers, 588  
Anno 29 Eliz. cap. 4. for the Sheriffs  
fees upon Executions, 287  
Anno 31 Eliz. cap. 6. of Simonie, 330.  
331.425  
Anno 35 Eliz. cap. 2. of Popish Recu-  
sants,  
Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 15. for Robbing in  
a dwelling house, 473.474  
Anno 43 Eliz. cap. 3. of Overseers for  
the Poor, 92.93.394.395  
Anno 43 Eliz. cap. 4. of Charitable  
uses, 40.525.526

### Statuta edita tempore Regis Jacobi.

Anno 1 Jac. cap. 11. for marrying a  
second husband, the first living, 461.  
462.463  
Anno 1 Jac. cap. 12. of Witchcraft, 141  
Anno 1 Jac. cap. 22. of Curriers, 588.  
589  
Anno 3 Jac. cap. 4. of Popish Recusants,  
504  
Anno 3 Jac. cap. 8. of Superseas up-  
on a Writ of Error, 59  
Anno 3 Jac. cap. 15. for relief of the Poor,  
572  
Anno 4 Jac. cap. 3. for Costs to Defen-  
dants, 29  
Anno 7 Jac. cap. 5. for double Costs to  
Officers, 175.219.285.286.467  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 4. of Informations,  
112.146.316  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 13. of Jeofayles, 92.

203.204.278.312.313.480.564  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 16. of Limitation of  
Actions, 115.139.145.163.294.  
295.381.405.513  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 16. for Costs in Acti-  
on for words, 163.307  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 19. of Bankrupts,  
149.185.188.190.549.550.568.  
569  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. 23. for Utter-Bar-  
isters to be Stewards, 79  
Anno 21 Jac. cap. for tendring dam-  
ages in Trespass, 264  
Anno 21 Jac. of Superseas, &c. 487

### Statuta edita tempore Regis Carcli.

Anno 3 Car. cap. 4. concerning provisi-  
on for Bastard Children, 341.350.  
351.436.470.471

### Suggestion.

In a Prohibition shall be tryed by two  
witnesses, 208

### Summons and Severance.

Of one Executor, the other proceeds  
and recovers: Whether mention  
need be made of him who is sum-  
moned and severed, &c. 426.421

### Sunday.

Process served upon it punished, &c.  
602

### Superseas.

To a Procedendo; where it is misa-  
warded and well allowable, not-  
withstanding the Statute of 21 Jac.  
487  
Awarded to an inferiour Court, be-  
cause their proceedings were not be-  
fore an Utter-Barister, 79

Superstitious uses, 248.249.455.356

### Surrender.

What shall be a surrender, and how to  
be pleaded, 101.102  
If a Patentee for life or years of the  
King, O o o o

## The second Table.

King, of Land or Office, takes a new Lease or Patent thereof, for another Estate; Whether it be a surrender, 197.198  
 By a Copyholder for life to the use of another, to whom the Lord granteth it for his life; He dies: Whether the first Copyholder shall have the Land back again as the remnant of the Estate in possibility remaining in him, 204.205  
 Surrender *Dimissionis predictæ*, and not of the Estate or Tenements, &c. Whether good pleading, 101  
 Grantee of a Rent for life accepts of a Lease for years of part of the same Land, and surrenders the said Lease: Whether the rent remains suspended during the years, or be revived presently by the surrender, 101.102  
*Vide Copyholders.*

### Tayle.

**W**hat shall make an Estate Tayle, 22  
 Whether it shall be by a Devise to a brother and his heirs; and for default of such heirs, to his sister and her heirs 57.58  
 How an Estate tayle in the King may be barred, 96.97  
*Habendum* to Baron and Feme, to the use of them and the heirs of their bodies; Whether it be an Estate Tayle or for life only, 230.231.245  
 Where an Estate tayle is barred by fine: Whether it may be revived by confirmation of him who hath the Fee, 478  
*Vide tit. Tenant.*

### Tales

*De circumstantibus*; where it shall be, 341  
*Tales* by *Proviso* for the Defendant cannot be in the same Term that the Jurors make default, 484

### Tenant.

Tenant in Taile, Reversion to the King, makes a Feoffment, and after is at-

tainted of Treason: Whether the Estate or right of the Tayle is forfeited by the Statutes of 26 H. 8. and 33 H. 8. 427.428.429.430  
 Tenant in Common may be by a Devise to three, their Heirs and Assigns, part and part-like, 75  
 Tenant at Will makes a Lease for years, rendering rent; The Lessee enters and pays the Rent: Whether the Lessee be in as Lessee or Disseisor, 302.303  
*Vide tit. Tayle*

### Tender.

Whether tender of a Rent ought to be demanded, where one is obliged to perform all Covenants and payments in a Lease, 76  
 When and Where tender of amends for Trespasse by the Statute of 21 Jac. is to be made, 264  
 Whether Traverse shall be of the tender of a Marriage *in valore Maritæ*, or in an Action of the Case in nature thereof, 503

### Term.

For what purposes the Term shall be said to begin the first day, and when upon the *quarto die post*, 14.102  
 Term adjourned unto Reading, 13  
*Vide tit. Adjournment.*

### Testament.

Rules concerning exposition of Testaments, 51.52.369  
 By whom a Testament or Will may be made, and how revoked, 51.52.161.198  
 Where the Testament of a Feme covert shall be good, 26.219.220  
 Feoffment to such uses as shall be declared by his Will; He deviseth the Land as a declaration of the uses: Whether it shall enure as a declaration of the Land it self, 39  
 Probate of Testaments; where to be made, 395.396.397  
*Vide tit. Devises & Prohibition.*

### Teste.



## The second Table.

### *Teste.*

How the *Teste* of Writs Judiciall shall  
be made upon the death of the chief  
Justice, 393

### *Time.*

What time one shall have where he is  
bound to doe a thing after request  
or reasonable request, 299  
To make a thing parcell in reputation,  
what time is required, 169.308  
It is not materiall, that the time of di-  
sturbance should be alledged in a  
Declaration, when it is but collate-  
rall to the promise, 497

### *Title.*

What shall be a sufficient title in a De-  
claration to a water-course, 499.500

### *Traverse.*

Where it shall be to the manner of va-  
cancy alledged in a *Quare Impedit* :  
and what matter is principally tra-  
verfable, 61.62.105.586  
Whether if it be taken where it ought  
not to be, it makes not the Plea dou-  
ble or ill ; and where it ought to be  
specially alledged upon a Demur-  
rer, 61.62.105  
Where the taking a traverse may be pe-  
rillous, 324.328  
Where, and in what Cases there may be  
a Traverse upon a Traverse, 105.586  
Where a Traverse shall or ought to be  
to the matter to induce a Traverse,  
174  
Inducement to a Traverse shall not be  
so precisely pleaded as another Plea,  
442  
Whether the inducement thereunto  
ought alwaies to be sufficient in  
matter, 266.336  
Whether Traverse ought to be to a spe-  
cial cause of Resceipt, 226  
Where there is no absolute confessing  
and avoiding, there ought to be a  
Traverse,  
Where the traverse of the day shall  
make the plea ill, 501

Whether the Traverse shall be of the  
tender of a Marriage in *valore Ma-  
ritagii*, or in an Action upon the  
Case in nature thereof, 503  
Where the Defendant makes title by a  
later Grant from the same party,  
there the Plaintiff needs not traverse  
it, 581

### *Treason.*

To goe in a warlike manner with a  
multitude, to assault a privy Coun-  
sellor at his house, is treason, 583  
The breaking of a Prison wherein Trai-  
tors are in durance, and causing  
them to escape, is treason, although  
the parties did not know there were  
any Traytors there, 583  
There is nothing Treason at this day  
but what is made so by the Statute  
25 Ed. 3. 117.333  
No words are Treason unless made so  
by some particular Statute,  
Judgement in Treason for speaking  
traiterous words against the King,  
333  
Judgement in Treason for Counter-  
feiting money, 383  
Petit Treason in the wife to murder  
her husband, and Judgement there-  
upon, 531.532

### *Trespas.*

Whether Action of Trespas lies  
where Bayle sufficient is tendred to  
a Serjeant upon an Arrest upon a  
Plaint in *London*, and he refuse to  
accept thereof, 196  
It is no plea in Trespas for cutting  
his Nets and Oares, That he cut  
them, because he found the Plaintiff  
fishing with them in his Waters, 228  
For killing an Hawk, without shewing  
what kinde of Hawk it was, and  
that she was reclaimed ; whether  
good, 18  
Trespas, for fishing in *separali Pisca-  
ria sua*, and taking *Pisces suas ibi-  
dem*, 554  
Trespas of Assault and Battery 2. *Ju-  
lii* : The Defendant justifies in *son  
defence* 9. *Julii*, 514.515  
In

## The second Table.

In another place, &c. 572.573  
*Vide tit. Action.*

### Tryall.

A fact in one County cannot be tried in another, 247  
Whether upon Endictments traversed tryall may be the same day or Sessions, 315.340.438.448  
Tryall of a Prisoner by virtue of a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, without any Commission of Gaol-delivery, may be the same day of the Inquiry, 583  
Where tryall may be in an English County adjoining for a fact committed in *Wales*, 245.248  
Upon a Record of *Nisi prius* varying in substance from the Plea Roll, the Tryall is meerly void, 20.21.194  
Triall of an Issue upon a *Nisi prius* roll where there is a misprision of the Jurats; Whether it be good or amendable, 275  
Tryall by ten of the principall Panell and two of the *Tales*, where there were but 23. in the *Venire facias* returned: Whether it be good, or is aided by any of the Statutes, 223. 224  
Where twenty three only are returned in the *Venire facias*, and in the *Habeas Corpora* twenty four are named and returned, and the twenty fourth Juror sworn; whether it be good or aided by the Statutes, 278  
Triall of an Issue by six Jurors is not good, although alledged to have been used so by Custome, 260  
Whether the Tryall of Sheriff or no Sheriff such a day, when Process was returned, shall be by the Patent shewn or *per Pais*, 421  
Custome of *London* which concerns all the Citizens, shall be tried *per Pais*, 517  
Tryall of Institution shall be by the Bishop; Of Induction *per Pais*, 380  
Where there may be Tryall in the Spiritual Court of a Release or other matter tryable by the course of the Common-Law, and where not, 237. 238

### Trover and Conversion.

Where the day and place of the *Trover* ought to be mentioned, 262.525  
*Vide tit. Action.*

### Turn de Viscount.

What time it shall be held, and how the Amercements shall be levied, 275. 276  
*Vide Amercement.*

### TyMBER.

What shall be said to be TyMBER-trees, 531  
*Vide tit. Waste.*

### Tythes.

What shall be good cause of discharge of Tythes, 393  
Whether Tythes shall be paid of Forest Lands in the hands of the Kings Purchasers, which were ever discharged of Tythes in the Kings hands, 94  
Whether Tythe shall be paid for Abbey Lands dissolved by the Statute 27 H. 8. 422.423.424  
What shall be called *Minuta Decima*, 28  
Whether Tythe shall be paid for Houses in *London*, 596  
Whether an *Ejectiones firme* lies for Tythes, 301  
Whether they be within the Statute of 8 H. 6. to have restitution, 201  
Tythes are payable for fire-wood, or wood for fences, unless there be a special custome to discharge them, 113  
Whether Tythe shall be paid for the Pasturage of Sheep fed to be spent in an house within the Parish, 237  
Whether Tythe shall be paid for Fish taken in the Sea or great Rivers, 264.339  
Whether for Conies taken in a Warren, 339  
Whether for young Trees planted in a Nurcery upon purpose to be rooted up and sold, 525  
Whether



## The second Table.

Whether Tythe shall be paid for Hony, 560  
Whether it shall be paid of the Bees themselves, 404

### Variance

**B**etwixt the Writ or Bill and the Count, where it shall be aided by the Statute of Jeofayles, and where not, 272.281.282.325  
Betwixt the Count and the Indenture pleaded, where it makes the Judgement erroneous, 314.418

### Venire Facias.

Of what place, and how it shall be, 17.150.162.480  
Bearing date before the Action brought, and yet the Tryall thereupon good, 38.90.91  
With the *Teste* or day of return, varying from the Roll, and before the *Teste* of the Writ, and the Issue tried thereupon, Whether amendable, 38.203.204  
*Venire facias de novo* awarded, where the Triall is upon a Record of *Nisi prius* varying from the Roll, although the Plaintiff be non-suited, 203.204  
Where *Venire facias de novo* shall be awarded, 284.312  
Whether a *Venire facias* may be from the Ward of a City, 150.164.165  
*Venire facias* against two, where the one is dead, After Issue and Tryall thereupon, Whether the Judgement against the Survivor be good, 426  
Where in a *Venire facias Summons* *est* was returned, where it ought to have been *Attachiatus est*; Whether good, 91  
Appeal by the Sonne and Heir of the death of his Father against two, That the one *proditorie*, the other *felonice* conspired his death; Whether there ought to be one or severall *Venire facias* for the tryall thereof, 532

*Vide tit. Triall.*

### Verdict.

If it doe finde matter varying from the Declaration; Where it shall hurt the Declaration, and where not, 151  
Where it shall make an ill Plea of Issue good, 6.152.153.168.191  
Verdict generall as the Plea is good, and not void for incertainty, 219  
Verdict special not finding the Plaintiffs title, and yet good, 22  
Verdict finding the Issue precisely for the Plaintiff or Defendant, and new matter contrary to it, is good according to the Issue, and void for the Surplusage found, 130.131.198.212  
Verdict finde damages 20l. (to be paid in such a Commoditie, if by Law it may be) it is a good Verdict for the damages found, and void for the residue, 219  
Verdict, where void by reason of repugnancie, 495  
Upon a Writ of Enquiry of Waste, it finds that he made Waste in less quantity, and doth not finde, *Quid nullum aliud fecit Vastum*; Whether it be good, 414.453  
That the Defendant *assumpsit*, where there be two severall promises alleged; Whether it be good, 219  
Where it gives all in damages in an Assise, for six years arrearsages of a Rent-seck, not mentioning it to be for arrearsages, and yet shall be good, 343  
That the Church is void *per tempus se-mestre*, although it finde not the time of the avoidance, is good, 343  
Obligation with a Condition to pay upon the 31. of September, Payment is pleaded to be at that day, And the Verdict finden, There was no payment the said 31. of September, yet a good Verdict, 378  
Verdict certainly given and uncertainly returned, how it may be amended, 338  
After Verdict matter of form shall not be prejudicial, 30.91  
Where two contrary Verdicts be given, the first cannot be avoided, unless

## The second Table.

less by Error or Attaint, 590  
*Vide tit. Venire facias and Judgement.*

### *Vi & Armis.*

Where the omission of those words in  
 Endiſtments and Declarations will  
 make them vitious, 378.407

### *Vicar.*

Of what things he shall have Tythes, as  
*Minuta Decima*, 28

### *Viſtuals and Viſtualers.*

What shall be said to be Viſtuals, and  
 who Viſtualers, &c. 113.231.232

### *Vill.*

Vill and Parish shall be intended all  
 one and the same, if the contrary ap-  
 pears not, 182  
*Vide tit. Fine.*

### *Unity of Poſſeſſion.*

Where and what things it shall extin-  
 guish, 419

### *Voucher.*

Whether one may vouch the King  
 with a Voucher over, 96.97  
*Vide tit. Enſam.*

### *Uſes.*

Where the limitation of the uſes shall  
 be for the limitation of the Eſtate;  
 And where it shall be conſtrued  
 larger than the Eſtate, 230  
 Uſes limited upon recovery, which is  
 good by *Eſtoppell*, shall binde the  
 Recoveree and his heirs, and all  
 claiming under him, 389  
 Uſes contingent, by what Acts they  
 may be deſtroyed, 102.103  
 Who shall have the benefit of contin-  
 gent uſes, and by what Acts they  
 may be transferred, ſuſpended or  
 deſtroyed, 359  
 Uſes raiſed upon conſideration of  
 blood, 529.530

### *Uſury.*

What shall be ſaid Uſury within the  
 Statutes, 283  
 It shall not be uſury where the agree-  
 ment is not corrupt, 501  
 Permitted to be paid, if it exceeds not  
 that which is allowed by the Sta-  
 tutes, 273.491

### *Utlawry*

Reverſed by Plea; Whether it be  
 within the Statute of 21 *Jac. of Li-*  
*mitations*, 194.195  
 Whether the Utlawry of a Juror shall  
 be good cauſe to diſcharge an En-  
 diſtment, 147  
 Where the Defendant after impar-  
 lance pleads Outlawry, and, upon  
*Nul tiel Record* pleaded, fails of the  
 Record, Judgement shall be abſo-  
 lutely given, and not a *Reſponſes*  
*ouſter*, 566

### *Wager of Law.*

**VV** Here it lies, 187  
 In inferiour Courts it is not  
 allowed, 112

### *Wales.*

Whether a *Cerciorari* lies to remove a  
 Record or Endiſtment there found,  
 34.331.332  
 Where Judgement is given in Debt  
 againſt a Defendant in *Wales*; who  
 dieth inteſtate, and one here takes  
 Letters of Adminiſtration: Whe-  
 ther any Execution may be in *Wales*,  
 34  
 Whether a Writ of Appeal may be  
 brought in the next Engliſh Coun-  
 ty, for a Murder in *Wales*, 247.248  
 Whether the Courts in *Wales* might  
 write to the Archbiſhop or Biſhops  
 in *England* to certify Baſtardy, Ma-  
 trimony, &c. 247.342  
 How Proceſs are there returnable  
 from day to day, and not confined  
 to fifteen dayes betwixt the *Teſte*  
 and Return, 179.254  
 They



## The second Table.

They have Jurisdiction to hold Plea of  
Lands not held of the King, 172  
Trials may be there made in some pla-  
ces by six Jurors only, 260  
Cuttomes in *Wales*, 171. 172. 231. 238.  
247. 248 254. 260. 332. 342. 344.  
562. 570  
*Vide tit. Court of the Marches.*

### *Ward and Wardship.*

Whether a distress be maintainable  
for Relief, or *pro valore Maritagii*,  
533. 534  
Whether the heir shall pay Relief to  
other Lords at his full age, where his  
Land had been in Ward to the King,  
by reason of other Lands held *in*  
*capite*, 534  
*Vide Quare Impedit.*

### *Warranty.*

Where Warranty descended and at-  
tached upon the heir in Remainder  
is defeated by the entry of the Te-  
nant for life, who is not bound:  
Whether it be defeated *quoad* the  
heir, 145  
Where Warranty shall be said to be  
collaterall, and where it shall barre  
him who had right before, 156  
Where it is determined by the return-  
ing of the Fee to the Feoffor, 305.  
369  
Whether Warranty upon a Feoffment  
to the use of the Feoffee for his life,  
Remainder for life, and after to the  
Feoffor and his heirs, shall binde for  
the benefit of him in Remainder,  
369. 370. 371  
What shall be said to be a Warranty  
commencing by Disseisin, 370. 483.  
484  
Where found by special Verdict, al-  
though not pleaded, yet shall binde,  
145  
How the Recovery in value shall be in  
a Warranty against the King; and  
how he shall recover over in value,  
96. 97

### *Waste.*

Whether the Assignee of the Lessor

shall have Action of Waste for cut-  
ting down Tymber-Trees during the  
Lease for years, 242. 243  
Where in Waste alledged in *Domibus*,  
*Gardinis & Pomariis*, and a Writ of  
Inquiry of Waste awarded, the Jury  
finding the Waste in cutting down  
two trees, where the Waste was as-  
signed in cutting down twenty  
trees, and they doe not finde, *Quod*  
*ullum aliud fecit Vastum*; whether  
it be good, 453  
What Judgement shall be given upon  
a *Venire facias* in Waste, where se-  
verall Issues be joyned, and the Ver-  
dict is found in part for the Plain-  
tiff and part against him, 381  
If in a Writ of Inquiry of Waste there  
be more than twelve sworn; whe-  
ther it be erroneous, 414  
*Vide tit. Writ.*

### *Waiver de Action.*

The King may waive a Demurrer or  
Issue, but not any other against the  
King, without the Attorney-Gen-  
erals consent, 347  
Whether the Plaintiff in an Action of  
Waste brought for the cutting  
down and carrying away of a Tym-  
ber-Tree may waive that Action and  
bring an Action of *Trover*, 242. 243

### *Wayes.*

Whether the erecting of a Gate upon  
the High-way to open and shut  
with the hand, be a Nufance, 184.  
185  
Who ought to repair High-wayes, 336

*Wife. Vide Baron and Feme,  
and Feme sole.*

*Wills. Vide Testament, and Devise.*

### *Witnesses.*

*Ad testificandum* make default, 522.  
523. 540. 541  
Perjured, 99

### *Words.*

No words are treasonable, unless made  
so

## The second Table.

so by some Statute, 125  
Of such words as are not usual the  
Law doth not take any conusance,  
554.555  
*Vide tit. Action sur Case, & Exposition.*

*Wood and Weld.*

Whether *Mispute decime* 28

*Writ.*

The Register is the rule of originall  
Writs, but Judicial Writs may be  
framed according to the direction  
and discretion of the Court, 527

Where it shall be awarded to the Co-  
roners, where the Sheriff is Plaintiff  
or Defendant, 415.416

Writ of Right of Advowson, the  
manner of proceedings therein, 511.  
574.589.590.591.592

Writ of *Quod vi de facto*; where it  
may be general and Count special  
in what Action he will, 444.445

Writ demanding 15. *acr. Jamptn. &*  
*Bruerie*; Whether it be incertain,  
179

Writ of Enquiry of Waste is not a  
meer Inquest of Office, but in na-

ture of a Verdict, whereof an Ac-  
taint lies, 414

Writ to inquire of the preserving of  
Enclosures; how, and in what  
Cases it shall be, 280.281.439.440

Writ to certifie, That J. S. is a Baron,  
and that Procels should not be a-  
warded against him, but as against a  
Peer of the Realm, 205.206

Writ awarded to a Bishop out of  
*Wales*; and whether it may be to the  
Archbishop, 342

Writ of Restitution awarded upon an  
*Ejectione firme* for Tythes, 201

Awarded to the Ecclesiasticall Court,  
for the admitting and swearing of a  
Church-warden,

For the admitting and swearing of the  
Clerk of a Parish, 589

Writ of Priviledge, to discharge an Ac-  
turney or Clerk of the Court from  
being pressed for a Soldier, 11

From being Constable, &c. 389

Writ of Priviledge for Serjeants at  
Law and their Servants, to be sued  
only in the Common-Bench, 84.85

Writ of *Distingas Villata circumad-*  
*jacent. ad levand. Sepes, &c.* upon  
the Statute of 13 Ed. 1. 280. 281.  
439.440.580

\* *Trory* &.

*Jamq, noster \* Agricola, Posteritati narratus & traditus,  
superstes erit.*

*Tac. in vita Julii Agricola,  
Secri sui.*

In







In the years when these Cases were adjudged, these persons were Keepers of the Great-Seal, Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer.

### Keepers of the Great-Seal.

Anno 1 Car. Regis,



*At the beginning of his Reign, John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, was Keeper of the Great-Seal.*

*Upon the 27. day of October following, the said Bishop was discharged of that place. And*

*upon the 30. of the same moneth Sir Thomas Coventry Knight, the Kings Attorney, was made Keeper of the Great-Seal.*

Anno 15 Car. Reg. *Upon the 14. of January, the said Sir Thomas Coventry departed this life : And upon the 18. day thereof Sir John Fynch, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, was made Keeper of the Great-Seal.*

Anno 16 Car. Reg. *Upon the 19. day of January Sir Edward Littleton chief Justice of the Common-Bench, was made and sworn Keeper of the Great-Seal, in the place of Sir John Fynch.*

### Justices of the Kings-Bench.

Anno 1 Car. Reg.

*Sir Randolph Crew, chief Justice,  
Sir John Doderidge,  
Sir William Jones,  
Sir James Whitlock,*

*} Knights.*

Anno 2 Car. Reg. *In Mich. Term, Sir Randolph Crew was removed from his place : And in Hilary Term following, Sir Nicholas Hide Knight, was made chief Justice.*

Anno 4 Car. Reg. *Upon the 11. of September, Sir John Doderidge dyed : And upon the 9. of October following, Sir George Croke was removed from the Common-Bench, and made one of the Justices of the Kings-Bench.*

Anno 7 Car. Reg. *In the Summer Vacation, viz. 25. August, Sir Nicholas Hyde dyed : And in Michaelmas Term following, viz. 24. Octob. Sir Thomas Richardson, chief Justice of the Common-Bench, was sworn chief Justice.*

P P P P

Anno

## The Table of the Judges, &c.

- Anno 8 Car. Reg. *Sir James Whitlock died in the Summer Vacation : And in Michaelmas Term following, Sir Robert Berkeley Knight, and the Kings Serjeant, was sworn one of the Justices of the Kings Bench.*
- Anno 10 Car. Reg. *In the Michaelmas Vacation, Sir Thomas Richardson died : And,*
- Anno 11 Car. Reg. *Term. Pasch. Sir John Brampton Knight was made chief Justice.*
- Anno 16 Car. Reg. *Upon the 9. of December, Sir William Jones dyed : And in Hilary Term following, Sir Robert Heath was sworn one of the Justices of that Court.*

## Justices of the Common-Bench.

- |                  |  |                   |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
|                  | { <i>Sir Henry Hobert Knight and Baronet, chief Justice.</i> |                   |
| Anno 1 Car. Reg. | { <i>Sir Richard Hutton,</i>                                 | } <i>Knights.</i> |
|                  | { <i>Sir Francis Harvie,</i>                                 |                   |
|                  | { <i>Sir George Croke,</i>                                   |                   |
|                  | { <i>Sir Henry Yelverton,</i>                                |                   |
- Anno 1 Car. Regis, *In Michaelmas Vacation, Sir Henry Hobert died : And,*
- Anno 2 Car. Regis, *Upon the last day of Michaelmas Term, Sir Thomas Richardson Knight, and Sergeant at Law, was made chief Justice of the Common-Bench.*
- Anno 4 Car. Reg. *Term. Mich. Sir George Croke advanced to be Justice of the Kings-Bench, ut supra.*
- Anno 5 Car. Reg. *Term. Hilarii, Sir Henry Yelverton died : And octabis Purificationis following, Sir Humphry Davenport Knight, was made one of the Justices of the Common-Bench.*
- Anno 7 Car. Reg. *Term. Pasch. Sir Humphry Davenport was made chief Baron of the Exchequer : And in Quindena of the same Term, Sir George Vernon was removed from being one of the Barons in the Exchequer, to be one of the Justices of the Common-Bench.*
- In eodem Anno, *Term. Michaelis, Sir Thomas Richardson advanced to be chief Justice, ut supra : And the same Term, viz. 27. Octob. Sir Robert Heath Knight, was made chief Justice of the Common-Bench.*
- Anno 8 Car. Reg. *Sir Francis Harvie died in the Summer Vacation : And in the Michaelmas Term following, Francis Crawley, the Queens Serjeant at Law, was made one of the Justices, &c.*
- Anno 10 Car. Reg. *In the Summer Vacation, viz. 14 September, Sir Robert Heath was discharged of his place : And in tres Michaelis following, Sir John Fynch Knight,*



## The Table of the Judges, &c.

*Knight, of the Kings learned Councel, and Attur-  
ney to the Queen, was made chief Justice of that  
Court.*

Anno 14 Car. Reg. *In Hilary Vacation, Sir Richard Hutton departed  
this life.*

Anno 15 Car. Reg. *in Mens. Pasch. Edmund Reve Serjeant at Law,  
was sworn one of the Justices of the Common Bench.*

In eodem Anno, *Sir George Vernon died in the Michaelmas Va-  
cation: And in the Hilary Term following, Robert  
Foster Serjeant at Law, was sworn Justice of the  
Common-Bench.*

In eisdem Anno & Termino, *Sir John Fynch was made Keeper of  
the Great-Seal, ut supra: And Sir Edward Little-  
ton Knight, Solicitor General, was then made chief  
Justice of the Common-Bench.*

Anno 16 Car. Reg. *Term. Hilarii, Sir Edward Littleton was made  
Keeper, ut supra: And the same Term, Sir John  
Banks Knight, Attorney General, was made chief  
Justice of the Common-Bench.*

## Barons of the Exchequer.

Anno 1 Car. Regis. { *Sir John Walter chief Baron,  
Sir Edward Bromley,  
Sir John Denham,  
Sir Thomas Trevor,* } *Knights,*

Anno 3 Car. Reg. *Sir Edward Bromley died in the Summer Vaca-  
tion: And in Termino Michaelis following, Sir  
George Vernon Knight, was made one of the Ba-  
rons of the Exchequer.*

Anno 5 Car. Reg. *Term. Mich. Sir John Walter was commanded  
to forbear the exercising of his place; yet held the  
same by his Patent, until his death, being upon the  
18. of November anno 6 Car. Reg.*

Anno 7 Car. Reg. *Term. Pasch. Sir Humphry Davenport, one of  
the Justices of the Common-Bench, was made chief  
Baron, ut supra.*

In eisdem Anno & Termino *Sir James Weston Knight, was  
made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the  
place of Sir George Vernon, who was advanced  
to the Common-Bench, ut supra.*

Anno 9 Car. Reg. *Termino Hilarii, Sir James Weston departed this  
life.*

Anno 10 Car. Reg. *Term. Pasch. Richard Weston Serjeant at Law,  
was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.*

Anno 14 Car. Reg. *Richard Weston died, and in Hilary Term, eo-  
dem anno, Edward Henden Serjeant at Law, was  
made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.*

F I N I S.

Mantissa.

**P** Ag. 181. *The King against Sir John Eliot, Denzill Hollis, and Benjamin Valentine.* *Nota,* That afterwards, in the Parliament 17 *Car.* it was resolved by the House of Commons, That they should have recompence for their Damages, Losses, Imprisonments, and sufferings sustained, for the Services to the Common-wealth, in the Parliament, 3 *Caroli.*

Pag. 296. *Resolution upon the Cases of Admirall Jurisdiction.* *Nota,* These were not Judicial Resolutions, and therefore not Authentique. *Vide* an Ordinance 12 *Aprilis*, 1647 touching the same.

Pag. 524 *The Lord Says Case.* *Nota,* The Resolution in Mr. *Hampdens* Case there cited, was adjudged to be against Law, and repealed by the Statute of 17 *Car.* *Vide infra*, pag. 601.

**V** E all, knowing the great Learning, Wisdome, and Integrity of the Author, doe (for the Common benefit) approve and allow the publishing of this Book in the same Letter as now it is printed.

<i>Jo Glynne.</i>	<i>Mathew Hale.</i>
<i>Oli. St. John.</i>	<i>Hugh Wyndham.</i>
<i>Edw. Atkins.</i>	<i>P. Warburton.</i>
<i>Robert Nicholas.</i>	<i>Jo. Parker.</i>

Tuesday<sup>9</sup>. June, 1657.

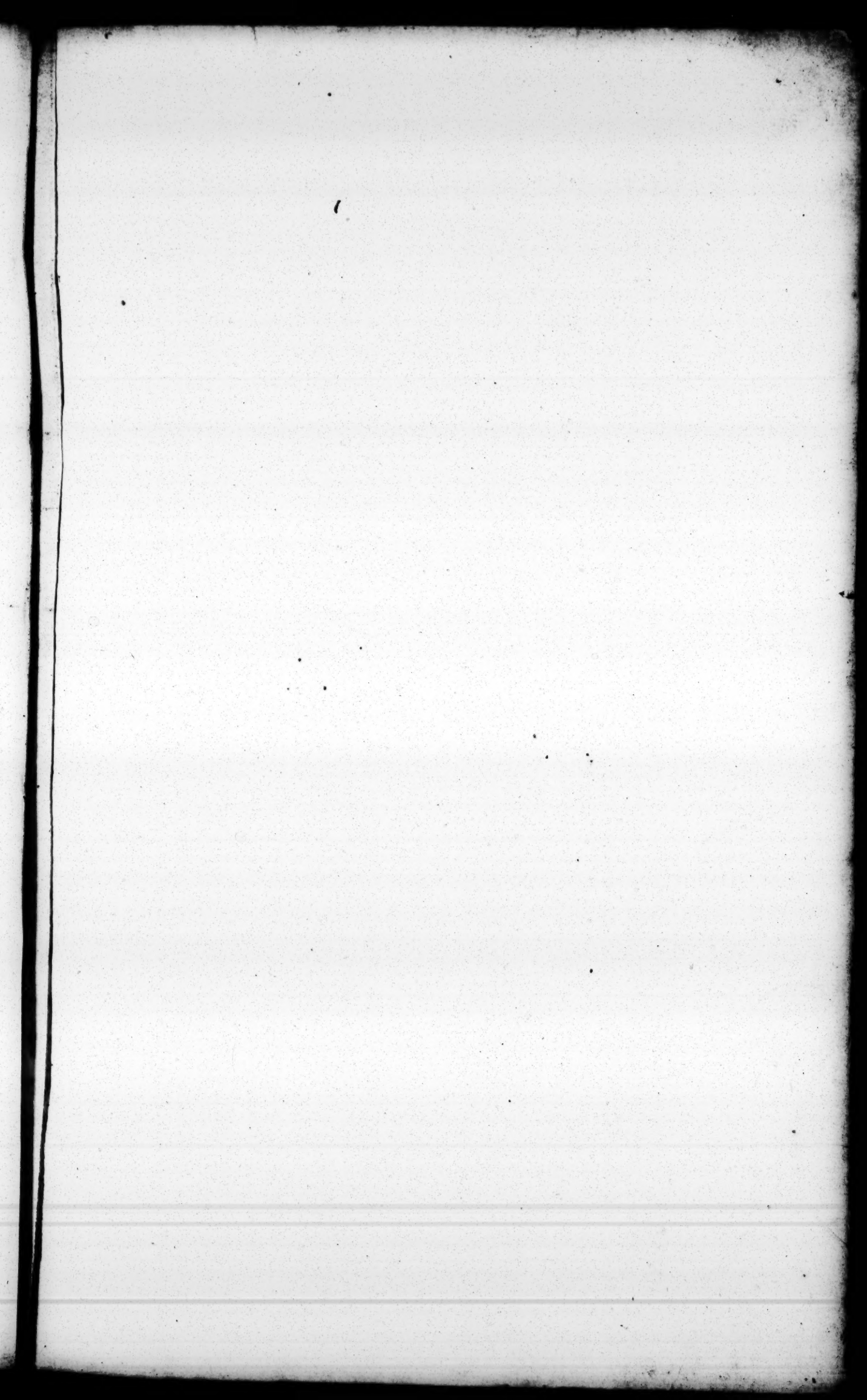
**W** Hereas Sir Harebottle Grimston Baronet, hath of late revised and published in English a Book, entitled, The Reports of Sir GEORGE CROKE Knight; late, one of the Justices of the Court of Upper-Bench, of divers Select Cases adjudged in his time of being a Judge, briefly and judiciously collected and written by Himself: which Book is lately allowed and approved of by all the Judges of England. It is therefore Ordered by this present Parliament, That no person, other than the said Sir Harebottle Grimston, and his Assignes, or such as shall be authorized by him or them, presume to publish in print any of the said Books, or any Copy thereof, either in French or English.

Henry Scobell Clerk of the Parliament.

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